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A

SUPPLEMENT

To the FIFTH EDITION of

COLLINS's PEERAGE

OF

ENGLAND;

CONTAINING

A general Account of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, PROMOTIONS, DEATHS, &c.

Which have occurred in each Family,

From that PUBLICATION, in the YEAR 1779, to the present Time.

ALSO,

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS of those FAMILIES which have been advanced to the ENGLISH PEERAGE, whether by Descent or Creation, since that Period.

WITH

Their Paternal COATS of ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS, and MOTTOES, engraved on Thirty-four Copper Plates.

Faithfully collected from authentic Pedigrees in Possession of the Families, or registered in the House of Lords; Records, Monumental Inscriptions, and other Authorities which are cited.

By B. LONGMATE,

EDITOR of the Fifth Edition of COLLINS's PEERAGE.

LONDON:

Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, T. PAYNE and Son, W. OWEN, S. CROWDER, T. LONGMAN, C. RIVINGTON, C. DILLY, J. ROBSON, T. and W. LOWNDES, G. ROBINSON, T. CADELL, H. L. GARDNER, J. NICHOLS, J. BEW, R. BALDWIN, J. MURRAY, J. DEBRETT, W. FOX, J. WHITE, J. WALKER, T. BEECROFT, and M. FOLINGSBY.

M,DCC,LXXXIV.

PREFACE.

2038389

THE favourable reception which the laſt edition of COLLINS's PEERAGE has met with, encourages me to lay before the publick this volume, in which, beſides ſome corrections to that work, I have endeavoured to collect the principal occurrences of the Engliſh nobility ſince its publication.

The alterations which have happened in the families which then enjoyed the Peerage, are here ranged according to their reſpective degrees of precedence, with proper references to the former volumes; and genealogical and hiſtorical accounts are given of all thoſe which have been ſince advanced to this dignity, in which, I have been principally guided by authentic pedigrees in poſſeſſion of the reſpective families, under whoſe inſtructions they have been continued down to the preſent time, and compared with the atteſted pedigrees entered in the Houſe of Lords.

From ſuch materials, aſſiſted by the works of our beſt hiſtorians, and many authentic records, it is preſumed, but few errors have been committed in the compiling. Any that may be diſcovered, either in this, or the former volumes, will, it is hoped, be communicated to the publiſhers, that they may be corrected in a future edition.

The greater part of this volume, with an Index, was printed in April laſt; but, ſeveral new Peers being then expected to be created, the publication was poſtponed, which has occaſioned ſome of the new Earls to be placed among the Barons, and rendered an additional Index neceſſary. Theſe are imperfections, which it was hoped the reader would excuſe, rather than be diſappointed of having accounts of *all* the new created peerages.

In acknowledgment of the many favours received from ſeveral of the nobility, I have, at their particular deſire, been ſome time collecting materials for publiſhing "*The Extinct Peerage of England*," to conſiſt of genealogical and hiſtorical accounts of all thoſe families which have formerly poſſeſſed the dignity of peerage, but have now loſt that privilege, by failure of iſſue-male, attainder, &c. If any nobleman, or gentleman, who may be in poſſeſſion of original deeds and pedigrees, or other authentic particulars of any of thoſe families, will be pleaſed to permit me to peruſe them for this undertaking, they may be aſſured they will be carefully uſed and ſafely returned.

Noel-ſtreet, Soho,
September 17, 1784.

B. LONGMATE.

Alte ations

Alterations which have happened ſince this Volume went to Preſs.

1783.

LADY Lewiſham, delivered of a daughter, September 7.

Right honourable John Grenville, brother to the late Earl Temple, and uncle to the preſent, died September 14.

Temple Weſt, Eſq; ſon to the late Admiral, died September 17.

Lovel Stanhope, Eſq; uncle to the Earl of Cheſterfield, died unmarried September 19.

Reverend Henry Reginald Courtenay, made a Prebendary of Rocheſter, September and his elder brother died at Bath in November.

Lady of Dr. Thurlow, Biſhop of Lincoln, delivered of a daughter, October 10 *N. B.* His Lordſhip has iſſue one ſon, Edward; and three daughters, Amelia, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Miſs Eliz. Harley, fourth daughter to the right honourable Thomas Harley, married, October 9, to David Murray, Eſq; nephew to Lord Elibank; and her youngeſt ſiſter, Margaret, married, February 26, 1784, to John Boyd, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to Sir John Boyd, Bart.

Reverend Allen Fielding, ſon to the late Henry Fielding, Eſq; married to Miſs Fielding, of Canterbury, October 23.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, November 11; and was introduced into the Privy Council, November 21.

Hon. Miſs How, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent Lord Chedworth, died October 26.

John, Earl Spencer, died at Bath, October 31, and was buried at Althorpe, being ſucceeded by his only ſon, George-John, now Earl Spencer, &c.

William-Peyto Verney, ſon to Lord Willoughby de Broke, died November 4.

Widow of the hon. Captain St. John (who was killed in the engagement againſt le Compte de Graſſe, 1781) died Nov. 6.

Captain John Campbell, nephew to James, firſt Duke of Argyll, died November 11.

Right honourable William-Edward Bentinck, appointed Clerk of the Pells, October 25.

Honourable Thomas Walpole, appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Miniſter to the Diet at Ratiſbon, November 22.

Viſcount Lewiſham, appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, Nov. 20.

Lord Spencer Hamilton, appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Nov. 20.

Lord North, and the right honourable Charles-James Fox, removed from the office of Secretaries of State, December 19.

The commiſſion, conſtituting Lord Loughborough, &c. keepers of the great ſeal, vacated December 19.

Frances, daughter of the hon. and rev. Robert Cholmondeley, married to William Billingham, Eſq; December 3.

William, youngeſt ſon to the Earl of Macclesfield, died December 19.

Earl Gower, appointed Preſident of the Council, Dec. 19; his daughter, Lady Ann, married to the hon. and reverend Edward Venables Vernon, Feb. 5, 1784; and his ſiſter, the Counteſs of Waldegrave, died April 28, 1784.

Duke of Rutland appointed Lord Keeper of the privy ſeal, Dec. 23, and declared Lord Lieutenant-general, and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland, Feb. 11, 1784.

Marquis of Carmarthen, and Lord Sydney, appointed principal Secretaries of State, Dec. 23.

Lord Thurlow, appointed Lord Chancellor, Dec. 23.

Honourable James Grenville, ſworn of the Privy Council, Dec. 26.

Duke of Dorſet, appointed Ambaſſador to the court of France, Dec. 26.

Duke of Chandos, appointed Lord Steward of his Majeſty's houſhold, Dec. 26.

Earl of Saliſbury, appointed Lord Chamberlain of the houſehold, Dec. 26.

Earl Temple, appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, Dec. 19, which he reſigned three days after.

Right honourable William Pitt, appointed Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Dec. 27.

Marquis of Graham, appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Dec. 27.

Duke of Richmond, appointed Maſter-general of the Ordnance, Dec. 27.

Viſcount Howe, appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Dec. 30.

Honourable John Jefferies Pratt; honourable John Leveſon Gower; Henry, Lord Apſley; and honourable Charles George Percival; appointed Lords of the Admiralty, Dec. 30.

Right honourable William Wyndham Grenville, appointed Receiver and Paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's guards, garriſons, and land-forces, Dec. 30, and ſworn of the Privy Council the next day.

Heneage Earl of Aylesford, and Thomas Lord Walſingham, ſworn of the Privy Council, Dec. 31.

Thomas, Earl of Clarendon, appointed Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, Dec. 31.

1784.

Arthur Stanhope, Eſq; couſin to the Earl of Cheſterfield, married to Miſs Thiſtlethwayt, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Cheſterfield, January 23.

Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. died January 12.

Honourable Letithea Sandys, ſiſter to the late Lord Sandys, died unmarried, January 10, aged 52, and was buried at Omberſley.

Lady of Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. ſiſter to the late Viſcount Falmouth, died January 17.

Philip, Earl of Cheſterfield, appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, January 2; and his couſin, Arthur Stanhope, Eſq; appointed his ſecretary.

Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the guard, January 2.

Earl of Tankerville, appointed joint Poſt-maſter-general, January 6.

Philip, Earl of Cheſterfield, ſworn of the Privy Council, January 7.

His Grace, Hugh Duke of Northumberland, created Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick in the county of Northumberland, during his natural life, with remainder to his ſecond ſon, Algernon Percy, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten, by patent, dated Jan. 28.

Lord Ravenſworth, died February 1, without male iſſue, whereby that title became extinct.

Honourable and reverend Edward Venables Vernon, married to Lady Ann Leveſon Gower, and daughter to Earl Gower, February 5.

Lord George Lenox, ſworn of the Privy Council, Feb. 9, and appointed Conſtable of the Tower of London; and alſo his Majeſty's Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, the next day.

Earl of Effingham, appointed Maſter and Worker of his Majeſty's mint, Feb. 10.

Lieutenant General William Auguſtus Pitt, appointed Commander in chief of his Majeſty's land forces in Ireland, February 21.

Miſs Elizabeth Egerton, ſecond daughter to the late Colonel William Egerton, married to Monſieur Saladin de Crans, February 19; and her ſiſter Iſabella-Frances, married, March 18, to Richard Maſters, Eſq; Major of the 24th regiment of foot.

George, Viſcount Mount Edgcumbe, and Thomas, Lord Walſingham, appointed joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland, February 20.

Counteſs of Weſtmorland, delivered of a ſon and heir January .

Lady of Lord Algernon Percy, delivered of twin ſons January 19, which are ſince baptized by the names of Hugh and Jocelyne.

Mrs. Talbot, widow of Edward Talbot, Archdeacon of Berks, and next brother to the late Lord Chancellor Talbot, died January 29.

Lady of the honourable William-Henry Irby, brother to Lord Boſton, delivered of a ſon, March 13.

Earl of Orford, appointed Ranger of St. James's Park, March.

The honourable Mr. Monſon, of the third troop of dragoon guards, married to Mrs. Smith, of Hawkeſworth, in Eſſex, March 15.

The Parliament diſſolved, March 25.

Lord Charles Greville Montagu, brother to the Duke of Mancheſter, died at Nova Scotia, January .

Honourable Richard Howard, appointed Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen's houſhold, in the room of George-Auguſtus North, Eſq; March 29.

Duke of Montagu, and the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, elected Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, April 1.

Captain

Captain Nicholas Boſcawen, ſon and heir to the Revd. Dr. Boſcawen, married to Miſs Mary Brown, April 2.

Miſs Sophia Charlotte Digby, eldeſt daughter to the Dean of Durnam, married to Sir John Sheffield, of Normanby, in Lincolnſhire, Baronet, April 3.

Honourable Philip Bouverie, allowed to take the name of Puſey, and to uſe the arms and creſt of Puſey, by his Majeſty's ſign manual, April 3.

George, Lord Audley, and his iſſue, allowed to take the name of Tuchet, and to bear the arms of Tuchet, quartered with Audley, and the creſt of Tuchet, by his Majeſty's ſign manual, April 3.

The Counteſs of Mansfield died April 10, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey.

The honourable Henry Grenville, uncle to Earl Temple, died at Bath, April 22.

The Earls of Radnor and Aylesford, elected Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, April 23.

The Duke of Montagu, Earls Gower, Saliſbury, Viſcounts Weymouth, and Lewiſham, and right honourable William Pitt, elected Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, April 28.

The Counteſs of Waldegrave, ſiſter to Earl Gower, died April 28.

Lieutenant Colonel Fitz Roy Stanhope, appointed Groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, April 30.

Lady Charlotte Herbert, only daughter to the Earl of Pembroke, died in the ſouth of France, April .

Miſs Burrell, only child of Lady Willoughby, of Ereſby, died May 2.

Lady Henrietta Herbert, ſiſter to the Earl of Powis, married to Edward Lord Clive, May 7.

Lady of Philip Yorke, Eſq; delivered of a ſon and heir, April 7.

Lady Charlotte Bertie, only daughter to the Earl of Abingdon, died May .

Wilhelmina Catherina, Dowager Lady King, died June 3, and was buried at Ockham.

Elizabeth, Counteſs Dowager of Eſſex, daughter of Wriotheſley, Duke of Bedford, died June 8, in the 79th year of her age.

Catherine, Counteſs Dowager of Egmont, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Northampton, and Baroneſs Arden, in the kingdom of Ireland, died June 11.

Viſcount St. Aſaph, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent to the Earl of Aſhburnham, appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, June 19, and married to Sophia,

Sophia, third daughter of Thomas, Viſcount Weymouth, Auguſt 28.

Counteſs Dowager of Harrington, daughter of Charles Duke of Grafton, died June 28.

Viſcount Falmouth, married to —— only daughter of John Crewe, of Crewe Hall, in Cheſhire, Eſq; June 29.

Mrs. Walpole, wife of the honourable Robert Walpole (ſee page 161) died July 24, and was buried at Kenſington, leaving iſſue two ſons.

John, ſecond ſon to Lord Rodney, married to Lady Catherine Nugent, daughter of the Earl of Weſtmeath, July ; and about the ſame time his ſiſter Jane was married to the ſon of Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Poliſh Eagle.

Ducheſs of Argyll reſigned her place as Lady of the bedchamber to her Majeſty, July .

Miſs Hobart, daughter of the honourable George Hobart, married to ——— Cumberland, Eſq; July 14.

Lord Guernſey, only ſon to the Earl of Aylesford, died July 18.

William-Brabazon Ponſonby, Eſq; appointed one of the joint Poſt Maſters-general of Ireland, July .

Honourable William Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont, married to Miſs Harford (late Mrs. Morris), July 21.

Mrs. Vyſe, only child of Sir George Howard, Knight of the Bath, died Auguſt 2.

Counteſs of Harcourt, appointed Lady of the bedchamber to the Queen, Auguſt 7.

Counteſs of Leiceſter, delivered of a daughter, at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, Auguſt 16, which was a few days after baptized by the name of Elizabeth-Margaret,

Honourable George-Cranfield Berkeley married at Godwood to Charlotte, daughter of Lord George Lenox, brother to the Duke of Richmond, Auguſt 16.

Admiral Digby, married to ——— eldeſt daughter of Andrew Elliot, Eſq; late Lieutenant-governor of New York, and widow of ——— Jauncy, Eſq; Auguſt 18.

Miſs ——— Keppel, daughter of the late Biſhop of Exeter, married to the honourable George-Ferdinand Fitz Roy, eldeſt ſon to Lord Southampton, Auguſt 21.

Thomas Lord Sydney, Right Honourable William Pitt, Thomas Lord Walſingham, Right Honourable William-Wyndham Grenville, appointed his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the affairs of India, September 4.

REPRE-

REPRESENTATIVES

IN THE

PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

APSLEY, Lord	Cirenceſter
Baily, Nicholas	Angleſey
Beauchamp, Viſcount	Orford
Beaulieu, Lord	Windſor
Bentinck, Lord Edward-Charles	Notinghamſhire
Berkeley, hon. George-Cranfield	Glouceſterſhire
Bertie, hon. Peregrine	Oxford City
Boſcawen, Hugh	St. Mawes
Boſcawen, William-Arthur Spencer	Truro
Bouverie, hon. William-Henry	New Sarum
Bouverie, hon. Edward	Downton
Brudenell, George-Brydges	Rutlandſhire
Campbell, Lord Frederick	Argyllſhire
Cavendiſh, Lord George Auguſtus-Henry	Derby
Cavendiſh, Lord George	Derbyſhire
Cecil, Henry	Stamford
Cocks, hon. John Sommers	St. Germans
Compton, hon. Charles	Northampton
Conway, hon. Henry Seymour	Newport
Conway, hon. George Seymour	Orford
Conway, hon. Robert Seymour	Wootton Baſſet
Cornwallis, hon. William	Portſmouth
Curſon, Penn Aſheton	Leominſter
Cuſt, Peregrine	Ivelcheſter
Cuſt, Francis Cockaine	Grantham
Damer, hon. George	Dorcheſter
Duncannon, Viſcount	Knareſborough,
Egerton, John-William	Hindon
Eliot, hon. Edward James	Leſkiard

Eliot,

Eliot, hon. John	Leſtwithiel
Euston, Earl	Cambr. Univ.
Fane, hon. Henry	Lyme Regis
Fane, hon. Thomas	Lyme Regis
Fielding, Viſcount	Beeralſton
Fitz Roy, hon. Geo. Frederick	St. Edmundſbury
Foley, hon. Edward	Worceſter
Foley, hon. Andrew	Droitwich
Forteſcue, hon. Hugh	Beaumaris
Fox, hon. Charles-James	Kirkewall, &c.
Gordon, Lord William	Inverneſſeſhire
Gordon, Lord Adam	Kincardineſhire
Gower, hon. John-Leveſon	Appleby
Graham, Marquis	Great Bedwin
Grenville, hon. James	Buckingham
Grenville, hon. William-Wyndham	Bucks County
Greville, hon. Charles	Warwick
Groſvenor, Thomas	Cheſter
Harley, right hon. Thomas	Herefordſhire
Herbert, Lord	Wilton
Herbert, Henry-Arthur	E. Grinſted
Hinchinbroke, Viſcount	Huntingdonſhire
Howard, Sir George, K. B.	Stamford
Howard, hon. Richard	Steyning
Hyde, Lord	Helſton
Lenox, Lord George	Suſſex
Lincoln, Earl	E. Retford
Mahon, Viſcount	Chiping Wycomb
Manners, Robert	Bedwin
Marſham, hon. Charles	Kent
Montague, right hon. Frederick	Higham Ferrers
Nevill, Viſcount	Seaford
Noel, Thomas	Rutlandſhire
North, Lord	Banbury
North, George Auguſtus	Wootton Baſſet
Norton, hon. Chapel	Guilford
Norton, hon. William	Surrey
Onſlow, hon. Thomas	Guilford
Pelham, hon. Henry	Lewes
Pelham, hon. Thomas	Suſſex
Perceval, hon. Charles George	Lancaſter
Percy, Lord, Algernon	Northumberland
Pitt, hon. George	Dorſetſhire
Pitt, right hon. William	Cambr. Univerſity
Pitt, William Morton	Pool
Poulett, hon. Anne	Bridgwater
Pratt, hon. John-Jefferies	Bath
Robinſon, hon. Frederick	Rippon
Rider, hon. Dudley	Tiverton
St. John, hon. St. Andrew	Bedfordſhire
Saville, hon. Richard Lumley	Lincoln
Spencer, Lord Charles	Oxfordſhire

Spencer, Lord Robert	Oxford City
Stuart, hon. Charles	Boſſiny
Stuart, hon. James	Buteſhire
Surrey, Earl	Carliſle
Sutton, Lieutenant Colonel, John	Newark
Villiers, hon. John-Charles	Old Sarum
Walpole, hon. Horace	King's Lynne
Ward, hon. William	Worceſter
Yorke, hon. Philip	Cambrigeſhire.

*** Since

*** Since the account of Lord Sommers's family was printed, the following addition thereto has been received.

Lord Sommers married *Anne Pole*, daughter of Reginald Pole of Devonſhire, Eſq; who is deſcended through Arthur Pole from the Pooles of Poole-Hall, in the Hundred of Wirral, in the county of Cheſter, whoſe family had been very anciently ſeated there; the firſt, of whom we have any mention, was William Pull, alias Poolle, alias De la Poolle, Lord of Barretſ-poolle, who was the ſtem of many eminent branches; and, among others, it ſhould ſeem, of that from which deſcended Sir Richard Pole, Knight, who married Margaret Plantagenet, Counteſs of Saliſbury, daughter to George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward the Fourth, and on her begat Reginald Pole, afterwards created Cardinal; for Sir Geoffrey Pole, who was deſcended from this Sir Richard Pole, Knight, died ſeiſed of Poolle-Hall, in the Hundred of Wirral, which has long been the ſeat of this antient family.

Reginald Pole, father of *Anne Pole*, married Anne Buller, ſecond daughter of John-Francis Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall; who, through an heireſs of the Courtneys Earls of Devon, is deſcended from Louis le Gros, King of France.

Carolus Pole, grandfather of *Anne Pole*, married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Raſhleigh, of Menabilly, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq; by Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, of Antony, in the ſaid county, Baronet, who, with the Carew's of Devonſhire, Surrey, and Somerſet, is deſcended from William de Carru, or Carrio, temp. King John, Baron Carew, of Carew Caſtle, in Pembrokeſhire, of Moulesford in Berkſhire, and of Odron, in Ireland; whoſe anceſtor, *Other*, had large poſſeſſions in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and was the common progenitor of the Lords Windſor, the Gerards of Lancaſhire, of which was Lord Gerard of Bromly the Fitz-geralds, the Earls of Kildare, Deſmond, Kerry, and the Fitz-maurices of Ireland.

Sir John Pole, Bart. great grandfather to *Anne Pole*, married Anne, youngeſt daughter of Sir William Morice of Werrington, in the county of Devon, Knight, one of the principal Secretaries of State to King Charles the ſecond.

Arthur

Arthur Pole, or de Pulle, above-mentioned, the remote anceſtor of Anne Pole, united the families of de Pulle, of Cheſhire, with the branches of the De la Poles in Devonſhire, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pole, of Devonſhire; whoſe anceſtors, Mauritius de Polâ, and Nicolaus de Polâ, were Barons in the time of Richard the Firſt; and his predeceſſors and Maurice followed that Prince into the Holy Land.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 13. Dr. Egerton Biſhop of Durham's preſent Lady is ſiſter to Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. and his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon is married to Charlotte Catherine-Ann, daughter of Samuel Haynes, Eſq.

P. 391. l. 1. *For* born, *read* baron.

N. B. The Earl of Lincoln's daughter is named Anna-Maria.

Lately

Lately publiſhed, in two vols. 8vo.

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SUP-

SUPPLEMENT

TO

COLLINS's

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

VOLUME I.

Duke of CORNWALL.

P. 39. —— TO the account of Prince Frederick Biſhop of Oſnaburg, add, His Royal Highneſs was appointed March 26, 1782, Captain and Colonel of his Majeſty's ſecond troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards.

Ibid. —— To the account of Prince William Henry their Majeſties third ſon, add, His Royal Highneſs was elected one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, in a chapter held at St. James's, 19 April 1782.

Ibid. —— To the account of their Majeſties fourth ſon Prince Edward, add, On the inſtitution of the illuſtrious order of knighthood of St. Patrick, his Royal Highneſs was appointed principal companion thereof, and inveſted with the enſigns of the ſaid order, at St. James's, March 10, 1783.

P. 40. —— To their Majesty's issue, add,

13, Prince Octavus, born at the Queen's palace, Feb. 23, 1779, and baptised at St. James's the 23d of the following month: he died at Kew, 3 May 1783, and was buried in the royal vault, under King Henry the VIIth's chapel in Westminster Abbey, the 10th of the same month, with this inscription engraved upon a silver plate fixed upon the lid of his coffin.

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
OCTAVII,
Filij Octavi Augustissimi & Potentissimi
GEORGII TERTII,
Dei Gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et
Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, etc.
Qui in Aula-Regia apud Vicum de Kew,
In Comitatu Surriæ,
Obijt 3.° Die Maij Anno
MDCCLXXXIII.
Ætatis suæ 5°

Ibid. —— Prince Alfred, born in the royal apartments at Windsor Castle, September 22, and baptised at St. James's palace Oct. 31, 1780; but departed this life at Windsor Castle 20 Aug. 1782, and was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry VIIth's chapel Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription engraved on a silver plate, fixed on the lid of the coffin,

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis,
ALFREDI,
Filij nonogeniti Augustissimi & Potentissimi
Georgij tertij Dei, Gratiâ
[illegible] Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis,
Fidei Defensoris, etc
[illegible] Regia Windesoriæ vicesimo die Augusti
[illegible] Domino obdormivit,
[illegible] do, Annoque Domini
[illegible]CCLXXXII.

15. Princess

15. Princeſs Amelia born at Windſor, Auguſt 7, 1783, and baptized at St. James's, September 18 following.

P. 46 l. 19. For George-William-Frederick, read, George-Auguſtus Frederick.

Duke of NORFOLK.

P. 134, l. 32. For by whom, read by which lady, who departed this life, March 25 1782, aged 75, he had iſſue, &c.

P. 137, l. 17. After iſſue add, His Lordſhip having conformed to the eſtabliſhed religion, and taken the uſual oaths on the occaſion, was elected to the preſent parliament as repreſentative for the city of Carliſle; alſo in September 1782 appointed deputy Earl Marſhal of England, (on the reſignation of the Earl of Effingham,) in January 1783, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the eaſt riding of the county of York, and on April 5 following was appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury. (a)

Duke of SOMERSET.

P. 180, l. 9. From bottom. The marriage between Mr. Newton and Catherine Seymour, his wife, was diſſolved by act of parliament, 1782.

Duke of RICHMOND.

P. 188, l. 12. After iſſue, add, His Grace was appointed Maſter General of the Ordnance, March 27, 1782; and elected one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, in a chapter held at St. James's April 19 following, but (upon a change in the miniſtry) reſigned the Maſter Generalſhip of the Ordnance, April 1783.

(a) Gazette.

P. 187, l. 19. After 1776, add, and she was re-married, on August 25 1781, to the honourable George Napier.

Duke of GRAFTON.

P. 193, l. 13. After Hertford, add, She died November 10, 1782.

P. 194, l. 32. After 1771, add, His Grace was again appointed Lord Privy Seal, on March 27, 1782.

Duke of BEAUFORT.

P. 213. —— To his Grace's issue add, another son, born February 14, 1780.

Duke of St. ALBANS.

P. 517, l. 19. After 1743, add, and married July 6, 1781, to the Reverend Mr. Walter Williams of Harrow.

Ibid. l. 32. After Marlborough, add, but he died without issue, March 11, 1780.

Duke of BOLTON.

P. 234, l. 18. After Dorset, add, On April 6, 1782, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton, also Governor and Captain of the Isle of Weight (a).

Ibid. l. 23. Lady Hinchinbroke died March 30, 1779, aged 26 years (b).

Duke of DEVONSHIRE.

P. 325, l. 20. After F.R.S. add, he died April 28, 1783, aged 80, and was buried in St. Mary's church in Derby.

(a) Gazette. (b) Coffin-plate.

P. 325,

P. 325, l. 25. After Bath, add, and died his widow, June 18, 1780.

P. 326, l. 4. From bottom, after York, add, On March 27, 1782, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three days after one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, but reſigned July 5, following; and was reappointed Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, on April 5, 1783 (a).

P. 328, l. 3. After Lancaſter, add, At the general election in 1780, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Derby, but died at Naples, where he went for the recovery of his health, September 7, 1781, unmarried.

Ib. l. 4. After Yorkſhire, add, He married Feb 7, 1782, the Lady Elizabeth Compton, ſole daughter and heir of Charles, ſeventh Earl of Northampton, by whom he has a ſon, born January 10, 1783.

l. 14. After kingdom, add, On April 19, 1782, was elected one of the knights companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, and on June 18, following, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Derby.

Ib. l. 16. Dele, but has not yet any iſſue; and inſert, by whom he has iſſue one daughter, Lady Georgiana born July 13, 1783.

Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

P. 418. l. 13. After Great Britain, add, In July 1779, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and on the 9th of April 1783, appointed one of the Vice Treaſurers of the kingdom of Ireland (b).

Ib. l. 16. For George and Charles, read, John and William-Robert.

Ib. l. 22. After LL. D. add, On May 25, 1782, he was appointed one of the joint Vice Treaſurers of the kingdom of Ireland; and, on the 5th of June following, ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

(a) Gazette. (b) Ibid.

P. 419. —— To the Iſſue of the preſent Duke, add, Lord born December 30, 1779.

Duke of RUTLAND.

P. 445, l. 10. After general, add, at the general election in 1780, he was rechoſen member of Parliament for Kingſton upon Hull, and died, 31 May 1782 aged 64 years (a).

P. 447, l. 19. For now called Marquis of Granby, read, the preſent Duke of Rutland

Ib. l. 32.—— After 1778, add, who, being bred to the navy, and having regularly ſerved in the neceſſary inferior ſtations, roſe to the rank of Captain; in the memorable engagement fought on April 12, 1782, between the Engliſh fleet commanded by Sir George Brydges Rodney (ſince created Lord Rodney) and the French fleet under the command of le Comte de Graſſe, in which the latter was totally defeated and taken priſoner; he commanded the Reſolution of 70 guns, and behaving with the greateſt intrepidity was mortally wounded, of which he died on his paſſage to England; after which the Houſe of Commons preſented an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to order a monument to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to perpetuate the memory of the three gallant commanders Captain Bayne, Captain Blair, and Lord Robert Manners, who gallantly loſt their lives in that action.

P. 448, l. 2. After Sutton, read, he died, Jan. 9, 1783, being then repreſentative in Parliament for Newark in Lincolnſhire, and Colonel of the Nottinghamſhire militia: he firſt married in December 1749, Diana daughter of Thomas Chaplin of Blankney in Com. Linc. Eſq. and by her, who died April 3, 1767, had iſſue, 1. George, born Auguſt 1751, member in the laſt parliament for Newark, and in the preſent for Grantham in Lincolnſhire; 2. John, born July 12, 1752, who

(a) Coffin-plate.

is a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and was chosen member for Newark in the room of his father, and married, in April 1778, to Miss Manners; 3. Robert, born Jan. 5, 1754; 4. Charles, born Feb. 14, 1755. he married, May 1778, Miss Thornton; Diana married 1778, to Thomas Dickins of Northamptonshire Esq; and three other daughters; he, secondly, married February 5, 1768, Miss Mary Pearte.

P. 448, l. 13. After 1730 read his Grace died, May 29, 1779, and was succeeded by his grandson,

CHARLES *now the twelfth Earl and fourth Duke of Rutland*, born March 15, 1754 who before he succeeded to the title was one of the representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge; was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester, in July 1779; elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, in a chapter held at St. James's, September 3, 1781, and immediately invested with the robes of the said order (a); and on February 14, 1783 was appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's household; his Grace is also one of the vice-presidents of the Middlesex, London, and Lock hospitals, and a vice-president of the Welch charity.

On December 26, 1775, his Grace was married to Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, youngest daughter of Charles Duke of Beaufort, by whom he has issue,

1. Lady Elizabeth Isabella, born September 29, 1776.
2. Lord John Henry, styled Marquis of Granby, born January 4, 1778.
3. Lord born October 24, 1780.
4. Lord William Robert Albyne, born June 1784.

Ib. ——— In the titles for John, read Charles.

(a) London Gazette.

Duke of BRANDON.

P. 456, l. 18. After Scotland, add, Upon his Grace's petition to the Houſe of Peers, it was adjudged on June 6, 1782, that his Grace, Douglas, Duke of Hamilton had a right to a ſeat in the Engliſh Houſe of Peers as Duke of Brandon, notwithſtanding the former determination of that Houſe to the contrary; and he was ſummoned to Parliament accordingly, as Duke of Brandon in co. Suffolk, June 11, 1782.

VOLUME II.

Duke of ANCASTER.

P. 8, l. 3. *from the bottom* AFTER monument, add, of white marble, (a) upon the area whereof lies reclining, a lady veiled as in child-bed, at her feet an infant in a cradle covered with a mantle of green; at each end of the monument two squared peristillions of marble supporting two fair pillars of touch, with the chapiters on the top curiously frett'd with gold, ensigned with two escutcheons, the first defaced, the second Argent on a chevron engrailed Azure between three marlets Sable, as many crescents Or, for Watson.

The second quadrature, (raised upon the first archwise) on the top of which is this atchievement, viz. quarterly, Bertie, Willoughby, Beke Ufford, Fitz-Alan, and Maltravers, Wells and Engaine. The crest a hat displayed.

In the second concave of the quadrature, a chieftain in his complete armour, gilt and embroidered, holding in his right hand a

(a) Harleian MSS in British Museum, No. 6829, p. 94 95.

batoon;

batoon; below, at his feet, his gauntlets, at his right hand; his helmet at his left: himself in full proportion and perfect feature, as stepping forward in his command.

Within the hollowed concave of the first quadrature, are two tables of inscription in touch, whereon in golden letters is written;

In the first,

This presents unto you the worthy memory of the right honourable Sir Peregrine Berty, Knight, Lord Willoughby of Willoughby, Beake and Eresby, deservedly employed by Queene Elizabeth, as Generall of her forces in the Low Countreys, and in France; as Governour of Barwicke, where he dyed in the 47th yeare of his age, anno 1600, leaving issue by his wife the Lady Mary Vere, daughter to John Earl of Oxford, 5 sonnes and a daughter, viz. Robert Lord Willoughby, Generall of the English forces in Denmarke; Peregrine, Henry, Vere, and Roger; & this virtuous Lady Catherine, wife to Sir Lewis Watson of Rockingham, where she died in child-bed, the 15th of February 1610, desiring to be here buryed with her father; for whom at her request, and for herself, in his owne affection, the sayed Sir Lewis hath erected this monument as a marke of boeth their virtues to all posterity, anno Domini 1612.

Upon the frontispiece near the verge of the first quadrature is Watson's arms impaled with those of Bertie.

Upon the front above the basis of the monument are two compartments of touch in which is this epitaph:

Ut pereundo paret prolem, proh! mortua Phœnix
Sponsa, peris, prolem sic pariendo tuam,
Sponsa vale, χάθαρως vivens Catherina valeto,
Vixisti, ut χάθαρος, sic Catherina peris.
Quid dixi? Catherina? Non; alta Donantis
Tecta petens rutili vivis amata polo.

P. 19. —— Lord Robert Bertie died 10 March 1782, and is buried at Chiſſelhurſt, where a monument, which has the following inſcription, is to be erected to his memory,

"Underneath this monument lie buried the "remains of Lord Robert Bertie, fifth ſon "of Robert the firſt Duke of Ancaſter, "General of his Majeſty's forces, Colonel "of the ſecond troop of Horſe Guards, "Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty, "Governor of the fort of Duncannon in the "kingdom of Ireland, and member of Par-"liament for the town of Boſton in Eng-"land; he married the Lady Raymond, "relict of Robert the ſecond Baron of that "name, and one of the coheireſſes of Lord "Viſcount Blundell of the kingdom of Ire-"land with whom he lived many years in "the greateſt love and harmony, and who "now being his diſconſolate widow, has "erected this monument to his memory. He "died 10th March 1762, aged 61 years."

P. 22. —— On the death of Robert fourth Duke of Ancaſter without iſſue, the Barony of Willoughby became in abeyance between his two ſiſters, till his Majeſty was pleaſed to exerciſe his royal prerogative, by conferring that title on the elder of them: and her majeſty's claim to the office of Great Chamberlain of England was afterwards confirmed by the deciſion of the Houſe of Peers, as will be ſhewn under the title of Baroneſs Willoughby.

Ibid. —— Brownlow the preſent Duke of Ancaſter was born at Lindſey houſe in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1 March 1729: was married at St. James's Weſtminſter, 2d January 1769, to his preſent Ducheſs Mary-Ann daughter of Peter Layard, Eſq; a Major of foot, by whom he has an only child, Mary-Elizabeth, born in Saville Row, 24 July 1771 (*).

(*) From his Grace's pedigree entered in the Houſe of Lords.

Duke

Duke of PORTLAND.

P. 30, l. 5. From the bottom, after Ireland, add, and died in Dublin 1783.

P. 31. l. 21. For, preſent, read late.

Ibid. — 22. After Nottingham, add, and married December 23, 1782, to eldeſt daughter of Richard Cumberland, Eſq.

Ibid. — — Read Lady Mary born March 13, 1778, and Lord born May 1780.

To his Grace's appointments, add, he was conſtituted Lieutenant-general and General Governor of Ireland, April 10, 1782, which high office he reſigned September 15 following. His Grace is alſo one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, and Preſident of the Medical Aſſociation; and was on April 5, 1783, appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury (a).

Duke of MANCHESTER.

P. 119, l. 12. Add His Grace was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, April 20, 1782, is likewiſe Colonel of the Huntingdonſhire Militia, and on April 9, 1783 (b), was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Moſt Chriſtian King.

Duke of CHANDOS.

P. 140, l. ult. Read, Richard Gammon, Eſq; &c.

Duke of DORSET.

P. 220. — To the account of Lord George Germain, add, His Lordſhip was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Bolebrooke, in Suſſex, and Viſcount Sackville of Drayton in Northamp-

(a) Gazette. (b) Ibid.

tonſhire

tonſhire, as will appear under the latter title in this volume.

P. 223. — To the preſent Duke's offices, add. in February 1782, was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the guard, which poſt he reſigned in April 1783. His Grace is Colonel of the weſt regiment of Kent militia, and high ſteward of Stratford upon Avon.

Duke of BRIDGWATER.

P. 240. —— Lieutenant Colonel William Egerton, ſecond ſon to the late Biſhop of Hereford, died March 26, 1783, and was buried in St. James's church, Weſtminſter.

Dr. Egerton, the preſent Biſhop of Durham, was ſecondly married on 31 March 1782, to Miſs Boughton; and his eldeſt ſon John-William, who is Major in the 20th regiment of dragoons, and member of Parliament for Brackley, was married January 14, 1783, to the daughter of Samuel Haynes, Eſq.

Duke of NEWCASTLE.

P. 278. —— The preſent Duke's iſſue, were, 1. George, born November 26, 1745, and died, Auguſt 19, 1752; 2. Henry Fynes Pelham Clinton, ſtyled Earl of Lincoln, born November 5, 1750, and died 18 October 1778, having had iſſue by his wife, the Lady Frances Seymour Conway, daughter of Francis the preſent Earl of Hertford, a daughter, Catherine, born April 6, and baptiſed May 6, 1776, and one ſon, Henry, born December 23, 1777, who after his father's death, was called Earl of Lincoln, but died September 23, 1779; and was buried in the family vault at Bonſar, in Lincolnſhire. 3. Thomas Pelham Clinton, now ſtyled Earl of Lincoln, born July 1. 1752, and married May 2, 1782, to Lady Anna Maria, youngeſt daughter to William, late Earl of Harrington, and has iſſue a daughter born July 30, 1783;

and,

and, 4. Lord John Pelham Clinton, born September 13, 1755, died at Liſbon in 1781, unmarried.

Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.

P. 474, l. 10. Read Bologna in Italy.

P. 486, l. 28. Add, where a monument has ſince been erected to her memory, compounded of the Roman monumental ſtyle, and that which obtained here in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

In the center is a pyramid, ſurmounted by a flaming vaſe, having at its baſe an antique fluted ſarcophagus of white marble, in whoſe front is inſerted a bas-relief, repreſenting the Dutcheſs in the character of Charity, relieving the diſtreſſed. Over this, on a pedeſtal of the ſame material, is an urn ſupported by two weeping boys. On each ſide of the pyramid are placed two altars of white marble, adorned with feſtoons and rams heads, and ſurmounted by flaming vaſes; and againſt theſe altars, ſtand two ſtatues repreſenting Faith and Hope; the latter alluding to the family motto, which is cut in large capitals under the ſarcophagus. Below the ſarcophagus is an elliptical arch, ſided by two tablets of white marble, with the Percy creſcent over two hymeneal torches conjoined in ſaltire reverſed, and below them a lion and unicorn ſejant. Within the arch is the following inſcription in gold letters, on black marble:

Near this place lies interred
ELIZABETH PERCY, Dutcheſs of NORTHUMBERLAND,
In her own right,
Baroneſs PERCY, LUCY, POYNINGS, FITZ PAYNE,
BRYAN and LATIMER;
Sole heireſs of ALGERNON Duke of SOMERSET,
And of the antient EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND.
She had iſſue
HUGH Earl PERCY,
Lady F. ELIZ. PERCY,

Who

Who died 1761,
Lord ALGERNON PERCY.
Having lived long
An ornament of courts and honour to her
Country,
A pattern to the great, a protectreſs of the
Poor,
Ever diſtinguiſhed by the moſt ardent affection
for her family and friends,
She died, Dec. 5, 1776, aged 70,
Univerſally beloved, revered, lamented.
The Duke of Northumberland,
Inconſolable for the loſs of the beſt of wives,
Hath erected this monument
To her beloved memory.

P. 485, l. 25. Add, which he reſigned in December 1780.

P. 487, —— To the account of Earl Percy, after 1779, add by whom he has had iſſue three daughters, Charlotte, born July 3, 1780, but died an infant. Elizabeth born December 23, 1781, and Julia, born May 2, 1783.

Ibid. —— To the iſſue of Lord Algernon Percy, add,
4. Algernon Percy born, 19 Auguſt 1779, and
5. Suſanna Elizabeth Percy, born 28th December 1782.

Duke of MONTAGU.

P. 500. —— To the account of his Grace's brother James, add, who is now Baron Brudenell, as will appear under that title.

P. 502, l. 5. After alſo, add, Maſter of the Horſe to the King, Governor and Captain of Windſor Caſtle, Preſident of St. Luke's Hoſpital, and F. R. S.

Marchioneſs GRET

P. 522, l. 7. After 1756, add, and married Auguſt 17, 1782, to Thomas Robinſon the preſent Lord Grantham.

Marquis

Marquis of ROCKINGHAM.

P. 528. l. 2. Add, his Lordſhip died July 1, 1782, and was buried the 20th of the ſame month in York cathedral, and, leaving no iſſue, his titles became extinct.

VOLUME

VOLUME III.

Earl of SHREWSBURY.

P. 35. l. 5. — FROM the bottom, after 1750, add, who died July 12, 1771. He married, secondly, April 7, 1752, Mary, daughter of Sir George Mostyn of Talacre. in Co. Flint, Bart. by whom he had issue, 1. Charles, born, March 8, 1754; 2. Ann, who died an infant; 3. Frances; 4. Barbara, married April 9, 1780, to Francis Forteſcue Turvile, of Bosworth in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq; 5. Catherine-Mary; 6. Juliana; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Thereſa; 9. Ann-Mary, who died January 27, 1775; 10. George-Joſeph; 11. John-Joſeph; 12. Charlotte-Mary.

P. 36. l. 4. — After 1768, add, without iſſue: He ſecondly married, May 18, 1772, to Margaret-Frances, only daughter of William Sheldon of Weſton, in Co. Warwick, Eſq; by whom he has had iſſue, 1. George, born March 28, 1773 died June 7, following; 2. Elizabeth-Margaret, born March 20, 1775; 3. Frances, born, December 1, 1777; 4. born November 24, 1782.

Earl of DERBY.

P. 81, l. 7. — After Bart. add, and died his widow Sept. 2, 1780.

P. 83. l. 7. — After Thomas, add, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and member of Parliament for Lancaſter, and died at Jamaica in 1779.

To the account of the preſent Earl, add, His Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver to his Lordſhip the ſeals of the office of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, his Lordſhip was ſworn into that office on Auguſt 29, 1783, and was the ſame day ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Counſellors. (a)

Earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY.

P. 127, l. 8. After LL.D. add, and is ſince created Lord Porcheſter, as will appear under that title.

P. 129, l. 5. After dragoons, add, On November 26, 1782, was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Wilts, and on May 29, in the ſame year, made Governor of Portſmouth.

Ibid. —— The Counteſs of Pembroke, on January 14, 1783, was appointed one of the Ladies of her Majeſty's bedchamber.

Earl of SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE.

P. 139, l. 26. For preſent, read late Earl.

— 140, l. 5. For ſeventh, Philip who married, &c. read, ſeventh, Philip anceſtor to the preſent Earl.

— 141, *ult.* After 1719, add, and died unmarried, October 5, 1773: and after 1721, add, who became fourteenth Earl of Suffolk, and ſeventh Earl of Berkſhire, as will appear below.

(a) Gazette.

P. 142, — Leave out all the ſecond paragraph relating to the honourable Thomas Howard.

— *Ibid.* l. 12. After 1747, add, and married March 20, 1783, to Richard Bagot, Eſq; brother to the preſent Lord Bagot.

— 143, l. 2. After Aylesford, read, by whom he had a ſon, George, born in September, 1778, who died December 27, following, and a poſthumous ſon, Henry, his ſucceſſor: his Lordſhip died, March 6, 1779, leaving no iſſue, but his Lady being then with child, the titles lay dormant till Auguſt 8, following, when ſhe was delivered of a ſon,

HENRY, *thirteenth Earl of Suffolk, and ſixth Earl of Berkſhire*, who died two days after his birth, whereby the titles deſcended to,

THOMAS, *fourteenth Earl of Suffolk, and ſeventh Earl of Berkſhire*, fifth, but only ſurviving ſon of Henry Bowes, fourth Earl of Berkſhire: he was born, June 11, 1721, and having applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, was admitted to the degree of Barriſter; he ſerved in ſeveral Parliaments for Caſtle Riſing in Norfolk, and in 1774 was elected for St. Michael's in Cornwall. His Lordſhip was married on April 13, 1747, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Kingſcote, of Kingſcote in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; and by her, who died, June 23, 1769, had an only daughter and heireſs Lady Diana, born July 23, 1748, and married November 23, 1782, to Sir Michael le Fleming, of Rydal in Weſtmoreland, Bart. and his Lordſhip dying on Feb. 23, 1783, in him ended the male iſſue of the ſix elder ſons of Thomas, the firſt Earl of Berkſhire; we muſt, therefore, return to Philip, the ſeventh ſon.

Which PHILIP was baptiſed at St. Martin's in the Fields, Weſtminſter, on March 5, 1628-9; and he was buried in the chancel of the ſaid church, Sept. 1717, having had by his wife Mary, daughter of Jennings, two Sons, James and Charles; alſo two daughters, 1. Mary Lucy, who died unmarried in May 1744, and was buried at St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk; 2. Henrietta,

who likewiſe died unmarried, and was buried at Windſor in Berkſhire, December 22, 1750.

JAMES Howard, Eſq; the eldeſt, was born in the palace at St. James's, March 1, 16-8-9: he was ſeated at Boughton near Cheſter; died June 13, 1722, and was buried in the vault belonging to the family of Booth, in St. Werburg's church, Cheſter. His wife was Katherine, daughter of George Booth, Eſq; ſon of Sir George Booth of Woodford, in the county of Eſſex, Knight; by whom he had two ſons, William, who died at the age of four months, and James-Thomas, who deceaſed, aged two years; alſo two daughters, Martha-Maria, married, December 31, 1740, to the honourable and reverend Charles Hervey, Prebendary of Ely, fifth ſon of John, firſt Earl of Briſtol.

CHARLES Howard, the ſecond ſon, was born, 13 May, 1681, and named after his godfather, King Charles II. and, having entered into the navy, roſe to the rank of Captain, and had the command of the Swan man of war, in which he was loſt about the year 1705. He married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Edward Batten of Portſmouth, in the county of Southampton, Gent. and by her (who died of the ſmall-pox, June 1711, and was buried in St. James's church, Weſtminſter) had one ſon, and a daughter Mary, born at Wincheſter in 1700, Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline, when Princeſs of Wales, and was firſt married to Henry Scott, Earl of Deloraine, and after his deceaſe to William Windham of Earſham, in Norfolk, Eſq; preceptor to William Duke of Cumberland.

PHILIP Howard, Eſq; the only ſon, was born at Portſmouth, on March 7, 1703-4: he was page to the Princeſs of Orange, and afterwards a Captain of Marines, and died at Kingſton in Jamaica, on March 27, 1741, having had iſſue by his wife Margaret, only ſurviving child and heir of Francis Skreen of Edinburgh, Gent. to whom he was married

ried at Limerick in Ireland, on February 1, 1731-2, four ſons and one daughter, Mr, born at Dublin, February 14, 1735, and is now bedchamber-woman to her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia, and unmarried: the ſons were,

1. THOMAS Howard, born at Cork in Ireland, January 6, 1732 3, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the firſt regiment of Foot Guards, but was killed in an engagement there, on his paſſage from America, unmarried.
2. William Wyndham Howard born in Drogheda, 9 April 1737, and died at Newberry in Berkſhire, February 7, 1789 40.
3. John, the preſent Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.
4. Philip Howard, born at Newport in the Iſle of Wight May 17, 1741, is an officer in the Royal Navy and unmarried.

JOHN, *the preſent fifteenth Earl of Suffolk, and eighth Earl of Berkſhire*, was born at Tralee, in the county of Kerry, March 7, 1738-9, was Page to his late Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland; on November 17, 1780, was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army; and in Aug. 1783, appointed Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot.

His Lordſhip was married at St. Ann's Weſtminſter, July 2, 1773, to Julia, daughter of John Gaſkarth, of Penrith in the county of Cumberland, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue four ſons.

1. Charles-Nevinſon, Viſcount Andover, born in the pariſh of St. Mary-le-bone, May 13, and baptiſed June 3, 1775.
2. Thomas, born at Henley upon Thames, in the county of Oxford, Auguſt 18, and baptiſed October 30, 1776.
3. John, born at Binfield, in the county of Berks, 30 November 1777, and baptiſed January 6, 1778.
4. William-Philip, born at Binfield aforeſaid, November 27, baptiſed December 2, 1779, and was buried the 7 April 20, 1780.

Alſo one daughter, Catherine, a twin with her brother William-Philip.

In the TITLES, for Henry, read, John Howard Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire, &c.

Earl of SALISBURY.

P. 149, — James the ſixth Earl, died September 1780, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

JAMES, *now ſeventh Earl*, born in September 1748, and married, December 2, 1773, to Lady Mary-Amelia Hill, eldeſt daughter of Wills, the preſent Earl of Hillſborough: his Lordſhip is Treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſehold, a member of the Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford; alſo Colonel of the militia of the ſaid county.

Earl of NORTHAMPTON.

P. 200, l. 27. After ſea ſervice, add, and died May 8, 1782.

P. 202. — In the laſt line of the ſecond paragraph, for, who is unmarried, read, who on February 27, 1782, was married at Trinty Chapel, in the pariſh of St. George Hanover Square, to Lord George Henry Cavendiſh, brother to William, the preſent Duke of Devonſhire.

Earl of DENBIGH.

P. 214, l. penult. After Alan, add, who is in holy orders. To the account of Sir John Fielding, Knight, add, He died September 4, 1780, aged 68 years, (a) without iſſue.

P. 216, l. 14. After Commodore in the Navy, add, who during the late war diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements; he married Sophia, daughter of the late honourable William Finch, and ſiſter to George the preſent Earl of Winchelſea, and died January 11, 1783.

Ibid. l. 6. From bottom, after Lady, add, who died October 14, 1782, and in the next line after

(a) Coffin-Plate

1760, add, who is a Captain in the third regiment of Dragoon Guards, and member of Parliament for Beeralſton in Devonſhire.

P. 217, l. 2. Add, His Lordſhip was ſecondly married, by ſpecial licence, at Wiſtow in Leiceſterſhire, on July 21, 1783, to the relict of the late Sir Charles Halford of Wiſtow, Bart.

Earl of WESTMORLAND.

P. 234. — Add Elizabeth, relict of Thomas, 8th Earl of Weſtmorland, died at Briſtol, November 12, 1782.

To the account of John, ninth Earl of Weſtmorland, add, His relict, Lady Sufan, remarried in 1778, to John Woodford, Eſq; Captain and Lieutenant-colonel in the firſt regiment of foot-guards; and Lady Auguſta, his Lordſhip's daughter, was married on July 12, 1781, to William Lowther, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir William Lowther of Swillington in Yorkſhire, Bart.

P. 235. — To the account of John, the preſent Earl of Weſtmorland, add, His Lordſhip is a Captain in the Northamptonſhire militia, and married May, 1782, only daughter and heir of Robert Child, Eſq; an eminent banker in London.

Earl of PETERBOROUGH *and* MONMOUTH.

P. 253. — To the account of Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, add, He died in October 1780.

P. 260. — To the account of Charles, fourth Earl, add, his Lordſhip died Auguſt 1, 1779, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

CHARLES-HENRY, *the preſent and fifth Earl*, who was born on May 11, 1758; his Lordſhip is unmarried.

In the TITLES, read Charles-Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, &c.

Earl of STAMFORD.

P 268, l. 22. After Dorothy, add, who died unmarried, June 1781.

Ibid. l. 4. From bottom, after De Lawarr, add, She died March 1, 1783.

—— l. *ult.* To the account of the honourable Booth Grey, add, He was married at Cheſter, May 1782, to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Charles Manwairing of Bromborow in Cheſhire, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue, a ſon born at Wrinehill in Cheſhire, Feb. 12, 1783.

P. 269, l. 10. Add, his Lordſhip, was on May 14, 1783, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cheſter.

Earl of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM.

P. 298. — To the account of the preſent Earl, add, His Lordſhip is alſo Lord Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum, of the county of Rutland, a Major in the 87th regiment of foot, and preſident of the Aſylum, for the relief of the infant poor.

Through the whole of this account, for Winchelſea, read, Winchilſea.

Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

P. 315. — To the account of Arthur-Charles Stanhope of Mansfield, add, He was married, March 2, 1767, to his third wife, Frances daughter of Broade, of All Saints pariſh in Derby, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſhe ſurviving him, was remarried, April 4, 1782, to the Rev. Thomas Bigſby.

Earl of THANET.

P. 330. — Sackville, the preſent Earl, by Mary his Counteſs (who died in September 1778) had iſſue,

1. Lady

1. Lady Elizabeth, born May 2, 1768; 2. Sackville, Lord Tufton, born June 30, 1769; 3. Charles, born Sept. 10, 1770; 4. Lady Caroline, born October 8, 1771; 5. John, born Nov. 12, 1773; 6. Henry, born January 2, 1775; and 7. William, born Nov. 16, 1777.

Earl of SANDWICH.

P. 346. — In the laſt line of the ſecond paragraph, after Admiralty, read, which he enjoyed till 1780; and in May 1783, was appointed Ranger of St James's and Hyde Parks.

P. 347. — Viſcount Hinchinbrooke's iſſue, by his firſt Lady, were John-George, born April 1, 176-; and Caroline-Maria, born May 18, 1768, who died July 2, 178- (a); and by his ſecond Lady, who died March 30, 1779, (b) he had iſſue, George-John, born March 5, 1773; Mary, born January 1 1774; Henrietta-Suſanna, born November 20, 1775; and Francis Charles, born January 8, 1778; and died 13 July 1780. His Lordſhip was at the laſt general election re-choſen repreſentative for the county of Huntingdon, and in May 1783, appointed Maſter of the King's buck hounds.

Earl of ESSEX.

P. 357. — His Lordſhip's iſſue, by his ſecond Lady, were, a ſtill-born ſon, born January 5, 1768; John-Thomas, born March 14, 1769; Thomas-Edward, born March 24, and baptiſed April 22, 1770; William-Robert, born April 28, and baptiſed May 25, 1775; and Bladen-Thomas, born Auguſt 25, 1776.

George Viſcount Maiden, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, was elected to Parliament April 20, 1779, for the city of Weſtminſter; and is now repreſentative for Lettwithiel in the county of Cornwall.

(a) Coffin-plate. (b) Ibid.

Earl

Earl of CARLISLE.

P. 364, l. 5. After America, add, in November 1779, was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and plantations; on October 13, 1780, was (by his Majeſty in council) declared Lieutenant-general, and General-governor of the kingdom of Ireland, which high office he reſigned in April, 1782; on May 11 following, he was appointed ſteward of his Majeſty's houſhold, but reſigned it on February 14, 1783; and on 2d April following, was made Lord Privy Seal.

Ibid. l. 10. — After 1776, add, died January 29, 1783.

Ibid. l. 11. — After 1778, add, William, born at Dublin Caſtle, December 25, 1781; and Lady Gertrude, born January 30th, 1783.

Earl of DONCASTER.

P. 351. — To his Grace's iſſue add, and a daughter, Lady Harriet, born December 1, 1780, his Grace's ſiſter, Lady Frances, married April 24, 1783, to Archibald Douglas of Douglas Caſtle, Eſq.

VOLUME IV.

Earl of BERKELEY.

P. 31. l. 5. FOR Lieutenant, read, Captain.

Earl of SCARBROUGH.

P. 138. To the iſſue of Richard Earl of Scarbrough, add, a ſixth ſon, William, born Auguſt 28, 1769: the ſaid Earl Richard, having reſigned the office of Deputy Earl Marſhal, was on April 20, 1782, appointed one of the joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland, and died on May 11, following; whereby the titles deſcended to his eldeſt ſon,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, *now the fifth Earl of Scarbrough.*

Ibid. —— In the titles for Richard, read, George Auguſtus.

Earl

Earl of ROCHFORD.

P. 143. The honourable Richard-Savage Naſſau, died May 17, 1780.

P. 145. William-Henry, fourth Earl, died September 30, 1781, and was buried at St Olyth's in Eſſex, being ſucceeded in titles by his nephew,

WILLIAM-HENRY, *the fifth and preſent Earl*, eldeſt ſon of the above-mentioned Richard Savage Naſſau; his Lordſhip was born, June 28, 1714, and is unmarried.

Earl of ALBEMARLE.

P. 154. To the account of Admiral Keppel, add, He is ſince created Viſcount Keppel, as will appear under that title.

Ibid. —— To the account of General William Keppel, add, He died March 1, 1782, unmarried.

P. 155, l. 3. For William, read, Robert Adair, Eſq.

Earl of COVENTRY.

P. 170. Lady Catherine, wife of George-William Viſcount Deerhurſt, died in childbed, January 9 1779, and his Lordſhip was, ſecondly, married on January 10, 1783, to daughter of Sir Abraham Pitches of Stretham, in Surry, Knt.

P. 171. Lady Mary Alicia, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the preſent Earl, married June 25, 1777, Andrew Baynton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Baynton of Spy Park, in Com. Wilts, Bart.

Ibid. —— Lady Ann Margaret, his Lordſhip's ſecond daughter, married October 20, 1778, the honourable Edward Foley, ſecond ſon of Thomas, late Lord Foley.

To the iſſue of the preſent Earl, add, a ſon born December 24, 1778.

Earl

Earl of JERSEY.

P. 195. — In the account of the preſent Earl, add: He was appointed maſter of his Majeſty's buck hounds, March 30, 1782: his Lordſhip is alſo one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and ſucceeded to the title of Viſcount Grandiſon, of the kingdom of Ireland, on the death of the late Earl of Grandiſon; his Lordſhip, having reſigned his place of Maſter of the King's buck hounds, was, in May 1783, made Captain of his Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen Penſioners

Earl POULETT.

P. 205. — John Viſcount Hinton, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Earl, was married June 11, 1782, to
ſole daughter, and heireſs apparent to Admiral Sir George Pocock, Knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, by whom he has a ſon, born July 6, 1783.

Earl of CHOLMONDELEY.

P. 223. — His Lordſhip, on June 14, 1782, was appointed his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin: he is now Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cheſter, Colonel of the militia of the ſaid county, and Governor of Cheſter Caſtle: on April 12 1783, his Lordſhip was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and two days after ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

His Lordſhip's ſiſter is married to William Clapcott Liſle Eſq.

Lady Mary Cholmondeley, daughter of George, the ſecond Earl, died unmarried, April 1783, and was buried in the family vault in Cheſhire.

Earl of OXFORD *and* MORTIMER.

P. 265. — Martha, eldeſt daughter of the honorable Thomas Harley (brother to the preſent Earl) was married at Mary-le-bone Church, November 30, 1779, to George Drummond, of Stanmore in Middleſex, Eſq.

Ann, the ſecond daughter, was married at Mary-le-bone church, April 9, 1781, to the honourable George Brydges Rodney, eldeſt ſon of the right honourable Lord Rodney.

Sarah, the third daughter, was married at Mary-le-bone, July , 1781, to Robert Auriol Drummond, Eſq. ſon of the late Archbiſhop of York.

Earl FERRERS.

P. 276. — Anne, mother to the preſent Earl, died May 29, 1782.

P. 278. — Robert, Viſcount Tamworth, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Earl, was married at St. Leonard's, Shordicth, March 13, 1778, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Prentiſs of Eſſex, Eſq; and has iſſue a ſon, Robert-Sewallis, born in Mary-le-bone, November 9, 1778, and baptiſed at St. Andrew's, Holborn, the 18th of the ſame month; and,

Waſhington, the youngeſt ſon, was married firſt at Gretna-Green, in Scotland, 24 July, 1781, and re-married at Staunton Harold, in Leiceſterſhire, September , following, to Frances, only daughter of the reverend William Ward, and has a daughter, Frances, born in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, March 24, and baptiſed, April 23, 1782. (a)

(a) Pedigree entered in the Houſe of Lords.

Earl

Earl of DARTMOUTH.

P. 307. His Lordſhip, on November 30, 1782, was elected one of the council of the Royal Society, and appointed Lord Steward of his Majeſty's houſhold, April 12, 1783. (a)

George Viſcount Lewiſham, his eldeſt ſon, was married on September 24, 1782, to Lady Frances Finch, ſiſter to the Earl of Aylesford; he is Knight of the ſhire for the county of Stafford, Colonel of the militia of the ſaid county, and F. R. S.

The honourable Heneage Legge, ſon to the preſent Earl, died September 2, 1782.

Earl of TANKERVILLE.

P. 314. l. 5. After Gilbert Fleming, Eſq; add, and, ſecondly, on October 6, 1779, to Mr. Wake of Bath.

P. 315. To his Lordſhip's iſſue, add, a third ſon, John Aſtley, born December 22, 1778, and two daughters, Lady born, Auguſt 1780, and Lady born March 24, 1783.

His Lordſhip, on April 13, 1782, (b) was appointed joint Poſt-maſter General, and was ſworn of the Privy Council (c) September 2, following, but reſigned his poſt of Poſtmaſter, on April 10, 1783.

His Lordſhip's ſiſter, Lady Frances-Alicia, was firſt married to William Aſlong, Eſq; ſecondly, to the reverend Richard Sandys; and thirdly, on Auguſt 27, 1783, to the reverend Mr. Edward Beckingham Benſon.

Earl of AILESFORD.

P. 318. Heneage, the preſent Earl, was married in the chapel of Longleat-houſe, November 19,

(a) London Gazette. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid.

1781,

1781, to Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of Thomas, Viſcount Weymouth. His Lordſhip's mother was appointed one of the Ladies of her Majeſty's bed-chamber, November 1782; his brother, Henry Addington, died unmarried; his ſiſter, Lady Frances, was married Sept. 24, 1782, to George Viſcount Lewiſham, eldeſt ſon of William, Earl of Dartmouth.

Earl of BRISTOL.

P. 331. — Charles Harvey, (5th ſon of John, the firſt Earl) Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Sproughton, and Shotley in Norfolk, and D.D. died at Ely, March 21, 1783.

P. 332. l. 14. Felton Lionel Hervy, married March 2, 1779, Selina, daughter and ſole heir of the late Sir John Elwill, Bart. and has iſſue,

P. 334. — Auguſtus-John, Earl of Briſtol, died at his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, December 23, 1779, unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his next brother,

FREDERICK, *the preſent Earl*, born in Auguſt 1730, and, having entered into holy orders, was made one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and a principal clerk of the Privy Seal, which he reſigned, in February 1767, upon being promoted to the biſhoprick of Cloyne, in the kingdom of Ireland; from which he was tranſlated to that of Derry, January 30, 1768: his Lordſhip is a Privy Counſellor of that kingdom, and DD. he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, Bart. by whom he has two ſons, George, Lord Hervy, a Captain in the navy, and Auguſtus-John; alſo two daughters, Lady Mary, married February 22, 1776, to John, Lord Erne, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Lady Elizabeth, married in 1776, to John-Thomas Foſter, Eſq.

P. 334. — In the titles, for Auguſtus-John, read, Frederick Hervey, Earl of Briſtol, Baron Hervey, of Ickworth, Lord Biſhop of Derry, and D.D.

Earl

Earl of SUSSEX.

P. 348. — His Lordſhip's daughter, Lady Barbara Gould, died April 8, 1781, and left iſſue.

Earl COWPER.

P. 354. — The Counteſs Dowager died Auguſt 21, 1780.

Earl STANHOPE,

P. 361. — Philip, Viſcount Mahon, only ſon to the preſent Earl, is member in the preſent Parliament for Chipping Wycombe in com. Bucks; his firſt Lady dying in child-bed, March 1780, his Lordſhip re-married, March 10, 1781, to Miſs Elizabeth Grenville, ſiſter to the preſent Earl Temple.

His Lordſhip's iſſue, by his firſt Lady, are 3 daughters; 1. Heſter-Lucy, born March 12, 1776; 2. Griſelda, born July 21, 1773, and 3. Lucy-Rachel, born Feb. 20, 1780.

Earl of HARBOROUGH.

P. 367. l. 7. Lady Lucy Sherard, his Lordſhip's ſiſter, died unmarried in 1781.

P. 368. — Dorothy, Counteſs of Harborough, third wife to the preſent Earl, died at Stapleford in 1781; and their only child, Lady Dorothy-Sophia, died there, November 5, the ſame year.

Earl of MACCLESFIELD.

P. 372. — The honourable Lieutenant-general George Lane Parker, only brother to the preſent Earl, married May 21, 1782, to widow of the late Sir Charles Cotterel Dormer, Knt.

Dorothy, relict of the late Earl, died July 14, 1779.

George, Viſcount Parker, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Earl, married, 1780, to Miſs Drake, niece to William Drake of Agmondeſham, in com. Bucks, Eſq; by whom he has had iſſue a ſon, which died an infant: his Lordſhip is one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and member in the preſent Parliament for Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire.

Earl of POMFRET.

P. 383. — To his Lordſhip's iſſue, add, a ſecond ſon, William-Thomas, born November 22, 1770.

Earl GRAHAM.

P. 403. — Lady Lucy Douglas, his Grace's only daughter, died at Bothwell Caſtle, in Scotland, 10 Feb. 1780.

Earl of WAKEFIELD.

P. 415. — Lord Robert Ker, only brother to the preſent Duke, died at Newberry in Berkſhire, March 20, 1781, unmarried.

Earl WALDEGRAVE.

P. 429. — John, the preſent Earl, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Eſſex, 13 October, 1781.

George, Viſcount Chewton, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, and ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, May 4, 1782, (a): on May 5, 1782, he was

(a) London Gazette.

married

married, at Glouceſter Houſe, to Lady Elizabeth-Laura, eldeſt daughter of his uncle James, the late Earl Waldegrave, and has a daughter born July 14, 1783.

Honourable William Waldegrave, ſecond ſon to the preſent Earl, was promoted to a Captain in the Navy, May 30, 1776.

Honourable John Waldegrave, youngeſt ſon to the preſent Earl, died in the Weſt-Indies, 1780.

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VOLUME V.

Earl of ASHBURNHAM.

P. 13. ELIZABETH, wife to the preſent Earl, died at Bath, 3d January, 1781.

Earl of EFFINGHAM.

P. 27. Thomas, the preſent Earl, reſigned the office of Deputy Earl Marſhal 1782, and on 30th of March, the ſame year, was appointed Treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold, and ſworn of the Privy Council.

P. 25. l. 9. Mary (daughter of Dr. Morton, Biſhop of Meath), widow of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Howard, died in February, 1782.

Ibid l. 17. Lucy, only daughter of Sir George Howard, K. B. married May 20th, 1780, to Lieutenant Colonel Richard Vyſe.

Earl of ORFORD.

P. 42. l. 10. After parks, add, which he reſigned in May, 1783.

N. B.

N. B. His Lordſhip's mother dying, January 13, 1781, the baronies of Clinton and Say deſcended to his Lordſhip.

P. 43. In the Titles, add, alſo Baron Clinton and Say.

Earl of HARRINGTON.

P. 57. WILLIAM, ſecond Earl of Harrington, died April 1, 1779, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Charles, the preſent Earl: the Counteſs Dowager of Barrymore, his Lordſhip's daughter, died in France 1780, Lady Foley, another of his Lordſhip's daughters, died January 2, 1781; and Lady Anna-Maria, his youngeſt daughter, married May 2, 1782, Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, commonly called Earl of Lincoln, only ſurviving ſon and heir apparent to Henry Fynes Pelham Clinton, the preſent Duke of Newcaſtle.

CHARLES *the third and preſent Earl of Harrington*, born March 20, 1753, and married May 22, 1779, to daughter of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming of Rydal, in com. Weſtmorland, Bart. by whom he has iſſue two ſons, Charles Viſcount Petersham, born April 8, 1780, and baptiſed the 30th; and Lincoln-Edwin-Robert Stanhope, born November 26, 1781; and one daughter Anna-Maria, born September 1783. His Lordſhip is Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 85th. regiment of foot, which he raiſed in 1778; and it being ordered upon foreign ſervice, he accompanied to the Weſt Indies, where he remained till 1781; he is alſo one of the Aid de Camps to the King.

P. 58. —— In the TITLES for William, read, Charles.

Earl of PORTSMOUTH.

P. 91. l. 4. — From bottom, after Barton, read, who died Maſter of Magdalen College, Cambridge, September 1, 1781.

Earl BROOKE and WARWICK.

P. 135. l. 34. To the account of the honourable Charles-Francis Greville, add, He was again appointed one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations in July 1779, as alſo by a new commiſſion in November following; at the laſt general election was rechoſen for the town of Warwick; was ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, April 9, 1783, and appointed Treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold on the 12th of the ſame month.

P. 136. — At the end of the firſt paragraph, add, by whom he has iſſue a ſon, born April 5, 1780.

P. 135. l. 9. From the bottom, after daughter, add, who died unmarried (a) May 26, 1783, and was buried at Warwick.

Earl GOWER.

P. 143. — At the end of the firſt paragraph, add, and died unmarried Auguſt 4, 1782, aged 81 (b).

Ibid. l. 23. — After following, add, which he reſigned in November 1779.

Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

P. 154. — At the end of the ſecond paragraph, add, in which he continued till October 1780.

Ibid. — — In line four of the third paragraph, after 1762, add, and married 25 March, 1780, to Armar-Lowry Corry, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, in the kingdom of Ireland.

P. 155. l. 2. After 1776, read, 4. George Lord Hobart, born April 2, 1777, and died October following.

(a) Coffin-plate. (b) Ibid.

Earl TEMPLE.

P. 258. — Richard-Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, died September 12, 1773, without iſſue, and was buried at Stow, being ſucceeded by his nephew,

GEORGE NUGENT-GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, *the preſent Earl Temple*, born June 17, 1753: his Lordſhip was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, July 31, 1782, and the ſame day declared Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; and, on September 15, following, was at Dublin ſworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and immediately entered upon the government of that kingdom; he gained univerſal eſteem and approbation during his continuance in that exalted ſtation, and his reſignation thereof on June 4, 1783, was ſincerely regretted by the whole nation. He is Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks, Colonel of the militia of that county, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer for life. His Lordſhip's marriage is mentioned at page 256, of vol. V.

Thomas Grenville, his Lordſhip's next brother, is member in the preſent Parliament for the county of Bucks; and William Wyndham Grenville, his younger brother, for the town of Buckingham. His Lordſhip has four ſiſters; Charlotte, married to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.; Elizabeth, to Charles, Viſcount Mahon, ſon and heir apparent to the preſent Earl Stanhope; Heſter, to the honourable Hugh Forteſcue, ſon of the preſent Lord Forteſcue; and Catherine, to Richard-Aldworth Neville, Eſq; of Billingbere, co. Berks.

James Grenville, junior, firſt couſin to the preſent Earl, is member for the town of Buckingham, and one of the Lords of the Treaſury.

In the [TITLES] for Richard Grenville-Temple, read, George Nugent-Grenville-Temple.

Earl HARCOURT.

P. 277. l. 32. After to, read, Mary, daughter of William Danby of Yorkſhire, Eſq; widow of Thomas Lockhart of Craighouſe, in Scotland, Eſq.

Earl of HERTFORD.

P. 281. — To the account of General Henry-Seymour Conway, add, on March 30, 1782, he was appointed commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces.

P. 282. — In the account of the preſent Earl, add, His Lordſhip was, on April 12, 1783. appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold; his Counteſs died November 10. 1782; Henry, his ſecond ſon, is member in the preſent Parliament for Downton in Wiltſhire, Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland, and Conſtable of Dublin Caſtle: Lady Grandiſon, his Lordſhip's daughter, died May 29, 1782.

His Lordſhip's fourth ſon, Edward, was, in Auguſt 1783, appointed one of the prebends of his Majeſty's free chapel of St. George in Windſor Caſtle, (a)

Earl of GUILFORD.

P. 300. — To the account of Frederick Lord North, add, His Lordſhip was removed from his poſts of Chancellor of the Exchequer and firſt Lord of the Treaſury in April 1782; the ſame month he was conſtituted Warden of the Cinque ports for life, which office he before held during pleaſure; on April 2, 1783, was appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, whereby his ſeat as member for Banbury becoming vacant, he was re-elected on the 7th of the ſame month

(a) Gazette.

without oppoſition: his eldeſt ſon, George-Auguſtus, is member of Parliament for Harwich, Secretary and Comptroller of her Majeſty's houſhold, and Colonel of the Cinque-port volunteers; and Dudley, his Lordſhip's youngeſt ſon, died June 18, 1779.

P. 299. — Dr. Brownlow North, Biſhop of Worceſter, was tranſlated to the ſee of Wincheſter, 1781.

Earl CORNWALLIS.

P. 316. — Dr. James Cornwallis, Dean of Canterbury, was elected Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, July 1781.

P. 315. — Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died in his palace at Lambeth, March 19, 1783, and was buried in the pariſh church, the 27th of the ſame month.

P. 317. — The Counteſs Cornwallis, wife to the preſent Earl, died February 14, 1779.

Earl of HARDWICKE.

P. 320. l. 10. From bottom, for Biſhop of St. David's, read, Biſhop of Ely.

P. 322. l. 30. After 1756, add, and married Auguſt 17, 1780, to the right honourable Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham.

P. 320, — To the account of Sir Joſeph Yorke, K. B, add, He was married at Antwerp, June 22, 1783, to the Dowager Baroneſs Boetzelaer, relict of the Baron Boetzelaer, formerly firſt noble of the province of Holland.

Earl of DARLINGTON.

P. 346. — In the account of the honourable Morgan Vane, add, He died in November 1779,

P. 347. — Mrs. Carr, ſiſter to the preſent Earl, died April 11, 1781.

Earl

Earl DELAWARR.

P. 397. — To the iſſue of John the ſecond Earl, add, A ſecond daughter, Georgina, married on November 23, 1782, to Edward Perry Buckley, of Woolcombe, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq;

William-Auguſtus, third Earl Delawarr, was appointed Captain in the ſecond regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, November 20, 1779, but died at Liſbon in 1783, unmarried; whereupon the title devolved upon his next brother,

JOHN-RICHARD, *the fourth and preſent Earl*, who was born July 28, 1758, and married April 22, 1783, to Sarah, only child of Henry Lyell, of Bourne, in Cambridgeſhire, Eſq.

In the Titles, for William-Auguſtus, read, John-Richard.

Earl TALBOT.

P. 405. l. 6. *from the bottom* His Lordſhip was, by patent, dated September 17, 1780, created Baron Dinevor, during his natural life; and, after his deceaſe, the title of Baroneſs Dinevor to deſcend to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice; and, after her deceaſe, the title of Baron Dinevor, to the heirs male of her body, begotten and to be begotten. His Lordſhip departed this life, at his houſe in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, April 27, 1782, and was buried at Sutton, in the county of Surrey.

His Lordſhip leaving no male iſſue, the dignity of Earl Talbot became extinct; but the title of Baron Talbot of Henſol deſcended to his nephew, John-Chetwynd Talbot, now Baron Talbot; and the title of Baroneſs Dinevor to his daughter, agreeable to the above recited limitation, of both which titles in their proper places.

Earl

Earl of NORTHINGTON.

P. 411. —— Robert, the preſent Earl, declared by his Majeſty in Council Lord Lieutenant-general, and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland, April 30, 1783, and was ſworn into that important and honourable office, at Dublin Caſtle, on the 4th of June following; his Lordſhip was alſo ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council on April 30, 1783.

Lady Elizabeth, his Lordſhip's ſiſter, married Auguſt 7, 1783, to Morton Eden, Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Saxony, brother to Sir John Eden, and Sir Robert Eden, Barts.

Earl of RADNOR.

P. 419. l. 7. From the bottom, after Lady, add, who ſurvived till September 24, 1782, had two ſons &c.

Ibid. —— The honourable Edward Bouverie, uncle to the preſent Earl, has a fourth daughter named Jane.

P. 419* — The honourable William-Henry Bouverie, next brother to the preſent Earl, has two ſons, William-John, and Charles-Henry; alſo a daughter, Elizabeth.

Ibid. —— The honourable Bartholomew, his Lordſhip's ſecond brother, has one ſon, Henry-James, and a daughter, Anna-Maria.

P. 420* — The honourable Edward Bouverie, youngeſt brother to the preſent Earl, was married, May 23, 1782, to Lady Catherine Murray, eldeſt daughter of John Earl of Dunmore; by which Lady, who died July 7, 1783, he has a ſon, George-Edward.

Ibid. —— To his Lordſhip's iſſue, add, Duncombe, ſecond ſon, born June 28, 1780; Lawrence, third ſon, born Auguſt, 1781; and Lady Harriot, born September 2, 1782.

Earl

Earl SPENCER.

P. 422. — George John Viſcount Althorpe, married March 6, 1781, to daughter of Charles Lord Lucan, of the kingdom of Ireland, and has iſſue a ſon, born May 6, 1782.

Lady Henrietta-Frances Spencer, married November 1780, to William Lord Duncannon, eldeſt ſon to William Earl of Beſborough and Lord Ponſonby.

Earl of CHATHAM.

P. 441 & 442. William, his Lordſhip's next brother, is member in the preſent Parliament for Appleby, in Weſtmorland, was appointed Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, alſo ſworn one of the members of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, July 10, 1782, but reſigned his poſt of Chancellor and Under Treaſurer March 31, 1783; James-Charles, his Lordſhip's youngeſt brother, died in the Weſt Indies, December 1780, unmarried.

Lady Mahon, his Lordſhip's ſiſter, died 1780.

John, the preſent Earl, was promoted to the rank of Captain-lieutenant in the third regiment of foot-guards, December 28, 1782; and married at St. George's Hanover-ſquare, on July 10, 1783, to the honourable Mary-Elizabeth Townſhend, ſecond daughter of the right honourable Thomas Lord Sydney.

Earl BATHURST.

P. 448. — Allen the late Earl had iſſue, beſides thoſe before-mentioned, a ſon, Allen, and a daughter, Mary, who both died young.

P. 449. — Henry the preſent Earl reſigned the office of Lord High Chancellor, June 1, 1779; was appointed

appointed Preſident of the Council in November 1779, which he reſigned in March 1782.

Earl of HILLSBOROUGH.

P. 458. l. penult. After 1753, add, member in the preſent Parliament for Malmſbury.

P. 459. l. 3, & 4. Read, James Cecil the preſent Earl of Saliſbury.

Ibid. l. 5, & 6. Read, John Chetwynd Talbot, now Lord Talbot of Henſol.

His Lordſhip, in November 1779, was appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, which he held till March 1782; his ſecond Counteſs (by whom he had no iſſue) died July 29, 1780.

Earl of AILESBURY.

Through the whole article for Ayleſbury, read, Aileſbury.

P. 479, l. 10. After Ladyſhip, read, who died February 4, 1783, aged 50 years (a), and was buried at Malden in Bedfordſhire; had iſſue three ſons and two daughters; 1. George, Lord Bruce, born March 23, 1762, and died at Nice, March 28, 1783, (b); 2. Lady Caroline-Anne, born May 1, 1763; 3. Lady Frances-Elizabeth, born May 31, 1765; 4. Charles, born March 7, 1767, who died January 22, 1768; and 5. Charles, now Lord Bruce, born February 12, 1773.

His Lordſhip is now Chamberlain of the Queen's houſhold.

N. B. His Lordſhip's Supporters are, two ſavages wreathed about their temples and loins with ivy proper: thoſe before deſcribed, bearing the banners, were uſed by the former Earls of the Bruce family.

(a) Coffin Plate (b) Ibid.

Earl

Earl of CLARENDON.

P. 401. — His Lordſhip reſigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine courts of Lancaſter 1782; and the ſame year his Pruſſian Majeſty, as a mark of his remembrance and eſteem, conferred on him and his iſſue, male and female, the ſingular honour of bearing upon his arms, in an eſcutcheon Argent, the Pruſſian black Eagle, beaked and imperially crowned Or, the tongue Gules, the wings ſpread, and each charged with a Trefoile Argent, on the breaſt the royal cypher, F.R.B. (Fredericus Rex Boroſſorum) crowned Or, the talons of the Eagle, gold; in the right he holds a ſcepter Or, in the left a mound of the ſame. On the eſcutcheon is repoſed a helmet Or, covered with an open coronet, on which is the royal Eagle as above deſcribed, being his Pruſſian Majeſty's creſt: the mantles Sable and Argent. Which honour our moſt gracious Sovereign was pleaſed, on July 16, 1782, to permit his Lordſhip to accept.

N.B. The date of the patent, whereby his Lordſhip was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, is June 3, 1756; of that whereby he was created Earl of Clarendon, June 14, 1776.

Earl of MANSFIELD.

P. 492. — In the account of David, the preſent Viſcount Stormont, add, His Lordſhip is alſo chief Clerk on the Pleas ſide of the Court of King's Bench in England, Keeper of Scoon in North-Britain, Knight of the moſt ancient order of the Thiſtle, and was appointed Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, April 2, 1783. His Lordſhip has iſſue, by his preſent wife, three ſons; 1. William, born March 7, 1777; 2. George, born April

April 8, 1780; and 3. Charles, born Auguſt 22, 1781.

William, the preſent Earl, was created Earl of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, to hold to him, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, the title of Counteſs of Mansfield aforeſaid, to Louiſa Viſcounteſs Stormont, wife of David Viſcount Stormont; and after her deceaſe, and in default of ſuch iſſue of the ſaid Lord Mansfield, the title of Earl of Mansfield aforeſaid, to the heirs-male of the body of the ſaid Louiſa Viſcounteſs Stormont, by the ſaid David Viſcount Stormont her huſband, begotten and to be begotten. The patent of which creation bears date October 31, 1776.

VOLUME VI.

Viſcount HEREFORD.

P. 10. l. 21. BRIDGET, ſiſter to Viſcount Hereford, wife of Price Jones of Glanhaſten, in the county of Montgomery, Eſq; died May 21, 1781.

Edward, Viſcount Hereford, died July 1783, and was buried at Nantaribba, being ſucceeded by his brother.

GEORGE *now thirteenth Viſcount Hereford*, born April 25, 1744, and married November 30, 1768, to Mary daughter of George Devereux, of Tragoyd, in com. Brecon, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon and heir born at Tregoyd, May 16, 1772, and a daughter.

In the TITLES for Edward, read, George.

Viſcount MONTAGU.

P. 22, l. 10, From bottom, Barbara, relict of Anthony, ſixth Viſcount, died April 7, 1779.

Earl

Viſcount SAY and SELE.

P. 34. — — By the death of Richard, the ſixth Viſcount, on July 29, 1781, without iſſue, the title of Viſcount Say and Sele became extinct; but the Baronies had been before adjudged to Colonel Thomas Twiſleton, now Baron Say and Sele, as will appear in its proper place.

Viſcount TOWNSHEND.

P. 47. — — Thomas Townſhend, ſecond ſon of Charles the ſecond Viſcount, died May 21, 1780; his eldeſt ſon Thomas is ſince created Baron Sydney, as will appear under that title; Henry, his youngeſt ſon, died June 24, 1762, (in the 26th year of his age) of the wounds he received in the battle fought that day between the allied army and the French, being then a Lieutenant-colonel, and confeſſedly for his heroic courage, and amiable manners, the favourite of the whole army, and of all who knew him.

P. 48. l. 16. After Norfolk, add, and was appointed Treaſurer of the Navy, April 5, 1783.

P. 49. l. 33. After Cowper, add, and died his widow 1779.

P. 50. l. 16. Read, Robert Orme, Eſq; and died February 8, 1781: and five ſons.

P. 52* — George, the preſent Viſcount, was, upon the general change of the Miniſtry in Mar 1782, removed from the Maſter Generalſhip of the Ordnance, but was again appointed thereto on April 12, 1783. (*) His Lordſhip was, on October 16, 1782, made Captain of a corps of light horſe and infantry called the Norfolk Rangers, being compoſed of his neighbours and principal tenants in that county.

(*) Gazette.

P. 51.* l. 14 & 15. Thomas-Charles, eldeſt ſon of the late right honourable Charles Townſhend, was Captain in the 45th regiment of Foot, and died at Warley camp, October 28, 1782, aged 24 years (a): and Anne his only daughter was married 1779 to Wilſon, Eſq; of Ireland.

Viſcount WEYMOUTH.

P. 64. —— His Lordſhip reſigned his poſt of Secretary of ſtate in November 1779, and was appointed Groom of his Majeſty's ſtole, and firſt Gentleman of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, May 4, 1782 (b).

His Lordſhip has had iſſue five ſons and nine daughters, viz. 1. Louiſa, born March 25, 1760, and married at Longleat, November 19, 1781, to the right honourable Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford; 2. Charlotte, born November 7, 1761, and died May 19, 1764; 3. Henrietta, born November 17, 1762; 4. Sophia, born December 19, 1763, and died April 6, 1782; 5. Thomas, born January 25, 1765; 6 and 7, twin ſons, ſtillborn, June 26, 1766; 8. Maria, born July 24, 1767, and died March 30, 1768; 9. Iſabella, born October 10, 1768; 10. George, born January 23, 1770; 11. Frances, born, February 12, 1771; 12. John, born December 28, 1772; 13. Elizabeth, born Auguſt 19, 1775, and died three days after; and, 14. Mary, born May 17, 1778.

His Lordſhip's brother, the right honourable Henry Frederick Carteret, was continued in his office of joint Poſt-maſter General, by a new commiſſion, April 11, 1783 (c).

Viſcount BOLINGBROKE.

P. 77. l. 3. From the bottom, after Bart. add, who is ſince created Lord Bagot.

(a) Coffin-plate. (b) Gazette. (c) Ibid.

P. 78. l. 2. After Henry, add, On February 19, 1779, he was promoted to the rank of Major general, and is now Colonel of the 36th regiment of foot.

Ibid. l. 4. After 1771, read, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter.

—— l. 6. After Eye, add, At the general election in 1780, he was choſen for the borough of Newport in Hampſhire.

—— — — George-Richard, eldeſt ſon to the preſent Viſcount, is member of Parliament for Cricklade in Wilts, and was married 1783, to Charlotte, daughter of the reverend Mr. Collins of Wincheſter.

Viſcount FALMOUTH.

P. 99. —— Hugh, Viſcount Falmouth died at Bath, February 4, 1782, aged 74, (*) and was ſucceeded by his nephew,

GEORGE-EVELYN, *the preſent Viſcount*, only ſurviving ſon of the late Admiral Boſcawen; his Lordſhip was born, May 6, 1758, and, having choſen a military life, was entered early into the army. At the beginning of the diſpute with the colonies, he ſerved with his regiment in America, and behaved with the greateſt courage in the battle of Lexington; his Lordſhip is now a Captain in the 5th regiment of dragoons, and Recorder of Tregony.

In the Titles, for Hugh, read, George-Evelyn.

Viſcount TORRINGTON.

P. 116. — George, the preſent Viſcount, was on April 19, 1783, appointed his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the court of Bruſſels (†).

His Lordſhip's iſſue; 1. Lucy-Elizabeth, born October 27, 1766; 2. Georgina-Elizabeth, born February 24, 1768; 3. William-Henry, born May 26, 1769, and died November

(*) Coffin-plate. (†) Gazette.

vember 24, 1770; 4. Iſabella-Elizabeth, born September 21, 1773, and 5. William-Henry, born May 7, 1775.

Viſcount LEINSTER.

P. 205. — To the account of the preſent Viſcount, add, His Grace was on January 5, 1783, conſtituted and appointed one of the firſt Knights Companions of the illuſtrious order of St. Patrick, and inſtalled at Dublin on March 17 following: to his Grace's iſſue, add, a daughter born at Carron in November, 1780; and a ſon and heir, Earl of Offaley, born at Carron June 1783.

Viſcount WENTWORTH.

P. 216. — Mrs. Burgeſs, his Lordſhip's ſiſter, died January 24, 1779, aged 23 (z), and the honourable Mrs. Curzon, his youngeſt ſiſter, died June 1782.

Viſcount COURTENAY.

P. 261. — Charlotte, ſiſter to the preſent Viſcount, married 12 September, 1782, to Alexander, Lord Loughborough.

William, the preſent Viſcount, was born in Pall-Mall, London, 30 October 1742, and in 1762 married to Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clack of Wallingford in Berkſhire, which marriage, as he was then a minor, has (to prevent all diſputes about its validity) been ſince confirmed by two other marriages, viz. one by banns, *before* he became of age, or any child born; and another, ſince he became of age, by licence, in the pariſh church of Powderham; her Ladyſhip died March 25, 1782, and was buried at Powderham, leaving iſſue one ſon, William, born June 30, 1768; and thirteen daughters;

(z) Coffin-plate.

I. Frances

1. Frances, born January 6, 1763, and married December 13, 1779, to John Honeywood, Esq; 2. Charlotte, born February 14, 1764; 3. Iſabella, born June 20, 1765, and was unfortunately burnt to death by her cloaths accidentally catching fire, March 5, 1783; 4. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1766; 5. Lucy, born June 13, 1770; 6. Harriet, born September 7, 1771; 7. Eleanor, born November 23, 1772; 8. Ann, born December 4, 1774; 9. Caroline-Euſtelin, born March 26, 1775; 10. Amelia, born June 6, 1777; 11. Matilda Jane, born July 6, 1778; 12. Sophia, born January 25, 1780; and, 13, Louiſa-Auguſta, born December 25, 1781 (a).

Viſcount DUDLEY *and* WARD.

P. 266. l. 6. After Frances, add, married 1781, to the honourable Waſhington Shirley, youngeſt ſon to the preſent Earl Ferrers.

Ibid. l. 35. After 1750, add, and married Auguſt 1, 1780, to Julia, ſecond daughter of Godfrey Boſville, of Gunthwaite in Yorkſhire, Eſq.

Dowager Viſcounteſs Dudley and Ward, relict of the late Viſcount, died May 31, 1782. The preſent Viſcount is Recorder of Kidderminſter, and LL. D.

Viſcount HAMPDEN.

P. 282. l. 4. After her, read, who ſurvived till January 1, 1782, left, &c.

Ibid. l. 33. After March, add, On April 8, 1780, he was appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon; and on February 22, 1783 (b), was appointed his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

—— l. 34. Read Daniel Burton, DD. &c.

(a) Ex Inform. Familiæ. (b) Gazette.

P. 282. l. 36. Read, late Earl of Suffolk.

——— l. 38. After 1760, add, His Lordſhip died Auguſt 22, 1783, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

THOMAS, *fifth Lord Trevor, and ſecond Viſcount Hampden.* His Lordſhip was born, September 11 1746, and married June 13, 1768, to Catherine, only daughter of David Græme, Eſq; a Major-general in the army.

In the TITLES, for Robert, read, Thomas, Hampden Viſcount Hampden, and Baron Trevor of Bromham.

EDGCUMBE, Viſcount MOUNT EDGCUMBE and VALLETORT.

GEORGE, the preſent Viſcount, was advanced from the dignity of a Baron to that of Viſcount by patent, dated March 5, 1781, by the title Viſcount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, to him and the heirs males of his body; his Lordſhip is an Admiral of the White, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, a Privy Counſellor, and LL. D.

His Lordſhip's deſcent, marriage, and iſſue, may be ſeen in Vol. VII. page 330, & ſeq.

His Lordſhip reſigned his poſt of Captain of his Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen Penſioners in April 1782.

TITLES.] George Edgcumbe, Viſcount Mount-Edgcumbe, and Viſcount Valletort, and Baron Edgcumbe, Baron of Mount-Edgcumbe.

CREATIONS.] Baron Edgcumbe of Mount-Edgcumbe in the county of Devon, April 20, 1742, 15 Geo. II. and Viſcount as above.

ARMS, CREST, SUPPORTERS, MOTTO, and CHIEF SEAT, as in Vol. VII. page 355.

GERMAIN Viſcount SACKVILLE.

HIS Grace, Lionel-Cranfield Sackvile, the firſt Duke of Dorſet, was married, in January 1708-9, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-general Walter-Philip Colyear, brother to David Earl of Portmore, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and three daughters, as has been obſerved under the title of Duke of Dorſet in the ſecond volume, page 220; the youngeſt ſon,

GEORGE, *now Viſcount Sackville*, born January 26, 1715-16, was chriſtened after his Majeſty King George I. his godfather, and aſſumed the ſurname of Germain by virtue of an act of Parliament (which received the royal aſſent, February 16, 1770) to enable him and his iſſue male to take and uſe that ſurname, purſuant to the wills of Sir John Germain of Drayton, in the county of Northampton, Bart. and of his widow, Lady Elizabeth Germain.

His Lordſhip, after ſerving in the neceſſary inferior parts of command, was appointed, in 1740, Lieutenant-colonel of the 28th regiment of foot: in the battle of Dettingen, fought the 27th of June 1743, his behaviour recommended him to the notice of his Majeſty, who, on the 9th of July following, declared him one of his Aid-de-camps: he ſerved in the campaign the year after, and at the battle of Fontenoy, on May 11, 1745, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of his regiment, and was wounded. The rebellion having broke out in Scotland, his Lordſhip ſerved there under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and on April 9, 1746, was promoted to the command of the 20th regiment of foot: in the two enſuing campaigns, in 1747 and 1748, he ſerved in Germany under the Duke of Cumberland, who, during the negotiations for a peace in 1748, ſent him to the head quarters of the French camp, to confer with Marſhal Saxe, and to conclude a general armiſtice to be proclaimed in both armies, which he effected; after which, his Lordſhip, accompanied by a French general officer, went to Maeſtricht, where he lay in the Marſhal's apartment, and, having ſettled affairs there, returned the next day to the Engliſh camp. On November 1, 1749, he was conſtituted Colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons; and on January 23, 1749-50, Colonel of the King's regiment of horſe carabineers in Ireland. In 1751, he went over Secretary of State to that kingdom; and on February 22, 1755, was promoted to the rank of Major-general;

Germain Viſcount Sackville.

general; on April 5, 1757, was appointed Colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoon guards; on December 20th following, was declared Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance; on January 26, 1758, he was conſtituted Lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's Forces, and the next day ſworn of the Privy Council.

His Lordſhip being next in command to the Duke of Marlborough, in the expedition which proved ſo fatal in June 1758, to the ſhipping and naval ſtores at St. Malo in France, made good the landing at the head of the grenadiers, in the face of the enemy; the Duke, upon his return from that deſcent, being ſent with a body of Britiſh troops to Germany, in aid of his Majeſty's Electoral dominions, his Lordſhip alſo accompanied him in quality of Lieutenant general; and upon his Grace's death, which happened on October 20, the ſame year, was appointed to ſucceed him, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Germany, under his Serene Highneſs, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Generaliſſimo of the Allied army there, in the pay of Great Britain.

In that important ſtation his Lordſhip diſcovered his great abilities, and promoted the intereſt of his country, and of the ſervice, with much zeal and firmneſs: but it unfortunately happened that his Lordſhip's behaviour at the battle of Minden, fought on Auguſt 1, 1759, did not give ſatisfaction to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the commander in chief; which his Serene Highneſs ſeemed tacitly to imply in his orders of the next day, wherein his Lordſhip was not mentioned. His Lordſhip thereupon applied for, and obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to return home; and upon his arrival in England a court martial was, by his own repeated deſire, appointed to enquire into his conduct; in conſequence of which, he was removed from all his military commands. On December 26, 1765, his Lordſhip was made one of the joint Vice Treaſurers of the kingdom of Ireland, which he reſigned in Auguſt following. In November 1775, he was appointed firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations, which he held till November 1779; and November 10, 1775, was appointed Secretary of State for the American colonies, in which poſt he continued till February 1782.

His Lordſhip was elected one of the members for the port of Dover to the parliaments ſummoned to meet in 1741, 1747, and 1754, and at the general election in 1761 was returned both for the town and port of Hythe in Kent, and for the borough of Eaſt Grinſtead in Suſſex, but choſe his ſeat for the former, which he continued to repreſent till his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to advance him to the peerage by letters patent, dated February 11, 1782, creating him Baron Bolebroke in the county of Suſſex, and Viſcount Sackville of Drayton in the

the county of Northampton; his Lordſhip is alſo one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, and one of the Keepers of the Phœnix Park near Dublin.

In September 1754, his Lordſhip was married to Diana, ſecond daughter and coheir of John Sambroke, Eſq; only brother of Sir Jeremy Sambroke of Gubbins in Hertfordſhire, Bart. which Lady died, January 15, 1778, aged 74, (a) leaving iſſue two ſons and three daughters; 1. Diana, born July 8, 1756, and married November 26, 1777, to John, Viſcount Croſbie, who on the death of his father became Earl of Glandore; 2. Elizabeth, born July 4, 1762, and married October 28, 1781, to Henry-Arthur Herbert, of Mucras in Ireland, Eſq; 3. Caroline, born June 28, 1764; 4. Charles, born Auguſt 27, 1767; and 5. George, born December 7, 1770.

TITLES.] George Germain Viſcount Sackville and Baron Bolebroke.

CREATION.] As above.

ARMS.] Quarterly, Or and Gules, a Bend vaire.

CREST.] Out of a Coronet adorned with Fleurs de lis Or, an Eſtoil of 12 points Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Leopards, Argent, ſpotted Sable, collard vair.

MOTTO.] AUT NUNQUAM TENTES, AUT PERFICE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Stoneland Lodge, in the county of Suſſex, and at Drayton in the county of Northampton.

(a) Coffin-plate.

Howe Viscount Howe.

HOWE Viſcount HOWE.

RICHARD, *the preſent Viſcount*, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, dated April 20, 1782, by the name, ſtile, and title of Viſcount Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The original of this family being treated of under the title of How, Lord Chedworth, in Vol. VII. we ſhall now trace his Lordſhip's deſcent from,

Sir JOHN Howe, eldeſt ſon of John by Jane, ſiſter of Sir Richard Grubham, who, by gift of his ſaid uncle had the manor of Compton in Glouceſterſhire, with Wiſhford and other eſtates in Wiltſhire. He was High Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter in 1650, and created a Baronet, on September 22, 1660. He married Bridget, daughter to Thomas Rich of North Cerney, in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery: ſhe lies buried under a handſome marble monument in the church of Withington in Glouceſterſhire, with the following inſcription in ſmall capitals.

" Bridgett, one of the davghters of Thomas Rich of North " Cerney in this Covnty of Glovc. Eſq; one of the Maſters of " the highe Covrte of Chavncery, and Anne his wife, one of " the davghters and Coheires of Thomas Bovrchier of Barnetly " in the ſaid Covnty, Eſq; the 23th. of Jvly 1620, was mar- " ried to John Howe of Little Compton in this Parish, Eſq; " nephewe and Heire of Sir Richard Grobham of Great Wilh- " ford in the Covnty of Wiltes Knt. deceaſed; with whome " ſhee lived a vertvovs and lovinge wife 21 yeares and a xi " moneths, and had Iſſue 9 Children (viz.) firſt, Richard " Grobham Howe, borne the 28th of Avgvſt 1621, who mar- " ried Lvcie, one of the Davghters of Sir John St. John of " Lyddiard Tregoze in the ſaid Covnty of Wiltes Knt. and " Barrt. 2dly, John Grobham Howe, borne the 25th of Jan- " vary 1624, who married Annabella, one of the daughters " and coheires of Emanvell, late Earle of Sunderland; 3dly, " December the 4th 1626, Svſanna was borne, who married " John Ernle of Berry Towne, in the ſaid Covnty of Wiltes, " Eſq.

" 4thly, Third day of March 1629, Thomas Grobham Howe " was borne.

" 5thly, The 13th day of Jvne 1630, William Howe was " borne, *ſoyne at Limbrick in the Kingdom of Ireland.*

" 6tly,

" 6tly, The 4th of March 1632, Anna Howe was borne, " who died very yovnge and lyeth heere buryed.

" 7tly, The 21th day of December 1633, Elizabeth Howe, " was borne, *now the wife of Thomas Chester of Aunsbury in this* " *County, Esqr.*

" 8tly, The 22th of October 1635, George Howe was borne, " who died younge and lyeth buried at Wishford in the " vavlt.

" 9tly, The 27th of November 1637, Charles Howe was " borne.

" And on the 15th day of Jvne 1642, Annoqvæ Ætatis " Svæ 46; left them to the protection of the Almighty, and " her owne mortality to this earth, expectinge a joyfvll re- " surrection."

At the top are the figures of a man and woman, and between them a scutcheon of their arms Or, a Fess between 3 Wolves heads coupt Sable for Howe, impaled with, Per Pale Sable and Gules, a Cross bottony fitchy between 3 Fleurs de Lis Or, for Rich.

Sir RICHARD-GRUBHAM HOWE, *second Baronet*, the eldest son, married Ann, fourth daughter of Dr. John King Lord Bishop of London, widow of John Dutton of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, Esq; by whom he had an only daughter (a) Lucy, married to Edmund Waller of Gregories in Bucks, Esq; and one son,

Sir RICHARD, *third Baronet*, who represented the county of Wilts in nine Parliaments, and married August 12, 1673, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne of Kempsford in Gloucestershire, Bart. sister of Thomas the first Viscount Waymouth, but by her who died September 5, 1735, had no issue, and deceasing July 3, 1730, his title and estates descended to the heirs of his uncle John-Grubham Howe, second son of Sir John the first Baronet.

Which JOHN-GRUBHAM represented the county of Gloucester in Parliaments, from 1661 to 1678, and by his marriage became possessed of the manor of Langar in the county of Nottingham, where he fixed his residence; which manor, formerly the inheritance of the Tiptofts, passed from them to the family of Scrope (b) by the marriage of Roger, Lord Scrope of Bolton, with Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Lord Tiptoft; and his descendant Emanuel, last Lord Scrope of Bolton, and Earl of Sunderland, having no issue by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, settled it and the rest of his estates upon his natural issue, which he

(a) Mon. Angl. Vol. III. p. 88. (b) Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 104.

had by Martha Janes, of whom the only ſon, John, dying unmarried July 31, 1646, his three ſiſters became his coheirs, whereof the youngeſt, named Annabella, upon the partition of the eſtate, had the manor of Langar allotted to her, and brought it to her huſband the ſaid John-Grubham Howe, Eſq. King Charles II. by his letters, regiſtered in the Office of Arms, bearing date the firſt day of June 1663 (a), in the fifteenth year of his reign, in conſideration of the good and acceptable ſervice done and performed by John Howe of Langar, Eſq; her huſband, and for a mark of his eſpecial grace and royal favour, granted and ordained, that ſhe, the ſaid Annabella, ſhould be had, taken, and eſteemed as the daughter of an Earl of this kingdom of England, and that, for and during her natural life, ſhe have, hold, take, uſe, and enjoy the ſtile, place, degree, precedency, and priviledges thereof, in as full and ample manner, as if ſhe had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel late Earl of Sunderland; with a precept of obedience to all and every of his Majeſty's ſubjects: from which time ſhe was ſtiled, *The Right Honourable* Lady Annabella Howe; and, having ſurvived her ſaid huſband, died on March 21, 1703-4, in the 74th year of her age, and lies buried at Stowell, under an handſome marble monument (b). Their iſſue were 4 ſons and 5 daughters. Of the ſons, Scrope, the eldeſt, was anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount; and from John Grubham, the ſecond, the Lords Chedworth deſcended.

Which SCROPE, the eldeſt ſon, born in November 1648, was educated in Chriſt-church College Oxford, where, on September 8, 1665, he commenced maſter of arts. He repreſented the county of Nottingham in the reigns of Charles II. William III. and Queen Anne; and was one of thoſe patriots who, on June 26, 1680, delivered a preſentment to the grand jury of Middleſex, againſt the Duke of York, with reaſons for indicting him for not going to church; one of which was, that there had been divers letters read in both houſes of Parliament, and at the ſecret committee of both houſes, from ſeveral Cardinals and others at Rome; and alſo from other Popiſh biſhops and agents of the Pope in other foreign parts, which apparently ſhewed the great correſpondence between the Duke and the Pope; and expreſſing how the Pope could not chuſe but weep for joy at the reading of ſome of his letters, and what great ſatisfaction he took to hear the Duke advanced to the Catholick religion; that the Pope had granted *breves* to the Duke; ſent him beads, and ample indulgences, &c. But the Court of King's Bench, hearing of this preſentment, ſent for the jury up and diſmiſſed them.

(a) Ex Autogr. (b) Le Neve's Mon. Ang. Vol. IV. p. 72.

To

To prevent the introduction of Popery, by the ſaid Duke of York (who by the death of his father had ſucceeded to the crown), and to preſerve the conſtitution of England, the Earl of Devonſhire concerted with Sir Scrope Howe the means for inviting the Prince of Orange to England; upon whoſe landing in the Weſt, Sir Scrope joined the Earl at Nottingham, and united with him in a declaration, dated November 22, 1688, of their ſenſe and reſolution, which was unanimouſly ſubſcribed, on this principle: "We own it rebellion to reſiſt a "king that governs by law; but he was always accounted a "tyrant that made his will the law; and to reſiſt ſuch a one, "we juſtly deem no rebellion, but a neceſſary and juſt defence." And when neceſſity forced the Princeſs Anne from London, he accompanied the Earl with a good body of horſe, who marched ſome miles from Nottingham to conduct her thither. In the Convention Parliament, he was one of the Knights for the county of Nottingham; and voted for ſupplying the vacancy of the throne with King William and Queen Mary; for which hearty concurrence in the Revolution, he was made a Groom of his Majeſty's bedchamber, which he held till the King's death, and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by Privy Seal, dated at Kenſington April 3, and by patent at Dublin, May 16, 1701, by the title of Baron Clenawley and Viſcount Howe, with the creation fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The preamble to this patent running thus; "Cum nos regia mente recolentes, "quam mature prædilectus & fidelis ſubditus noſter Scroopeus "How de Langar in comitatu noſtro Nottingham. in dicto "regno noſtro Angliæ, miles, ſe illuſtravit in defenſione re- "ligionis & libertatis patriæ ſuæ, cum in imminenti periculo ab "inimicis, tam domeſticis quam foris, ſecum extiterunt; ac "etiam repetita illa teſtimonia fidelitatis & ligeantiæ ſuæ, quæ "perſonæ noſtræ regali ac regimini noſtro continuò & mani- "feſte indicavit: Et ut futuris temporibus dignoſcatur, quam "gratioſe accepimus hæc laudabilia ſua merita ac ſervitia, ac "monumentum quoddam favoris regalis noſtri, ob benemerita "tanta, ipſo Scroop How militi & poſteris ſuis exhibere vo- "lentes. Sciatis igitur, &c." and her Majeſty Queen Anne in 1711 conſtituted him Comptroller of the Exciſe.

In 1674, he was firſt married to Lady Ann Manners, ſixth daughter of John, 8th Earl of Rutland, by whom he had one ſon, John Scrope, born October 5, 1675, who died young; and two daughters, Annabella, married to ——— Goulding, Eſq. and Margaret, to Captain Mugg: his ſecond Lady was Juliana, daughter of William, Lord Allington, of Horſeheath, in the county of Cambridge, and of Killard in Ireland, by his wife Juliana, daughter of Baptiſt Noel, Viſcount Cambden,

and

and departing this life at Langar, January 16, 1712, was there buried, leaving iſſue, by her, Emanuel-Scrope, his ſucceſſor, and three daughters; 1. Mary, who in 1720 was appointed one of the Maids of Honour to Caroline, Princeſs of Wales; on June 14, 1725, ſhe was married to Thomas Earl of Pembroke, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; on October 9, 1735, ſhe remarried with the honourable John Mordaunt, brother to Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and died on September 12, 1749; 2. Juliana, married May 27, 1725, to Thomas Page of Battleſden in Bedfordſhire, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir Gregory Page of Greenwich in Kent, Bart. by whom ſhe had no iſſue, and died his widow in 1780; and 3. Ann married May 8, 1728, to Colonel Charles Mordaunt, only ſon of Brigadier-general Lewis Mordaunt, third ſon of John Viſcount Avalon.

Emanuel-Scrope, *the ſecond Viſcount Howe of the Kingdom of Ireland*, ſucceeded to the title of a Baronet of Great Britain, on the death of Sir Richard Grubham-Howe, on July 3, 1730; was member for the county of Nottingham, in the 6th and 7th Parliaments of Great Britain; and in May 1732, was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, where he died on March 29, 1735, and his corpſe being brought to England 30 September following, was depoſited in the family vault at Langar.

On April 25, 1719, his Lordſhip was married to Mary-Sophia-Charlotte, eldeſt daughter of the Baron Kielmanſegge, Maſter of the Horſe to King George I. as Elector of Hanover, (by Sophia Charlotte daughter of Count Platen of the Empire, who was made a free Denizen of Ireland, September 9, 1721, and two days after created, by patent, Counteſs of Leinſter, and April 10, 1722, created Baroneſs of Brentford, and Counteſs of Darlington in England; being alſo Counteſs of Platen, and Baroneſs Kielmanſegge in Germany) which Lady, who ſurvived till June 13, 1782, and was buried at Langar, brought a conſiderable eſtate to this family; and on April 15, 1719, the King granted to her, and his Lordſhip for life, the yearly penſion of 750*l.* to commence from Chriſtmas preceding; ſhe was alſo one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to her Royal Highneſs Auguſta, Princeſs of Wales, and had iſſue by his Lordſhip (*a*) ſix ſons and four daughters. The ſons were; 1. Scrope, who died an infant; 2. George-Auguſtus, who ſucceeded to the titles; 3. Richard the preſent Viſcount; 4. John, who died an infant; 5. William, ſometime Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces in North America, and one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners to treat, conclude, and agree

(*a*) From the Peerage entered in the Books of Peers.

upon

upon the means of quieting the diſorders ſubſiſting in certain of his Majeſty's Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces in North America; and is now Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, a Lieutenant-general in the army, Colonel of the Royal Welch Fuzileers, Lieutenant-governor of the Iſle of Wight, one of the Knights Companions of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, and a member of his Majeſty's Privy Council. He married Frances, fourth daughter of William Connolly of Caſtletown in the county of Dublin, Eſq; by Ann, daughter of Thomas Earl of Strafford, but has no iſſue; and, 6. Thomas who died unmarried, November 14, 1771, in the 41ſt year of his age, and was buried at Langar. Caroline, the eldeſt daughter, married John Howe of Hanſlop in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; and died without iſſue; Charlotte, 2d daughter, wedded Robert Fettiplace of Swinbrook in Oxfordſhire, Eſq; Juliana, 3d daughter, died unmarried; and Mary, 4th daughter, married William-Auguſtus Pitt of Highfield in Hampſhire, Eſq; brother to George, Lord Rivers.

GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded his father as *third Viſcount*; at the general elections in 1747 and 1754, he was choſen repreſentative for the town of Nottingham; on May 1, 1749, was made Captain of a company in the firſt regiment of Foot-guards, with rank as Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and ſoon after appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; on September 28, 1757, was conſtituted Colonel of a regiment of foot, and commanded as Brigadier-general in the expedition againſt Ticonderoga, in North America, under General Abercrombie, and diſplayed his military talents ſo as to gain the confidence and love of the whole army; but was unfortunately ſlain on July 5, 1758, in a ſkirmiſh with the French, on the march towards that place, which may be conſidered as one cauſe of the ill ſucceſs of that expedition. General Abercrombie, in his diſpatches to Mr. Secretary Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), dated from the camp at Lake George, July 12, 1758, gives the following account of this fatal event. "The army "continued its march through the wood, with a deſign to in- "veſt Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impaſſable "with any regularity to ſuch a body of men, and the guides "unſkilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, "falling in one upon another.

"Lord Howe, at the head of the right center column, ſup- "ported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a "French party, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 400 regulars, and "a few Indians, who had likewiſe loſt themſelves in their re- "treat from the advanced guard; of theſe, our flankers killed

"a

" a great many, and took 148 priſoners, among whom were " five officers and three cadets.

" But this ſmall ſucceſs coſt us very dear, not as to the " loſs of numbers, for we had only two officers killed, but as " to conſequence, his Lordſhip being the firſt man that fell in " this ſkirmiſh; and as he was very deſervedly, univerſally " beloved and reſpected throughout the whole army, it is eaſy " to conceive the grief and conſternation his untimely fall oc- " caſioned; for my part I cannot help owning that I felt it " moſt heavily, and lament him as ſincerely."

His Lordſhip dying a batchelor, was ſucceeded by his next brother.

RICHARD, *the fourth and preſent Viſcount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland; and firſt Viſcount Howe of this kingdom:* whoſe great and eminent ſervices rendered to his country, during the two laſt wars, are too well remembered to need enumeration here, and for which his Majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, bearing date, April 20, 1782, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Viſcount Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham, and to the heirs male of his body. His Lordſhip is alſo a member of the Privy Council and an Admiral of the Blue.

His Lordſhip married (a) Mary, daughter and coheir of Chiverton Hartopp, of Welby in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue, three daughters; 1. Sophia-Charlotte, born at Whitehall, February 19, 1762; 2. Mary-Juliana, born at the Admiralty, April 17, 1765; and, 3. Louiſa-Catherine, born in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square, December 9, 1767.

[TITLES] Sir Richard Howe, Viſcount Howe of Langar, and Baronet; (Engliſh honours) alſo Viſcount Howe, and Baron Clenawley of the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, September 22, 1660, 12. Car. II. Viſcount Howe, and Baron Clenawley in the county of Fermanagh, May 16, 1701; 13. William III. and Viſcount Howe of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, April 20, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Or, a Feſs between three Wolves heads couped, Sable.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a Plume of five Oſtrich Feathers Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Corniſh Choughs, proper.

MOTTO.] UTCUNQUE PLACUERET DEO.

CHIEF SEAT.] Langar Caſtle, in the county of Nottingham.

(a) Atteſted pedigree in the Parliament office.

KEPPEL Viſcount KEPPEL.

AUGUSTUS, *the preſent Viſcount*, was advanced to this dignity as a reward for his great ſervices in his profeſſional line, by letters patent, dated April 22, 1782, creating him Viſcount Keppel of Elvedon in the county of Suffolk, and to the heirs male of his body.

This noble peer is uncle to the preſent Earl of Albemarle, under which title he is particularly mentioned in Vol. IV. and in Vol. VIII. page 427; to which we can only add, that, at the general election 1780, he was choſen for the county of Surrey; on March 30, 1782, was appointed firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, and ſworn of the Privy Council; on the 24th of the next month was advanced to the Peerage; reſigned the poſt of firſt Lord of the Admiralty, January 24, 1783, and was ſucceeded the ein by Viſcount Howe, upon whoſe reſignation he was again placed at the head of the Admiralty Board, on April 8, 1783. His Lordſhip is alſo one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe, and unmarried.

TITLE.] Auguſtus Keppel, Viſcount Keppel of Elvedon in Suffolk.

CREATION.] Viſcount Keppel of Elvedon, April 24, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Gules, three Eſcallop Shells, Argent.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a Swan's Head and Neck, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On each ſide a Lion, ducally crowned, Or, ſtanding on a Ship Gun, and his exterior fore foot reſting on an Anchor proper.

MOTTO.] NE CEDE MALIS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Bagſhot Park in Surrey, and Elden Hall near Thetford in Norfolk.

Pa. 66

Keppel Viscount Keppel.

Lord LE DESPENCER.

P. 285. — Francis Lord Le Deſpencer, died at his ſeat at Weſt-Wycomb, December 11, 1781, without iſſue, and was buried there; ſince which, there has not been any regular claim made to the title, either by his Lordſhip's ſiſter, Lady Auſten, or Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. though the former uſes the title.

Lord ABERGAVENNY.

P. 300. — Henry, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Lord, married October 3, 1781, to only daughter of John Robinſon of Sion Hill, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq.

Henrietta, his Lordſhip's only daughter, married, September 10, 1779, to Sir John Berney of Kirby Beadon in Norfolk, Bart.

Lord AUDLEY.

P. 309. — George, the preſent Lord, married 21 May 1781, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Huſſey Delaval Bart. ſince created Lord Delaval, of the kingdom of Ireland, and has iſſue one ſon, George John, and a daughter, Elizabeth-Suſanna.

Lord DE FERRARS.

P. 347. — George, the preſent Lord, on 6th April 1782, was appointed Captain of the honourable band of Gentlemen Penſioners to his Majeſty, and on the 24th of the ſame month ſworn a member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, but reſigned his ſaid poſt of Captain of the band of Gentleman Penſioners on the 6th of April 1783: his Lordſhip is one of the Fellows of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

His Lordſhip hath iſſue two ſons and two daughters, viz.

1. George-Ferrars Townſhend, born in Wimpole-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, December 13, 1778.
2. Thomas-Compton Townſhend, born in Wimpole-ſtreet aforeſaid, March 29, 1780.
3. Charlotte-Barbara, born at Pendley in Hertfordſhire, June 26, 1781.
4. Harriot-Anne, born in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, May 22, 1782.

Lord PERCY.

P. 354. — The additions to this article are inſerted under that of Duke of Northumberland, page 15.

Barrett-Lennard Lord Dacre.

BARRETT-LENNARD Lord DACRE.

AS the account of Lord Dacre's family, Vol. VI. p. 369, &c. required many additions and corrections, to recur from which to the text, would have rendered it intricate to the reader; and as by a particular accident it was printed in a different manner from the accounts of other families, whereby it was difficult to trace the ſeveral deſcents, from the want of the paragraphs being properly divided; it has been thought beſt to republiſh the whole, as alſo a new plate of the arms, the old one being ſo very badly engraved.

This family, which long held rank amongſt thoſe of the firſt note in Kent, were reſident at Chevening in that county, at leaſt as early as the reign of King Henry VI. when we find GEORGE Lennard (a) then living there (b); though the name occurs, as of good conſideration, a century before, in the iſle of Purbeck in Dorſetſhire, as appears by the (*) return of a jury of the principal gentlemen in thoſe parts, as is evident by their names, upon a writ from King Edward III. in the 8th year of his reign; to enquire whether it would be any damage to the ſaid King, or others, if he granted to John Lenard of Neumul (near Corfe Caſtle) and his heirs, a certain meſſuage, with twelve acres of land, one acre of meadow, and an hundred acres of heath ground, with their appurtenances, in Neumul aforeſaid, to be held of the King and his heirs. The jury reporting, No damage.

But to return to the aforeſaid George Lennard of Chevening, who, by Matilda his wife (her ſurname being no where mentioned) had iſſue,

JOHN Lennard (†) born about 37 Henry VI. who married Ann, daughter and heir of Thomas Bird of Middleſex, who bore quarterly Argent and Sable, in the firſt a ſpread Eagle of the ſecond (another branch of which family, their arms being exactly the ſame, were ſettled in Eſſex in the beginning

(a) Philpot's Stemmata Offic. Armor. Viſit. of Kent, Anno 1619, in the Harleian collection; Lilly, Rouge Croix's Pedigrees of the Nobility temp. Jac. I. in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Egmont.

(b) Pedigree in the hand-writing of Sampſon Lennard, Eſq. of Chevening, penes Lord Dacre.

(*) In Turr. Lond. No. 23. Anno 8. Edw. III.

(†) In a Court Roll penes Lord Dacre, of the manor of Otford, of the 13th of Henry VIIIth, to enquire concerning the manor of Chevening, which was held of Otford, he, beſides his own, appears to have held lands there in truſt for John Wotton, Gent. where, note, that the name of *Lennard* is ſpelt as it ever ſince has been; and alſo, that the ſaid John Wotton, Gent. was probably the uncle of the ſaid John Lennard, and Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

of Henry VIIIth's reign (a) for ſeveral of whom there are memorials in the churches of Littlebury and Saffron Walden; and hereof was Sir William Bird Knt. Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, in the reign of James I.) by which Ann, he had iſſue three ſons. 1. John; 2. William; 3. George, who died without iſſue. William, the ſecond ſon, was of Baley in Heathfield in Suſſex; and in the pariſh church there, on a braſs tablet fixed to the wall, is a female figure in the habit of the times, ſtanding with her hands joined as praying, on her right ſide a ſhield, containing the arms of Lennard as now borne, with a proper difference; impaling, Gules a Chevron vairy Argent and Azure between three Lions rampant, Or; and on her left ſide, the arms of Lennard in a Lozenge; and beneath her the following inſcription,

Here lies buried the body of Catherine Lennard, Daughter of Francis Lennard, and Judith his wife, daughter of Nicholas Farmer (*) of Retherfield, in the county of Suſſex, Gentleman; which Francis was ſecond ſon of Thomas, ſon of William, ſon of John, ſon of George Lennard of Chepſted, in the county of Kent, Gentleman; which Catherine Lennard departed this mortal life the 9th day of Auguſt 1623 (b).

Note, Chepſted is a townſhip or hamlet in the pariſh of Chevening.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, born 19 Edward IV. took to wife Catharine, the daughter of Thomas Weſton, of Chepſted in Kent, and lies buried under an altar tomb of black marble in Chevening church; on which, in braſs work, are the arms of Lennard, Bird, and Bickworth (a quartering of Bird), and underneath this inſcription,

Hic reponitur Johannes Lennard, generoſus, qui
Obijt menſe Julij annis regnorum
Regis & reginæ Philippi & Mariæ, ſecundo & tertio,
Ætatis 76.

He left iſſue two ſons John and William; and a daughter, Mary, married to John Talbot, whom the pedigrees mention

(a) Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, in the Account of the Berners of Finchingfield; and Morant's Hiſt. of Eſſex.

(b) This epitaph is alſo recorded in Segar's MS. Baronagium, penes J. Edmondſon.

(*) Of this family of Farmer, there is a pedigree, from the time of Henry VI. in a viſitation of Suſſex by Segar, (in the poſſeſſion of William Burrell, Eſq.) and it ends in Sir Henry Farmer of Sevenoak, Bart. who died anno 1734.

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to have been ſervant to King Henry VIII. and that they had a daughter, Mary, married to Thomas Chowne (a) of Plaxtal in Wrotham in Kent, of the ancient family, ſeated at Fairlawn in that neighbourhood; William, the ſecond ſon, married Ann, daughter and heir of John Perkins (b) of Richmond in Surry (of which name and arms there were afterwards Baronets, whoſe ſeat at Bunney in Nottinghamſhire had long before been their chief reſidence, as it is now of the preſent Sir Thomas Parkins, Bart.) by which Ann, he had Sampſon Lennard, who in right of his mother quartered with her's the arms of Anneſley and Chandos, and was a perſon of learning and ingenuity. In his youth, he went with his countryman, Sir Philip Sidney, to the wars in the Netherlands, and was with him (c) when he received the wound whereof he died. Afterwards he made himſelf known by ſeveral tranſlations from the Latin and French (particularly Du Pleſſi Mornay's Hiſtory of Papacy), and was honoured with Prince Henry's patronage. He was in the latter part of his life, a member of the College of Arms, and died anno 1633.

But to return to

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon of John Lennard of Chevening, and Catharine Weſton his wife, who was born in the laſt year of King Henry VIIth's reign; and who, after a learned education (d), applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law; firſt, under the direction of his uncle, Mr. Weſton, one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, and afterwards as a ſtudent in Lincoln's Inn, and in 27 Henry VIII. was called to the bar; and was thought fit by the King and his council, and Parliament, to be made the Prothonotary of the nine ſhires in Wales, and the clerk of the crown there, and ſo was appointed to be in the act for the diviſion of Wales into ſhires, and had letters patents of the ſame; the Lord Audley then Lord Chancellor being his honourable good friend (e); and in 37 Hen. VIII. obtained the office of ſecond Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. King Edw. VI. aſſigned him a ſtanding fee for his office in North Wales, and enlarged his letters patent for the ſame. Queen Mary, in regard of his ſervices, granted him her intereſt in the manor of Chepſted in Kent, eſcheated to the Crown, on which he had certain prior claims; and in 3 Elizabeth he purchaſed of Lord Hunſdon, a long leaſe, he had under the crown, of the manor of Knol, about three miles diſtant from Chevening,

(a) Philpot's Viſitation of Kent, in Harleian Collection, Britiſh Muſeum.

(b) Ditto, ditto, and a MS. Book of Arms of Sir William Segar's, late in the poſſeſſion of John Warburton, Somerſet Herald.

(c) See dedication of his Hiſtory of the Waldenſes, and of his Charron, and his Hiſtory of Papacy.

(d) Vide a MS. Paper of Notes relating to John Lennard, in the hand-writing of Sampſon Lennard, Eſq; his eldeſt ſon, penes Lord Dacre. (e) Ibid.

where he afterwards, for the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, much reſided, preferring it to his houſe at Chevening, till he gave it up to his eldeſt ſon. In 4 Elizabeth, he was promoted to the office of Cuſtos Brevium of the Common Pleas, which had been held before him by divers perſons of great reputation; particularly by Sir William Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh) whom he ſucceeded, which office was, in King Charles the IId's time, made hereditary in the family of the Earls of Litchfield, who executed it by deputy. In 13 Elizabeth, he was appointed High Sheriff of Kent; an office in thoſe days beſtowed only on the moſt conſiderable gentlemen in their counties.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Harman (a) of Ellam, in Crayford, in Kent, a family of good conſideration in thoſe parts, (who by his mother, (b) the daughter of Sir John Butler of Woodhall in Hertfordſhire, was deſcended from the antient Lords of that name, Barons of Wem and Overſley) by which Elizabeth, he had two ſons, Sampſon (c) and Samuel; and five daughters (d). 1. Mary, wife of Guilford Walſingham, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Walſingham of Scadbury in Kent, and couſin german to Sir Francis Walſingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, after whoſe death ſhe married Sir Thomas Greſham of Titzey in Surry; 2. Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Eure, Chief Juſtice of North Wales, ſecond ſon of William, Lord Eure; 3. Rachael, wife of Edward Lord Abergavenny; 4. Ann, married to Sir Marmaduke Darrell of Fulmer in Bucks, an eſteemed ſervant of Queen Elizabeth and King James, to which laſt he was Cofferer; 5. Timothea, wedded to Sir Walter Covert of Slaugham in Suſſex.

(e) In the execution of his offices, being a perſon of great integrity and diligence, he was unblameable, carrying himſelf moſt uprightly; and there are ſtill remaining in the family, ſome copies of letters which he had occaſion to write to the great men in office in his time, which, by the nervouſneſs of the ſtyle, and cloſeneſs of the reaſoning, ſhew how able h was, though written when he was far advanced in years.

He died anno 1590, in the 82d year of his age, having greatly increaſed the fortune he had from his father; being poſſeſſed, as appears by his will, of the manors of Chevening, Chepſted, Apuldefield, Northſted, Wickhurſt and Braſted, with other lands and tenements in the pariſhes of Sundrich, Sevenoak, Heaver, Shoreham, Chelſfield, Down, and Cowdham in Kent, and of the manors of Little Charleton, Colbile-Weſton,

(a) Philpot's Viſitation aforeſaid, in Britiſh Muſeum, &c.
(b) Ditto.
(c) Ditto, and others in the Office of Arms. (d) Ditto.
(e) MS. Notes about him before mentioned.

Moines-

Moines-Weſton, Leverers, and Gatewards, with other lands and tenements in the pariſhes of Carlton, Weſton, Willingham, Wickham, Brinkley, Borough, Barbarougham, Balſham, and Panneſworth, in the county of Cambridge; and of the manor of Horton in Yorkſhire; the manor of Broadmarſton in Somerſetſhire; and Staunton St. Quintin, in Wiltſhire; all which he bequeathed to his eldeſt ſon; and gave 500 marks per annum land to his younger ſon Samuel Lennard, who was afterwards knighted, and ſettled himſelf at Weſt Wickham in Kent, which was purchaſed for him towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was anceſtor to the Lennards of that place; the laſt of whom was Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart. Groom of the bedchamber to his Majeſty King George II. when Prince of Wales; and at an inſtallation of Knights of the Garter at Windſor, April 30, 1718, he was proxy for his Highneſs Frederick Lewis Prince of Brunſwick and Luneburg; Lieutenant-colonel of the ſecond troop of Horſe Guards; alſo member of Parliament for Hythe in Kent, and died unmarried, October 8, 1727.

This John Lennard lies buried under a very fine tomb in Chevening church, on which are the effigies, in full proportion, of himſelf and his wife, and underneath the following inſcription:

> Huc ſeceſſit Johannes Lennard, armiger, una cum Elizabetha uxore ſua; hæc mortem obijt, 26 Octobris 1585, ille quatuor regum diplomatibus ad varia reipublicæ munera deſignatus, quum in illis exequendis ſummam diligentiam paremque prudentiam fidemque præſtitiſſet, tandem octogeſimo ſecundo ætatis anno ineunte mortur cuſtos brevium de banco, relictis duobus filijs, & quinque filiabus, 12mo Martij 1590.

He was ſucceeded by,

Sampson Lennard, his eldeſt ſon, who had married Margaret daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter and at length heir of Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacre; who much enriched her huſband by the ample fortune, which ſhe poſſeſſed by the death of the ſaid Gregory, who died without iſſue in the 36th of Elizabeth. And (which ſhews the eſteem then had of the characters of the ſaid John and Sampſon Lennard his ſon) the (*) firſt over-

(*) This circumſtance appears from the following paſſage, in a paper written by John Lennard, pones Lord Dacre ("Mr. Lennard being ſollicited by divers of my Lord's near kindred to marry his eldeſt ſon to this gentlewoman, &c."). The ſaid paper relates to certain miſunderſtandings, which in courſe of time arose with Gregory Lord Dacre, and the Lady Anne his wife, which he ſuggeſts were owing to the latter.

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tures for this alliance came from the Lady's relations, though it was ſo deſireable a one, not only from her noble birth, and great expectations, but alſo from her ſingular worthineſs and accompliſhments, which her ſon-in-law, Sir Francis Barnham, has borne ſufficient witneſs to, in an account of his own family (†) which we ſhall again have occaſion to refer to. The ſaid Margaret inherited by her brother's death a reverſionary right, which took place temp. Car. I. (a) to the manors of Dacre, Kirkoſwald, and divers others in Cumberland. Alſo, on the inquiſition taken after his deceaſe at Sevenoak in Kent; the jury found, that the ſaid Margaret, the wife of Sampſon Lennard, was ſiſter and ſole heir of the ſaid Gregory Lord Dacre, and was of the age of forty years, and then Lady and Baroneſs Dacre (b), as alſo heir to his poſſeſſions, viz. the manors of Hurſtmonceux, alias Herſtmonceux, the manor of Old Court, the manors of Gotham, Ingrams, Buckſhoulte, Ewehurſt and Haileſham, all in Suſſex; and of the manors of Horſeforde and Hawtboys, in Norfolk; the manor of Holbeche, in Lincolnſhire; the manors of Staveley, Scorton, Thyrne, Mapleton, and Nether Calcots, in Yorkſhire; the hundred of Barham, and manors of Barham and Cowdham in Kent; alſo the manor of Naſehall in Eſſex.

Which Margaret laying claim to the Barony of Dacre, it was declared and adjudged by the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the office of Earl-Marſhal, in 2 James I. that the ſaid Margaret ought to have and enjoy the name, degree, and precedence of the Barons Dacre, to hold to her and her iſſue, in as full and ample manner as any of her anceſtors enjoyed the ſame; concerning which Barony it is neceſſary to give ſome account:

It was originally in the family of *Vaux*, whereof three brothers ſettled in England on the Norman conqueſt, wherein they aſſiſted, viz. Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert; of theſe HUBERT (c) had the whole Barony of Gilleſland, (a tract very large in extent, and of great command) granted to him by Ranulph de Meſchynes, who was his kinſman, on whom the Conqueror beſtowed the whole county of Cumberland; and was ſucceeded therein by,

ROBERT de Vallibus his ſon and heir, who (d) obtained from Hen. II. divers privileges throughout all thoſe his lordſhips in Cumberland, which he enjoyed as heir to his father Hubert, viz. Soc, Sac, Tol, Theam, and Infangtheof, and freed him from

(†) MSS. penes Sir Thomas Rider at Boughton com. Kent.
(a) Ex Evicent. penes Baron. Dacre.
(b) Cole's Eſcheats No. 760. p. 69. in Bibl. Harl.
(c) Monaſt. Angl. Vol. I. p. 400, n. 18.
(d) Cart. Antiq. D. D. n. 20.

the payment of the common tax called Neutgeld. This Robert founded (a) the priory of Lanercoſt in Cumberland, for the health of the ſoul of Hubert his father, Græcia his mother, his own, with all his anceſtors and ſucceſſors ſouls. Biſhop Gibſon, in his additions to the Britannia, ſays, that Robert did this to atone for the death of one Gilſbueth, a Scottiſh Laird, whom he had unjuſtly ſlain; but this is very improbable, as if ſo, the ſoul of Gilſbueth would certainly have been remembered in the charter of the foundation, which it is not. In 21 Hen. II. he was Sheriff of Cumberland; (b) alſo, in the ſame year, Governor of Carliſle, and held out a tedious ſiege againſt William, King of Scotland, but at length, wanting proviſion, was neceſſitated to come to this concluſion, viz. that if King Henry did not relieve him before Michaelmas, he ſhould then render it.

This Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, continued Sheriff of Cumberland, till 30 Hen. II. he was a man of great valour, alſo well learned in the laws of the land, and was juſtice Itinerant into Cumberland, in 24 Hen. II. which monarch did little in Cumberland without his advice and counſel (*). And dying without iſſue, all his eſtates went to,

RANULPH de Vallibus, his brother, who had a ſon, named,

ROBERT, to whom (c) in 17 King John, the cuſtody of the county of Cumberland and caſtle of Carliſle were committed, he had iſſue,

HUBERT, who (d) left an only daughter, Maud.

Which Maud married to Thomas de *Moulton*, in the reign of Hen. III. whereby the barony came into that family, which was of great note in Lincolnſhire and Cumberland, of which laſt (e) they were hereditary Foreſters, by deſcent from the *Morvils*, who enjoyed it from the *Engains*, and *D'Eſtrivers'* Barons of Burgh upon Sands.

This Thomas de Multon, received ſummons (f) to march into Scotland, with the northern Lords, in 42 Hen. III. and dying in 55 of that reign, had iſſue,

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, (g) who died in the lifetime of his mother, and left iſſue,

(a) Monaſt. Angl Vol. II. p. 130 b. n. 10.
(b) R. Hoveden. 308, a Jorval. Collec. 1091, n. 10.
(*) MS. of Biſhop Nicolſon, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Nicolſon, on Hawkſdale Cumberland.
(c) Pat. 17 Joh. m. 18.
(d) Chitting Cheſter Herald, temp. Jac. I. in famil. de Vaux.
(e) Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 17. Rot. Pip. 36. Hen III. Cumb.
(f) Clauſ. 42 Hen. III. in dorſ. m. 12. & Eich. 5. H n. III. m. 10.
(g) Chitting in Famil. de Multon.

THOMAS

THOMAS de Multon, who died (a) 23 Edw. I. before the ſummons to Parliament that year, (which is the firſt extant) leaving his ſon and heir,

THOMAS a minor, 13 years (b) old, who conſequently could not be ſummoned till he had arrived at full age, but was ſummoned to the firſt Parliament after that period, viz. 1 Edw. II. he was in the Scottiſh wars, in the ſervice of Edw. I. and Edw. II. and was ſummoned to Parliament, among the Barons of this realm, from 1 Edw. II. to 7 Edw. II. incluſive; and left iſſue, an only daughter and heir, MARGARET married to Ranulph de Dacre.

Which RANULPH *de Dacre* was one of the moſt eminent perſons in thoſe parts, as well from his ſervices as a ſoldier, as from his birth; being deſcended from William de Dacre, Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carliſle in the reign of Hen III. The ſaid Ranulph was ſummoned to Parliament in his wife's right, the 14 Edw. II. and in 18 of that prince's reign, was in the expedition then made into Gaſcoign, and in 4 Edw. III. was conſtituted Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carliſle, and in the 8th of the ſame reign, was joined in commiſſion with Robert de Clifford, for the defence of the town and marches of Carliſle, and in the 9th of the ſame reign obtained licence to make a caſtle of his houſe at Gilſland; two years after, he had an aſſignment of ſuch wages as were due to himſelf and his men at arms, for their ſervice in Scotland; and was ſummoned to Parliament in his wife's right, from 14 Edw. II. to 13 Edw. III in which laſt year (c) he died, and left iſſue three ſons, William, Ranulph, and Hugh.

WILLIAM and RANULPH, the elder ſons, ſucceſſively inherited, and (in like manner as their father) were continually in the ſervice of the crown, either in negociations, or in the wars; but they both dying without iſſue, the honour, in 49 Edw. III. deſcended to,

HUGH, their youngeſt brother, who was then a Knight, and 40 years of age. He was ſummoned to Parliament from 50 Edw. III. to 5 Rich. II. incluſive, and was ſeveral times in the commiſſion for guarding the Weſt Marches, alſo frequently in the French wars. He died (d) in 7 Rich. II. leaving iſſue by his wife, Ela, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, Lord of Carlaverock and Maxwell, a ſon and heir;

WILLIAM de Dacre, (e) who in 11 Rich. II. we find in the Garriſon of Berwick, with young Henry Percy, the Governor thereof; he married Joan, daughter of William, firſt Earl Douglas, and had iſſue;

(a) Cumbrike Eſcheat. 23 Edw. I. (b) Clauſ. de iiſd. Ann. in dorſo. (c) Eſch. 13 Edw. III. n. 35. (d) Exch. 7. Rich. II. m. 30. (e) Chitting præd.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, who in 8 Hen. V. was † made chief Foreſter of Inglewood, in Cumberland; and in 2 Hen. VI. was (a) one of thoſe Lords that were appointed Commiſſioners to treat with James I. King of Scotland, for a laſting peace. He had ſummons to Parliament, among the Barons, from 14 Hen. IV. to 36 Hen. VI. and died (b) Jan. 15, in 36 Hen. VI. By Phillippa, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Weſtmoreland, he had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, Ranulph, in ſome books improperly called Lord Dacre, (who died ſoon after his father, being ſlain in the battle of Towton), and Humphry.

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon, was a knight, and among the evidences of the manor of Horsford in Norfolk (c), there is ſtill remaining a curious ſeal of his arms, appendant to an old deed, dated 29 Hen. VI. in which there is this remarkable, that it being quarterly of two coats, the arms of the old Barons Vaux, are in the firſt and fourth quarters, as the chief coat, and thoſe of Dacre, only in the ſecond and third; this Thomas dying in his father's life-time, left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter (d) and heir of Sir William Bowett (e) Knt. Lord of Horsford and other manors in Norfolk, (brother to Sir Nicholas Bowett of Rippingale in Lincolnſhire, and Nephew to Henry Bowett, Archbiſhop of York) an only daughter, JOAN, married to Sir Richard Fynes, Knight (f): who, upon her grandfather's death, was declared and accepted (g) as a Baron in 37 Hen. VI.

This Sir Richard Fynes and the Lady Joan had great conteſts and diſputes with Sir Humphry Dacre, the uncle and heir male, concerning the lordſhips, manors, and caſtles that belonged to the late Lord Dacre (h); at length they mutually agreed to leave all their differences to the judgment and arbitration of Edw. IV. who, in the 13th year of his reign, having heard the cauſe, (laid before him and his Lords aſſembled in Parliament) confirmed to Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan, and the heirs of her body, the ſame place and precedence in Parliament, that her grandfather had and enjoyed; and alſo decreed to them certain lordſhips in Lancaſhire and Lincolnſhire; but Gilleſland, the ancient and capital ſeat of the Vauxs', and of all the Barons their deſcendants, was adjudged, together with the reſt of the eſtate in Cumberland, which was very conſiderable, to Sir Humphry Dacre; for it appearing in the courſe of the cauſe, that about 19 years before, viz. in 31 Hen. VI.

(†) Pat. 8 Hen. V. p. 2.
(a) Rot. Scoc. 2 Hen. VI. m. 5. (b) Eſch. 37 Hen. VI. m. 33. (c) Ex Autog. penes Tho. Baro. Dacre. (d) Chitting ut antea. (e) Cont. Hoſ. Ann. (f) Monaſt. Angl. p. 415. (g) Pat. 37 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 20. (h) Ex Evident. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, & in Tarr. Lond.

Thomas

Thomas Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife, had levied a fine (among other manors) of Gilleſland; by force of which fine, they acknowledged the ſaid Lordſhip, and the others to be the right of William Marſhall, Clerk, John Schaffer, and Robert Lowthane, and in conſequence thereof, that the ſaid William, John, and Robert, had re-granted the ſaid lordſhip, to the ſaid Thomas, Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife, for term of life, with remainder to their heirs male: the ſaid fine, &c. was allowed to be effective, in bar of the heir at law; it was provided however, (according to the meaning and intent of the ſaid entail) that in caſe of failure of heirs male of Sir Humphry Dacre, that the whole eſtate ſhould go to the ſaid Lady Joan and her heirs (a); and it was upon this, that Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre, founded his claim temp. Car. I. as will be mentioned hereafter, and thus was Gilleſland, the principal ſeat of the Vauxes and their deſcendants ſeparated from the barony. At the ſame time, Sir Humphry Dacre was created Lord Dacre of Gilleſland with place next beneath the ſaid Sir Richard Fynes and Lady Joan, who were ſtiled Lords Dacre. For, though the Barons of old did not neceſſarily aſſume titular appellations, but were as uſually called by their plain ſurnames, and ſo ſummoned to Parliament; it was then grown a general cuſtom to take them, and thus the name of Dacre (Gilleſland being adjudged to others) was continued by Sir Richard Fynes, and uſed as a title, and as ſuch tranſmitted to his poſterity. From henceforward, as the deſcendants of Sir Richard Fynes lived chiefly at Herſtmonceaux, in Suſſex; they were commonly called Lords Dacre of the South; and the poſterity of Sir Humphry Dacre, Lords Dacre of the North*, as they reſided moſtly in Cumberland, and being enriched by the marriage of the heireſs of the Lords Grayſtock, became very eminent; of which, Thomas Lord Dacre was Knight of the Garter, in time of King Henry VIII.

This Sir RICHARD *Fynes*, ſprung from an ancient family, Lords of Fiennes in the Bolonois in France; whoſe anceſtors, from the Conqueſt, to the time of King (b) John, were hereditary Conſtables of Dover Caſtle, then accounted the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in England, and the key of the kingdom; in exchange for which office, King John gave William Fynes the manor of

(a) Vide Charta in Turr. Lond. in titula Parliament. 12 Edw. IV.

* The laſt of this branch, who bore the title of Lord Dacre of Gilleſland, was, George (ſon of Thomas) Lord Dacre, who died in his youth Anno 11 of Elizabeth, being a ward to the Duke of Norfolk, who had eſpouſed his mother, and married his three ſons to the three fifters of the ſaid Lord George, who by his death became his coheirs. Leonard Dacre his uncle, however, on the award, &c. of King Edward IV. before-mentioned, claimed the title and eſtates, as did Francis the other uncle after him; but both of them without ſucceſs, as will be mentioned hereafter.

(b) Ex Stemm. penes Thomas Dom. Dacre, ſub manu Guil. Camden & Ric. St. George, which agrees alſo with Chitting's account of Vaux, Multon and Dacre.

Wendover,

Wendover, in com. Bucks. (*) This William, was ſon of Ingelram de Fynes, who was ſlain at the ſiege of Acons, in the time of Richard I. and had married Sybyll the (a) daughter and ſole heir of Pharamus de Bologne; ſon of William, ſon of Galfrid, brother of Godfrey of Bologne, King of Jeruſalem elect, (though his piety declined that title) and ſon of Euſtace Earl of Bologne; which Sir William Fynes, juſt mentioned, married Agnes de Dammartin, ſiſter of Renaud Count of Bologne, and of Simon, Count of Ponthieu, by whom he had Ingelram de Fynes, ſecond of that name, Lord of Wendover, &c. who died before the 49th Henry III. and married a daughter of Jacques, Lord de Condè; according to Pere Anſelm, who has omitted her chriſtian name, but St. George, and Camden, in their pedigree, note the chriſtian name of Ingelram's wife to be Iſabella, though they do not mention her ſurname; and cite a deed of her's, when a widow, to prove this, wherein ſhe ſtyles herſelf Iſabella de Fynes, Lady of Wendover; but this could not be Iſabella, the daughter of Jacques, Lord of Condeé for ſhe in all thoſe times was wife of a Count de Loſs, if Pere Anſelm is right, and therefore, the Iſabella mentioned by St. George and Camden muſt have been a ſecond wife; perhaps Sir Ingelram had iſſue by both wives, but as it is impoſſible in ſuch uncertainty to determine preciſely, we can only ſay, that the iſſue of Sir Ingelram were, William, ſecond of that name, Lord of Wendover, Fiennes and Tingry; Giles de Fiennes (whom Pere Anſelm erroneouſly calls Enguerande, inſtead of Egide, the French word for Giles, probably by a miſtake of ſome abbreviation of the word) of whom we ſhall more particularly treat hereafter; Robert de Fiennes Lord of Heuchin in France; and Maud, wife of Humphry de Bonun Earl of Eſſex and Hereford.

William de Fiennes, the eldeſt ſon, married Blanch de Brienne, Lady of Loupland, &c. in Maine, and was ſummoned, 5 Edw. I. among other noblemen to attend the King in his expedition into Wales. He died 28 Ed. I. and had by his ſaid wife, John de Fiennes; Robert de Fiennes Lord of Roubec in France; and Mary wife of Edmund Mortimer Lord of Wigmore.

John de Fiennes the eldeſt ſon was Lord of Wendover, & of Fiennes & Tingry in the Bolonois; and married Iſabella ſixth daughter of Guy de Dampierre, Earl of Flanders, but falling (b) under the diſpleaſure of King Edw. II. for hav-

(*) Which had formerly belonged to the family, but had ſomehow got into the Crown. Vide Willis's MS. Hiſt. of Bucks. Rot. Lib. Oxon.

(a) Vide charters of the ſaid Pharamus and Sibilla, in Dugdale's Monaſticon.

(b) Pedigree aforeſaid, by Camden and St. George, and Segar's MS. Baronagium penes J. Edmondſon, Mowbray Herald, and Rot. Claus. 17 Edw. II. m. 6 in dorſo, & Holinſhed's Chronicle.

having

bouring in his eſtate in the Bolonois, his nephew Roger Mortimer, who had eſcaped out of the Tower of London; his manor of Wendover, and other lands, were ſeized upon by the King; and thereupon retiring into France, and being afterwards accuſed in the next reign of ſiding with the French; thoſe eſtates were confiſcated, and given to the Earl of Saliſbury, and to Sir John Molines Banneret; though it ſeems by Pere Anſelm, as if his ſon, the Conſtable de Fiennes, had a compenſation for his father's lands ſo confiſcated.

This John de Fiennes left iſſue by the Lady Iſabella his wife, a daughter, Joan, who married John de Chattilon, Count de St. Paul; and a ſon,

ROBERT de Fiennes, Lord of Fiennes and Tingry, who was one of the moſt eminent perſons of his time, being in the reign of King John of France promoted to the high dignity of Conſtable of that kingdom, which he filled with the greateſt honour many years, and at length reſigned it on account of his age and infirmities; and dying without iſſue, Joan Counteſs of St. Pol his ſiſter became his heir, and brought the lordſhips of Fiennes and Tingry, to the family of Caſtillion, Counts of St. Pol, which preſently by marriage paſſed from thence into that of Luxemburgh *, the elder branch whereof ſoon fell into the Royal Family of Bourbon, by Mary of Luxemburgh, wife to Francis of Bourbon, Earl of Vendoſme, and great grandmother to Henry IV. King of France; from younger branches, however, of this family of Luxemburgh, the Earls of Egmond in Brabant deſcended, as is alſo the preſent Duke de Montmorenci Luxemburgh †, who is alſo Prince of Tingry.

But to return to Sir GILES de Fiennes (a), ſecond ſon of Ingelram de Fynes, Lord of Wendover in com. Buck, and of ——— daughter of Jacques, Lord de Condè; who, it ſhould ſeem, had alſo his reſidence in Buckinghamſhire (b); this Giles, being a Knight, attended King Edw. I. in his expedition into Scotland, and is recorded in the ancient roll o thoſe knights to have borne for his arms, Azure three Lions rampant Or, with a label of three points Gules; it is probable, that in the end of the preceding reign he was in the Holy Land, for it appears that in 54 Hen. III. he had obtained a licence to go thither, and probably he accompanied William his elder brother, who we know actually went

* Henturus & Latius in geneal. Stemmat. Luxemburgh, St. Mar. Hiſt. geneal. de la maiſon de France, p. 1005. Du Cheſne's Hiſt. de la Maiſon de Caſtillion, p. 294.

† Vide Pere Anſelm.

(a) Pedigree aforeſaid, by Camden and St. George.

(b) Sir Giles de Fiennes de Bedf. & Bucks ſumm. de ſerv. Eq. & Arm. 29 Edw. I. vide Segar's MS. Baronagium penes J. Edmondſon, Mowbray Herald. The counties of Bedford and Bucks, were then under the ſame Sheriff, and the writs ran accordingly.

in

in that year (a): in 17 Edw. I. he obtained a charter of free warren, in his manors of Old-Court and Marſham in Suſſex; he married Sibilla, daughter and heir of William Filiol of Old-Court, in Wartling in Suſſex, who, by his bearing exactly the ſame arms (for in thoſe days they were very ſtrict in thoſe matters), undoubtedly was of the ſame family with the Filiols of Kelvedon in Eſſex, who were Bannerets and very eminent. He left iſſue,

John *de Fiennes*, who married Joan, daughter and heir of John Jordaine, Forreſter of Twicken Balwick in the Foreſt of Windſor, Berks, which office was hereditary in his family: he was alſo Lord of the manor of Wolfe in Berks, and of Alcot Lyneham, and Fen's-court in Oxfordſhire: this John de Fiennes died 5 Edw. III. leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Joan, a ſon,

Sir John de Fiennes, Knight, who marrying Maud daughter of Sir John de Monceaux, Lord of Hurſt Monceaux in Suſſex, and heir to her brother, became thereby poſſeſſed of that noble Lordſhip (which the Monceaux had received of the gift of John Duke of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond and Lord of Pevenſey, to be held by the ſervice of two Knights fees and an half), which, from that time, the family made their principal reſidence. Sir John, by the ſaid Maud, left iſſue,

John de Fiennes, who died without iſſue; and

Sir William, who was heir to his brother, and died 34 Edw. III. leaving iſſue, by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of Geoffry Lord Say, Lord Admiral of England, two ſons,

John, who died without iſſue, 2 Richard II. and

Sir William de Fiennes, Knight, heir to his brother John. He died 3 Hen. IV. and lies buried in Hurſt Monceaux church, under a flat ſtone ornamented with braſs; leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Batisford (who brought him a good eſtate in Suſſex), two Sons, Roger and James, both Knights, of which laſt it is proper to ſay a few words.

This Sir James, to whom his elder brother granted the manor of Wolfe in Berkſhire for the term of his life, was very eminent in the reigns of Hen. V. and Hen. VI. whom he ſerved in the French wars, and the latter alſo in his houſhold, and was, in 25 of this monarch's reign, created Lord Say of Sele in Kent, and afterwards appointed Lord High Treaſurer of England, but was murdered in Jack Cade's inſurrection. This Sir James Fiennes, Lord Say, was the anceſtor of the late Viſcount Say and Sele.

(a) Clauſ. 54 Hen. III.

But to return to his elder brother,

Sir ROGER Fiennes, who was alſo an eminent commander (a) in the wars of Hen. V. and Hen. VI. In 3 Hen. V. he attended that Prince in his wars in Guienne, with eight men at arms and 24 archers; in the next year he was retained by the King to accompany him in an expedition into France, and had for that ſervice impreſted to him 1086 *l.* for wages for himſelf and his men; in 9 Hen. V. he attended the King beyond ſea, accompanied with 10 men at arms and 30 archers on horſeback; and in 3 Hen. VI. he attended John Duke of Bedford, regent of France, accompanied with 30 men at arms and 90 archers. He was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to Henry VI. in the firſt year of whoſe reign he obtained a licence to make a caſtle of his houſe at Hurſtmonceux, which he rebuilt in a magnificent manner, as alſo to enlarge his park there with 600 acres. He married (b) Elizabeth, ſiſter of Sir John Holland of Northamptonſhire, who was Sheriff of that county 14 Hen. VI. whoſe arms, impaled with her huſband's, were in 1777 remaining in the eaſt window of the chapel of Hurſtmonceux, viz. Azure ſeme of Fleurs-de-lis, a Lion rampant. Argent; and ſhew this family to be a branch of the Hollands, Dukes of Kent and Exeter, whoſe predeceſſors alſo lived in Northamptonſhire, at Brackley.

The ſaid Sir Roger left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, an only ſon,

Sir RICHARD Fynes, of Hurſtmonceaux, who married (as before-mentioned) the Lady Joan Dacre, and in her right was ſummoned to Parliament. He was alſo Conſtable of the Tower of London, Lord Chamberlain to King Edw. IVth's Queen, and a Privy Counſellor. He departed this life in 2 Rich. III.

Sir THOMAS Fynes Knight, his eldeſt ſon, died before his father; he married Alice, eldeſt of the two daughters, and coheirs of Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh, whereby a great eſtate accrued to his family, as well as a noble alliance; the Lords Fitz Hugh having held rank among the moſt powerful and illuſtrious barons of the North, of which was Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh, Lord Chamberlain to King Hen. V. whom he accompanied in his wars in France, and was by him created Knight of the Garter, and appointed one of his executors. It muſt be obſerved likewiſe, that the Baronies of Fitz Hugh, Marmion, and St. Quintin, are now in abeyance between Lord Dacre, and

(a) Vide Records in the Pell-office.

(b) Sir William Segar's viſitation of Suſſex, penes W. Burrel Arm. & MS. enes Ducem Dorſet, entitled Proceedings before the Commiſſioners of the Earl Marſhal.

Lad

Lady Mount Stuart; the former, as heir to the eldeſt daughter and co-heir of this family, the latter to the younger.

The ſaid Sir Thomas Fynes left iſſue,

THOMAS, Lord Dacre, who was heir to his grandfather, and in 10 Hen. VII. was made one of the Knights of the Bath, on the creation of Henry (ſecond ſon of King Hen. VII.) Duke of York; in 12 Hen. VII. he appeared in arms againſt the Corniſh men, who had riſen in arms againſt Government, on account of a tax, and had marched to the number of 6000 croſs the kingdom into Kent, where on Blackheath they were totally defeated, the Earl of Oxford being commander for the King; and having been ſummoned to Parliament, from 11 Hen. VII. to 21 Hen. VIII. died in 26 Hen. VIII. (leaving Thomas, his grandſon, his next heir). This Thomas, Lord Dacre, married Ann, daughter of Sir Humphry Bourchier, Knight, ſon of John, Lord Bourchier of Berners; by whom he had,

Sir THOMAS Fiennes, Knight, who married Jane, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving iſſue, a ſon,

THOMAS, who on the death of his grandfather, became Lord Dacre. In 29 Hen. VIII. we find him already introduced into the court of that Prince, being, at the chriſtening of his ſon Edward Prince of Wales, appointed in the ſervice of the ſpiced wine, &c. in the chapel, after the baptiſm, to bear the ſpice plate to the Lady Mary, the godmother, and to the Lady Elizabeth; as the Lord Montagu was to uncover the plate; the Lords Haſtings and De Lawarr were to bear the cup to them, and the Lord Cobham the wafers. In 48 Hen. VIII. upon the Lady Ann (a) of Cleve's arrival in England, he, with the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Mountjoy, met her with a numerous company of Knights and gentlemen, upon Kirkham Down, beyond Canterbury, and conducted her to Rocheſter, and the next day to Blackheath, when the King firſt ſaw her; but the year following, viz. 33 Hen. VIII. going with other young perſons, one night from Herſtmonceaux, to ſteal a deer out of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham's park (a frolick uſual enough in thoſe times), it ſo happened that a fray enſued between ſome of them who went out with him, and the park-keepers, in which one of the latter received an unlucky blow, of which, after languiſhing ſome days, he died; and though this Thomas was not preſent (b), but in another

(a) Holliſhed, Stow, &c.

(b) Hale's Pleas of the Crown, Vol. I. p. 439. —— Camden, and other hiſtorians, ſay, that he took the thing upon himſelf to ſave his friends, but this the Law Reports clearly contradict; perhaps he might go ſo far as to admit ſome circumſtance that was material, of which there was not legal proof.

part of the park, (for they had ſeparated themſelves at their firſt coming there) yet was he found guilty of murder, and ſuffered death for it: however, our (a) hiſtorians agree, there never was more reaſon for tempering this rigour of the law with mercy, than in this caſe; eſpecially as he was eſteemed of a moſt hopeful and promiſing diſpoſition (*); but, as ſome of them add, it was his eſtate that cauſed his deſtruction, the courtiers who coveted it, and knew not how ſtrongly it was entailed, puſhing on his ruin. He was but twenty-four years of age when he ſuffered death; and left iſſue, by Mary his wife (b), daughter of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, by Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, two ſons, Thomas, who died young, and Gregory; and one daughter, Margaret; who were reſtored in blood and honours, by act of Parliament, in 1 Eliz.

Which GREGORY, Lord Dacre, was with the Lord Lincoln, in his embaſſy into France, 14 Eliz. and is by Camden, in his hiſtory of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned to have been crack-brained; he married Ann, ſiſter of Thomas Lord Buckhurſt, but dying without iſſue, in 36 Eliz. Margaret his ſiſter became his ſole heir, who (as before-mentioned) married Sampſon Lennard, Eſq.

Which MARGARET laying claim to the barony upon her brother's death, Queen Elizabeth referred (c) the matter to the Lords Burleigh and Howard, to examine and enquire if her claim was good; which they both allowed it to be, after mature conſideration. But this affair not being quite finiſhed before her Majeſty's death, it was again laid before commiſſioners appointed in the ſucceeding reign; and ſhe was in 2 Jac. I. accordingly allowed and declared Baroneſs Dacre, as is evident from the following extract of the Commiſſioners determination.

"(d) Whereas, at the humble ſuit, by petition, exhibited "unto his moſt excellent Majeſty, by Margaret, ſole ſiſter "and heir of Gregory, late Lord Dacre, and wife of Sampſon

(a) Camden, Dugdale, Stow, Hollinſhed, &c.

(*) Hollinſhed, Stow, &c.

(b) Vide a pedigree made for Margaret Fynes, Lady Dacre, temp. Eliz. Reg. to ſhow her alliances by the Staffords, penes T. Dom. Dacre.——The error of Mr. Collins in his aſſertion regarding Mary Lady Dacre, wife of Thomas Fynes Lord Dacre, in his account of the Nevil family, in every edition of his Peerage, appears plainly by what he himſelf there ſtates; for he records, that George Lord Abergavenny died 27 Hen. VIII. leaving Mary Brooke, his third wife, with child of a daughter named Mary, who was afterwards married to Thomas Fynes Lord Dacre; but it is certain, this Thomas Lord Dacre ſuffered death in 33 Hen. VIII. when the ſaid Mary Nevil, pretended by Collins to have been his wife, muſt have been only ſix years old.

(c) Ex evident. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, and Extracts thereof in Collins's Claims to Baronies.

(d) Ditto, Ditto.

" Lennard, of Herſtmonceaux in Suſſex, for and in behalf of " her intereſt, right, &c. to the barony of Dacre, upon the " death of her ſaid brother: it pleaſed his moſt excellent Ma- " jeſty to command, and commit the hearing and determining " thereof to us, Thomas Earl of Dorſet, Lord High Trea- " ſurer of England; LoJovic, Duke of Lennox; Charles, " Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England; " Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain; Edward, " Earl of Worceſter, Maſter of his Majeſty's Horſe; and " Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque " Ports. And we, according to his Majeſty's command, and " our duties, having ſeriouſly, and with all requiſite diligence, " examined the pedigrees and deſcent of the ſaid barony; and " finding that one Hubert de Vaux, being an ancient Baron " of this realm, had iſſue, Maud, his daughter and ſole heir, " married to Thomas de Moulton, to whom and her poſterity " by him, the ſaid dignity and honour deſcended, and was ac- " cordingly enjoyed; from whom lineally iſſued another, " Thomas De Moulton, who had an only daughter and heir, " Margaret, married to Ranulph de Dacre; in which name " the ſaid Barony, &c. continued, until the ſame fell upon " Joan, the ſole grandchild and heir of Thomas, Lord Dacre, " being married to Sir Richard Fynes, Knight, in whoſe time, " as well by letters patents from King Henry VI. as by an " award made by King Edward IV. the ſaid honour and dig- " nity was eſtabliſhed and confirmed to the ſaid Joan, and the " heirs of her body; after whoſe deceaſe the ſame title, honour, " and dignity, continued by divers deſcents in her iſſue, and " is now lawfully deſcended to the ſaid Margaret, the ſaid pe- " titioner, by the death of Gregory, late Lord Dacre, without " iſſue of his body, as ſole ſiſter and heir of the ſaid Gregory, " and couſin and ſole heir of the body of the ſaid Joan; do, " by the privity and aſſent of his royal Majeſty, publiſh, de- " clare, and adjudge, that the ſaid Margaret ought to bear, " have, and enjoy, the name, ſtate, degree, &c of the ſaid " barony; to have and to hold to her, and the heirs of her " body, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and pur- " poſes, as any of her anceſtors enjoyed the ſame; and that " the children of the ſaid Margaret may and ſhall have, " take, and enjoy, the place and precedence reſpectively, as the " children of her anceſtors, Barons Dacre, have formerly had " and enjoyed. In witneſs whereof, we have he eunto " ſubſcribed our names, and put our ſeals, the eighth of " December, in the ſecond year of our Sovereign Lord James, " &c."

Which Lady, by Sampſon Lennard, Eſq; her huſband, had (a) iſſue ſeven ſons, of whom only three grew up to maturity, viz. Henry, Gregory, and Thomas; and five daughters, Ann, wife of Herbert Morley of Glynde, in Suſſex; Mary, married to Sir Ralph Boſville, of Sevenoaks in Kent; Margaret, to Sir Thomas Waller of Groombridge, in Suſſex, by whom ſhe had Sir William Waller, the Parliament's General in the time of Charles I.; Elizabeth, to Sir Francis Barnham of Boughton-Mounchenſey in Kent; and Frances, to Sir Robert More, ſon and heir of Sir George More of Lotheſley in Surry, Bart.

The ſaid Margaret, Lady Dacre, died in the year 1611; but, had ſhe lived a little longer, Sampſon, her huſband, would have been called up to the Houſe of Lords, as Baron of Dacre, in right of his wife, as appears from the King's own teſtimony, in the following patent, whereby he granted him, during his life, the place and precedence, as the eldeſt ſon to the Lord Dacre of the South.

"James, by the Grace of God, &c.

"(b) Whereas our truſty and well-beloved ſubject and "ſervant, Sampſon Lennard, formerly married Margaret, ſiſter "and ſole heir to Gregory, late Lord Dacre, by whoſe death "without iſſue, the ſaid Margaret and her heirs, &c. And "whereas the ſaid Sampſon Lennard, pretending title to the "ſame barony, in right of his ſaid wife, as having iſſue by "her, by his petition unto us, humbly deſired, that we would "be pleaſed graciouſly to refer the conſideration of the ſaid "right to the Lords in commiſſion for martial cauſes; where-"unto we are pleaſed to condeſcend; and that for the ſaid Lords, "upon due and mature conſideration of his ſaid title, did find "baronies, upon the like right, conferred upon the huſband in "ſeveral families; and in this particular barony of Dacre, three "ſeveral precedents, whereby it plainly appeareth, the huſ-"bands in like caſes were dignified with the title of Baron; and "for that upon relation thereof by the ſaid Lords, we were "purpoſed to have granted him the ſame meaſure of juſtice, "that others in like caſes have received from our noble pro-"genitors; which our gracious determination, being by the "death of the ſaid Lady Dacre, and by the immediate deſcent "of the ſaid barony upon her ſon, made fruſtrate; and our "meaning in that behalf prevented: we, out of our gracious

(a) Pedigree aforeſaid, by St. George and Camden.

(b) Ex evident. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, and Collins's Claims to Baronies.

" conſideration of his ſaid former right, as alſo of his affec-
" tionate and dutiful deſire in all things from time to time, to
" advance our ſervices, do, by theſe preſents, out of our certain
" knowledge and mere motion, give, grant, and confirm to
" him the ſaid Sampſon, for the term of his life, the like place
" and precedence, that the eldeſt ſon of the late Lord Dacre
" of the South hath formerly had and enjoyed; and our will
" and pleaſure is, that in all places and aſſemblies he ſhall be
" ranked and marſhalled above the eldeſt ſons of all the barons,
" except of ſuch barons as by reaſon of their antiquity have
" place and precedence above the ſaid Lord Dacre of the South;
" and that he ſhall have precedence accordingly, as aforeſaid,
" and above all other of inferior degree and quality whatſoever;
" and that he ſhall, after his death, be buried as the eldeſt ſon
" of a Baron: and further, our will and pleaſure is, that this
" our grant, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not be taken
" for precedent by any, to make ſuit for the like grace here-
" after, this being grounded upon the particular reaſon afore-
" ſaid. In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to
" be made patents. Witneſs ourſelves at Weſtminſter, April
" the ſecond, in the tenth year of our reign."

This Sampſon Lennard was Sheriff of Kent, in 33 Eliz. alſo a member in moſt of the parliaments in that reign; and lived in a very honourable and hoſpitable manner, as his ſon-in-law, Sir Francis Barnham, mentions in an account he has written of his own family; adding, " That it was in ſo brave
" a faſhion, as made the being with his ſaid father-in-law
" (with whom he reſided a twelvemonth after his marriage)
" very delightful to him, as he had always, from all hands, a
" very loving and noble treatment." Mr. Camden, in his Britannia (a), ſpeaks of him, as a perſon of great worth and politeneſs. He died, aged 71, A. D. 1615, and is buried in Chevening church, with the Lady Dacre, his wife, under a noble monument, on which are both their effigies in full proportion, with their children kneeling round; and underneath, the following inſcriptions;

Glorioſum Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti adventum expectans hic requieſcit Sampſon Lennard Armiger, una cum chariſſima uxore Margareta Baroniſſa Dacre (ſorore & proxima hærede Gregorij Fienes Militis Baronis Dacre de le South) cui 47 annos 4 menſes, & ſupernumerarios aliquot dies, conjugali vinculo ligatus, ſuaviter & beate vixit: ſuſcepitque ex eadem 7 filios, Henricum Baronem Dacre, Gregoriam

(a) In the account of Herſtmonceux.

rium & Thomam ſuperſtites reliquis, quatuor in infantia extinctis, & 6 filias quarum una perijt infantula, quinque ſuperſunt; Pietatis, Comitatis, Hoſpitalitatis, Laude celebris & in Commune bonum, pra propera Nobiliſſimæ uxoris morte ampliorem Regis gratiam anticipante, honore primogeniti filij Baronis Dacre de le South, diplomate illuſtriſſimi Regis Jacobi decoratus, anno ætatis 71, ineunte ſalutis 1615, Sept. 20, ex hac vita migravit.

On the other ſide,

Margaretæ Fynes, Baroniſſæ Dacre, Filiæ Thomæ Baronis Dacre, filij Thomæ Fienes Militis, filij Thomæ Baronis Dacre, & Annæ uxoris ejus filiæ Humfridi Bourchier Militis, filij Johannis, Baronis Bourchier de Berners, filij Gulielmi Bourchier comitis Eſſexiæ & Ewe, & Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Thomæ de Woodſtock, Ducis de Gloceſtriæ; & ex Materna Stirpe filiæ Mariæ, filiæ Georgij Nevile Baronis de Bergaveny, filij Edwardi Nevile, Baronis de Bergaveny, filij Radulphi Nevile comitis Weſtmorlandiæ; & Johannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Johannis de Gaunt Ducis Lancaſtriæ. Amoris & honoris ergo poſuit chariſſimus idemque mœſtiſſimus conjux, quem cum felici prole beaſſet, exemplarque pietatis in Deum, obſequij in maritum, charitatis in pauperes, humanitatis in omnes, ſupra ſextum exhibuiſſet; tandem die Martij 10, anno Salutis 1611, ætatis 70, cum ſummo bonorum omnium deſiderio; Supremum Spiritum libens lubenſque Patri Spirituum, exhalavit.

HENRY *Lennard*, their ſon and heir, on the death of his mother in 1611, became *Lord Dacre*; in the year 1596, he accompanied the Earl of Eſſex in Spain at the taking of Cales, and was there knighted; in 13 James I. he was one of thoſe Lords that ſat on the trial of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerſet, the King's favourite; for the peers were not then tried, as now, by their whole body, but by a certain number appointed by the Lord High Steward.

He married Chriſogona, daughter of Sir Richard Baker of Sothenhurſt in Kent, ſon of Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council to King Henry VIII. by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Dinely, of Stanford Dinely in Berkſhire, and widow of George Barrett of Belhouſe in Eſſex, by whom he had three ſons, Richard, Edward, and Fienes, whereof the two laſt died without iſſue; and four daughters, Margaret, married to Sir Anthony Wildgoos, of Lamberg-court in Suſſex; Philadelphia, to Sir Thomas Parker

of

of Ratton in Suſſex; Barbara, who, as ſome pedigrees mention, married Sir Philip Stapleton; and Pembroke (who was married to Sir William Brooke of Cowling Caſtle in Kent, Knight of the Bath), and had her chriſtian name from William Earl of Pembroke; between whom and this Henry, Lord Dacre, there was the ſtricteſt friendſhip; as Mr. Lennard his relation mentions in his dedication to the ſaid Earl, of the Hiſtory of the Waldenſes; which is further confirmed from ſome letters in the Sidney collection (a), by which it alſo appears, that the ſaid Henry was received on the moſt intimate footing, in the houſe of Earl Henry and of Mary his Counteſs; the letters are from Sir William Browne to Sir Robert Sidney; wherein he often mentions his meeting Sir Henry Lennard at the old Earl of Pembroke's, and in particular, writing to Sir Robert, 7 July 1602, the night he arrived in London from Flanders, for he was Deputy Governor of Fluſhing under Sir Robert, who (as his brother Sir Philip Sidney did before him) greatly eſteemed him, as did alſo the Queen herſelf, he ſays, "That though he was much tired "with his journey, he took a ſtep to the Earl of Pembroke's, "but found him abroad, and my Lady not viſible, being ill of "a cold; however," continues he, "I met there with Sir "Henry Lennard, whoſe good company detained me ſo long, "that at length my Lord came home." Nor let the mention of this be eſteemed as not to the purpoſe here, as Henry Earl of Pembroke and his Counteſs, the celebrated and accompliſhed ſiſter of Sir Philip Sidney, as well as Earl William (*) their ſon, being among the firſt characters of thoſe times, it muſt reflect honour on any perſon to appear of the number of their intimate friends. This Henry (b) died Auguſt 10, 1616, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Richard *Lord Dacre*, who rebuilt his ſeat at Chevening upon a plan of Inigo Jones; and was one of thoſe Peers who, in the year 1621, remonſtrated to King James, againſt giving place to the numerous new-created Iriſh and Scottiſh nobility. He married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton of Pauler's Perry in Northamptonſhire, ſon of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, by Ann daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight of the Garter, and Maſter of the Horſe to King Hen. VIII. which Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was a very conſiderable perſon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being much in her favour, and ſeveral times by her ſent Ambaſſador to foreign courts; of whom, on the news of his death, that great ſtateſman Sir Francis Walſingham, then at Paris,

(a) Publiſhed by Collins.

(*) Vide Clarendon's Hiſtory, fol. Vol. I. p. 44, and Walpole's Noble Authors.

(b) Camden's Annals of King James.

after

after deploring his loſs, gives this character in a letter (a) to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter: "Be it ſpoken, without offence to "any, for counſel in peace, and conduct in war, he hath not "left, of like ſufficiency, his ſucceſſor, that I know of." By Elizabeth, his ſaid firſt wife, he had four ſons, Francis his ſucceſſor, Richard, Thomas, and Henry, which laſt three died without children. His ſecond wife was (b) Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North, and by her he had a ſon named Richard, who afterwards took the ſurname of Barrett, of whom I ſhall treat hereafter; and a daughter, Catharine, married to Chaloner Chute, Eſq; (*) the younger, of the Vine in Hampſhire.

This Richard, Lord Dacre (c), died Auguſt 18, 1630, at his ſeat at Herſtmonceaux (†), and was buried in the pariſh church there. By his laſt will and teſtament, which was made ſix years before his death, and is very conciſe and to the purpoſe, he ſhews much good ſenſe and religion, great tenderneſs for his children, care of their education, and affection for his wife; as alſo by a codicil annexed to his ſaid will, and put into writing after his death, being expreſſed by him by parole a few hours before; in regard to which codicil, it is remarkable, and much to his credit, that Mr. Ranulph Dacre, the laſt heir male of the Lords Dacre of Gilleſland, was at that time protected by, and probably reſided with, him: for, beſides his being witneſs to a ſettlement of the manor of Horſeford, made by the ſaid Richard Lord Dacre, ſix months before, it is plain that he was with him at the time of his death, for amongſt other things which he then directed, he ſaid thus to Sir William Brooke, his brother-in-law, who was alſo there; "Will Brooke, I have "no friend here but you; my ſon is a child; I deſire he ſhould "pay fifty pounds a year to this poor man (Mr. Ranulph "Dacre) during his life."

FRANCIS *Lord Dacre*, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was under age at the time of his father's death; in the reign of Cha. I. when thoſe unhappy miſunderſtandings aroſe between the King and Parliament, he ſided with the latter, and was a perſon much conſidered by that party, as may be gathered from the affairs of conſequence, he had an eſpecial ſhare in (d); being in particular one of thoſe whom the Parliament, in 1641, ſelected and recom-

(a) Vide Sir Dudley Digges's Compleat Ambaſſador.

(b) I. 8. in offic. Arm. fol. 296. (c) Ibid.

(*) She married, ſecondly, Chaloner Chute, Eſq; the elder, of the Vine in Hampſhire, one of the moſt reſpected ‡ Lawyers of his time, who was elected Speaker of the Protector, Richard Cromwell's Parliament, and died in that office, whom ſhe ſurvived, and by whom ſhe had no iſſue.

(†) Where he went upon buſineſs for a few days, his family remaining at Chevening.

(d) Vide Clarendon, Rapin, &c.

‡ See Roger North's Life of Lord Keeper North.

mended

mended to the King, to be Lords Lieutenants and Curators of the ſeveral counties in England, Hereford alone being allotted to him; but in the end, finding that the power was, by various accidents, transferred into the hands of thoſe who were running every thing into confuſion and anarchy, he would by no means be brought to ſide with them, but oppoſed their meaſures; and at length, when he found it was impoſſible to do any good there, he abſented himſelf from the Houſe of Lords (as did ſeveral other Peers) till the ordinance for trying the King was brought in, when he again appeared there, in order to give his public teſtimony againſt it, being one of thoſe few Peers who (as the author of the Parliamentary Hiſtory expreſſes it) had the courage in that dangerous time to meet and make the ſaid reſolution. In the year 1654, Cromwell having been acknowleged, both at home, and by all the Princes of Europe, as Lord Protector, ſummoned a Houſe of Commons, in which Francis Lord Dacre ſat as one of the members for the county of Suſſex. And had he not been a peer, as matters then ſtood, reaſons might perhaps have been found to juſtify it; but, as he was ſo, it ſeems that he and thoſe other lords, who ſubmitted to ſit in that aſſembly, were wanting to their own dignity, and to the intereſt of that noble body to which they belonged; this convention, however, was diſſolved in five months, not being favourable to the Protector's ſchemes; and we do not find that the ſaid Francis ſat in the next.

He (a) married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length coheir of Paul, firſt Viſcount Bayning of Sudbury in Eſſex (by Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham of Glemham, in Suffolk, and of the Lady Ann Sackville, daughter of Thomas Earl of Dorſet); by which Elizabeth, who, after his deceaſe, was married to David Walter of Godſtow, Eſq; Groom of the bedchamber to King Charles II. and Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, ſecond ſon of Sir John Walter of Sarſden in Oxfordſhire, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, he had iſſue, three ſons and three daughters; Philadelphia, married to Daniel O'Brien Viſcount Clare; Elizabeth, to John Brabazon Earl of Meath; and Margaret who died unmarried: his three ſons were, Thomas, his ſucceſſor, Francis who died a batchellor, and Henry who left iſſue three daughters.

This Francis Lord Dacre, upon the death of Ranulph (b) Dacre, laſt heir male of the Lords Dacre of the North, without iſſue,

(a) Dugdale's Baronage, and pedigree in Office Arm.

(b) Ranulph Dacre was the ſon of Francis Dacre youngeſt ſon of William, Lord Dacre of the North, who, as his brother Leonard Dacre had been (though upon much higher grounds), was attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In truth, both had been hardly uſed, and made deſperate threats; though the hiſtorians of thoſe times dare not to ſay ſo. The caſe appears to have been thus; Leonard, on the death of George, Lord Dacre his nephew, claimed the honour and eſtates; as to the honour, from

iſſue, in the reign of Charles I. laid claim (a) to Gilleſland and the reſt of the antient eſtate in Cumberland, which by the award before-mentioned, between Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan Dacre his wife, on the one part, and Sir Humphry Dacre on the other, in the time of King Edward IV. was adjudged to return, in caſe of the failure of the iſſue male of Sir Humphry Dacre, to Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan and their heirs, as the right heirs of Thomas Dacre, Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife; and though he at laſt conſented to compromiſe matters with the Howard family, then in poſſeſſion, yet he got back in Cumberland the manors of Dacre, Kirkoſwald, Blackhall, Brakenthwaite, Boſkaile, Soulby, Moredale, Stafford, Stafful Glazenby and Lazenby; and the manors of Brakenthwaite, and Newbiggin in Gilleſland; and in Weſtmorland, the barony and manor of Barton, and the foreſt of Martindale: he died in 1662, and was buried at Chevening in Kent; Elizabeth, his wife, being afterwards created Counteſs of Sheppy, during her life, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1680.

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, was by letters patent, bearing date October 5, 26 Car. II. created EARL of SUSSEX; but coming very young to court, and being Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty, he fell (at it was too natural to do, at his age) into the expenſive way of living he found then in faſhion there; and through this unlucky ſetting out, and by great loſſes at play, to which he was for great part of his life addicted, and in regard to which (*) there is no excuſe to be made for his imprudence, no more than for his giving way to an indolence in his temper, whereby he neglected to take a proper care of his affairs; he was at length ſo much entangled, that he was obliged to ſell ſeveral of his eſtates, and ſome years before he died his ſeat at Herſtmonceaux, and lands in Suſſex; by which he much diminiſhed his fortune, though he had ſtill a good one left; for at the time of his deceaſe he was poſſeſſed of Chevening, and the reſt of his Kentiſh eſtates, with the noble manors his father had recovered in Cumberland and Weſtmorland. As the former part of his life was ſpent in the gaieties and buſtle of a court, the latter part of it was dedicated to retirement, living almoſt entirely at his houſe at Chevening in Kent; in which county, he always preſerved a great intereſt and influence, and

from King Edw. IVth's patent, he ſurely was entitled to it; and by the Crown's ſeizing the eſtates on his rebellion, they alſo ſeem to have been his due; though, after long ſolicitation at court, he had not been able to obtain either, being oppoſed there by powerful rivals: and the ſame fate, on his death, attended his brother Francis; for, when he renewed the ſame claims, he was baffled in them, and in deſpair retired into Spain, and was therefore attainted. Vide letter of Francis Dacre to Queen Elizabeth, and other papers, penes Dom. Dacre; and Dr. Burn's Hiſtory of Cumberland.

(*) Vide Evidences, penes Thomas Lord Dacre.

(a) Ex Inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre.

WAS

was much beloved by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, on account of that good-nature and affability for which he was ever moſt remarkable. Upon King James IId's firſt quitting Whitehall, he was one of thoſe Lords who ſigned the invitation to the Prince of Orange, to take the conduct of the ſtate, he approving his Highneſs's meaſures.

He married the Lady Ann Palmer (*), alias Fitzroy, daughter of Barbara, Counteſs of Caſtlemain (afterwards Ducheſs of Cleveland), and of whom the ſaid Counteſs was pregnant before ſhe was ſeparated from her huſband Roger Palmer, Earl of Caſtlemain (who was of a very ancient knightly family, and allied in blood to ſome of the firſt of the nobility), but acknowledged by King Cha. II. as his natural daughter, to whom he aſſigned the royal arms (a), with a batton ſiniſter, and gave (b) her twenty thouſand pounds on her marriage.

He died at Chevening in 1715, and was buried in the pariſh church there; Anne, his Counteſs (who was born 29 Feb. 1661), ſurviving till May 16, 1721, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Charles and Henry, who both died in their infancy; and two daughters, Barbara and Ann, who were his heirs.

Lady Barbara was married to Charles Skelton (c) Lieutenant-general in the French ſervice, and Grand Croix of St. Louis; but dying at Paris in 1741, without iſſue, Lady Ann, her ſiſter, became at length ſole heir to her father, and as ſuch Baroneſs Dacre, the barony being till then in abeyance between the two ſiſters.

Which Ann *Baroneſs Dacre* was firſt married to Richard-Barrett Lennard, Eſq; ſecondly, to Henry Roper, Lord Teynham (being his third wife), by whom ſhe had two ſons, and a daughter, Ann, now widow of Peter Tyler, Eſq; a Captain in the 52d regiment of foot, by whom ſhe has three ſons and two daughters; Charles, the eldeſt ſon, was a Captain of dragoons, and died in 1754, leaving iſſue by Gertrude his wife, ſiſter and coheir of John Trevor, Eſq; of Glynd in Suſſex, two ſons, Charles-Trevor and Henry, now a Major in the 66th regiment of Foot, and one daughter, Gertrude; Henry, the ſecond ſon, is Rector of Clones in Ireland, has been twice

(*) The Dukes of Cleveland and Northumberland at firſt bore the name of Palmer, as appears by the articles for the intended marriage of the former, then Earl of Southampton, with Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wood, anno 1671; vide Nichols's Hiſtory of Hinckley, com. Leiceſter. Fol. p. 52.

(a) Vide Earl Marſhal's Book in Coll. Arm.

(b) Vide the King's grant under the privy ſeal, penes Tho. Dom. Dacre.

(c) Lady Barbara and Mr. Skelton became acquainted in France, where ſhe attended her mother, who lived there ſome time on account of her health. Lord Sales however, as the Skelton family had followed the fortunes of King James II. and were then rendered aliens from England, was a long time before he would give conſent to the match.

married,

married, and hath iſſue, all which is more particularly obſerved in the account of Lord Teynham's Family. She was, thirdly, married to the honourable Robert Moore, of Weſt Lodge upon Enfield Chaſe, a younger ſon of Henry third Earl of Drogheda, by whom ſhe had one ſon Henry, who is by the will of his great uncle Arthur, Lord Ranelagh, poſſeſſed of the manors of Weſt Dean, &c. in com. Wilts, and at preſent unmarried.

Soon after the death of her firſt huſband, Richard-Barrett Lennard, ſhe, in conjunction with her ſiſter, ſold Chevening, the old ſeat of the Lennards, to Earl Stanhope; and Dacre Caſtle, with the lands in Cumberland, to Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave; which eſtates would, in all probability, have been ſtill preſerved in the family, had the ſaid Richard lived longer; for it was a point he was very ſolicitous about, and very urgent upon with his father (a), by whoſe concurrence means might have been found to have purchaſed the moiety of his ſiſter-in-law, Lady Barbara Skelton. But his immature death, five months after his marriage, prevented it: for through ſome unlucky miſunderſtandings (b) between him and his father previous to the marriage, in regard to it (the perverſity of which latter, in this whole tranſaction, in which he acted unlike himſelf, is not to be excuſed) as no ſettlements could be made upon the marriage, ſo no ſteps were taken after his death to remedy that omiſſion, which he had ſo much at heart, ſhould be done, but the eſtates ſold as beforementioned.

The ſaid Richard-Barrett Lennard was grandſon of Richard Lennard, ſon of Richard Lord Dacre, by his ſecond wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North; of which branch of the Lennard Family, it is now proper to give an account.

This RICHARD LENNARD had for his patrimony the manor of Horſford, in Norfolk, ſettled on him by the Lord Dacre his father (which anciently was the head of the barony of William de Cheney, from whom, through heireſſes of the Claverings, Uffords, and Bowetts, it came to the Dacres), and afterwards he took the name of Barrett, in conſideration of the manor of Belhouſe, in the pariſh of Aveley, and other lands in Eſſex, bequeathed to him by Sir Edward Barrett Lord Newburgh, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, who dying in 1644, without iſſue (and being the laſt of his name), left it to this Richard Lennard, who was his kinſman (c), upon con-

(a) See an original letter to his father, dated June 22, 1716, penes Tho. Dom Dacre.

(b) Ex inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre.

(c) Richard, Lord Dacre, and Lord Newburgh, were ſecond couſins by their common deſcent from Elizabeth Diney; the former by the mother's ſide, from her ſecond marriage with Sir John Baker; the latter by the father's, from her firſt marriage with George Barrett.

dition

dition that he uſed the name and arms of Barrett, viz. party per pale barry of four counter changed Argent and Gules, and bequeathed to him his creſt, an Hydra proper on a wreath Argent and Gules, with all his quarterings.

This family of *Barrett* probably came into England with William the Conqueror, their name being in the roll of Battle Abbey, and it is likely were a branch of the Barretts, ſome time owners of Perry Court in Preſton, in the hundred of Faverſham in Kent, who made a conſiderable figure there till they ended in Valentine Barrett, Sheriff of Kent, 7 Hen. IV. who died anno 1440, leaving an only daughter, Cecilia, married to John Darrell of Calehill. It is, however, certain that they were ſettled at Hawkhurſt, in Kent, for ſome generations (as appears by ancient deeds) before they came into Eſſex, which happened upon the marriage of John Barrett of Hawkhurſt with Alice, daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter and heir of John Belhouſe of Belhouſe in Aveley aforeſaid; which Thomas was ſon of Nicholas Belhouſe, of Belhouſe in Aveley, ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Belhouſe of Stanway in Eſſex, Seneſhall of Ponthieu, in the reign of Edw. I. and who was couſin german of Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent.

Which John Barrett and Alice Belhouſe had iſſue, Thomas Barrett, who married Matilda, daughter of John Poyntz of North Ockenden in Eſſex (a very ancient family in thoſe parts, but originally deſcended out of Glouceſterſhire); by whom he left iſſue, Robert his ſon and heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Knolles, ſon of Sir Thomas Knolles, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, in 1ſt and 11th of Hen. IV. who was no doubt of the ſame family with, and probably brother to, Sir Robert Knolles, Knight of the Garter (a), by which Margaret, he had JOHN Barrett, his ſon and heir, who, applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law, became very eminent therein, and to whom the celebrated Leland has addreſſed one of his epigrams, wherein he has taken occaſion to praiſe his eloquence.

This John Barrett rebuilt the old ſeat at Belhouſe (b), and died 17 Hen. VIII. in which year his will bears date; which is curious enough, as it ſhews the manner of furniſhing then, and the plate, jewels, and other ornaments uſed at that time. He

(a) Amongſt other proofs that this was anciently ſo held, there were the ſame two coats of arms attributed by the Heralds to both of them as family coats, which is more remarkable, than if there had been only one; theſe their deſcendants bore ſometimes ſeparately, ſometimes together.

(b) By a ſurvey, 21 Ric. II. penes Tho. Dom. Dacre, it appears that there was at that time a capital manſion houſe here; for mention is there made of the hall and great chamber, and upper and lower chambers, thereunto adjoining of the Gatehouſe, which had chambers in it above and below, of the gardens, ſtables, pidgeon houſe, &c.

married

married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Braytoft, who, by the ſimilitude of his arms to thoſe of Braytoft of Lincolnſhire, they being almoſt the ſame, was no doubt of that ancient family, and by her he had iſſue George, his eldeſt ſon, and Thomas, who was a prieſt. His ſecond wife was Philippa, daughter of John Harpsfield, and widow of Thomas Dinely, of Stanford Dinely in Berkſhire, by whom he had ſix daughters, whereof five were very honourably married, the other died ſingle. His third wife was Margaret Norris, ſiſter to Sir Henry Norris of Berkſhire, and aunt to Henry, Lord Norris of Ryecote; whether he had any children by her is uncertain, or by his fourth wife Mary, who, by an expreſſion in his will, was the widow of a Mr. Blage, of which name there was then a good family in Dartford pariſh in Kent.

George Barrett, his eldeſt ſon, died in his father's life-time; he had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Dinely, by Philippa Harpsfield, who, as we have juſt now mentioned, remarried with John Barrett, the ſaid George's father; this Elizabeth brought a conſiderable eſtate, in Berks and Hants, and was deſcended by heirs female from the Comyns of Newbold Comyn in Warwickſhire; the Chenduits of Bucks, knights; from the old Barons, Fitz Herberts; from Milo, Earl of Hereford; and from the de Fortibus' Lords of Chewton in Somerſetſhire; all whoſe arms ſhe quartered; and ſurviving her ſaid huſband, George Barrett, ſhe remarried with Sir John Baker of Siſinghurſt in Kent, Privy Counſellor to King Henry VIII. By this Elizabeth the ſaid George Barrett had Edward, his eldeſt ſon, who, on the death of his grandfather, John Barrett, ſucceeded to the eſtate, being then only five years of age.

This EDWARD Barrett was High Sheriff of Eſſex, 15 Eliz. and died anno 1585, having had by his ſecond wife Ann, only daughter of Sir George Somerſet of Suffolk, Knt. third ſon of Charles, Earl of Worceſter, two ſons, Charles and Edward, which laſt died without iſſue; and one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Humphry Forſter of Aldermarſton in Berks.

CHARLES, the eldeſt ſon, died in the 29th year of his age, the year before his father; leaving iſſue by Chriſtian his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay, Privy Counſellor to Queen Elizabeth, two ſons, Edward, and Walter, who died iſſueleſs; alſo one daughter, Ann, wife to Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Oxford, by whom ſhe had an only ſon, who died an infant.

EDWARD, the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Charles, ſucceeded to his grandfather's eſtates, when about five years old, and came of age 43 Eliz. ſoon after which, he ſet out upon his travels

into

into Italy, Spain, and France, during which time, though he was ſo young, there was a correſpondence by letters between him and Sir Henry Wootton, then Ambaſſador at Venice, as appears by Sir Henry's letters to him (now in the Britiſh Muſeum), and which throughout, ſhew the great eſteem Sir Henry had for him. He was made a Knight by King James I. in the ſixteenth of whoſe reign he obtained a charter of free warren in his manor of Belhouſe, &c. and encloſed his houſe there with a park; in 1627, he was by King Charles I. created Baron Newburgh of Fife, in the kingdom of Scotland, being one of thoſe few Engliſh gentlemen, whom the King (to incorporate, as much as might be, the Engliſh and Scottiſh nations) thought fit to create peers of the latter; on 20 July 1628, he was appointed one of the Privy Council; and on 20 Auguſt, next enſuing, ſworn Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer; in 1626, he was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, which office he poſſeſſed till his death; and we find, that in 1 Car. I. he was appointed Ambaſſador into France, and was upon the point of ſetting out upon that embaſſy, as appears by two letters to him as ambaſſador, now preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum (a), as alſo, by a ſettlement of his affairs, amongſt the evidences at Belhouſe, expreſsly upon this occaſion; but, as no mention is made of it in the hiſtory of thoſe times, it may be ſuppoſed, that ſome intervening accident prevented this embaſſy from taking place.

He was a man of a very amiable and reſpectable character (b), and by the records of the tranſactions of the Privy Council and the Star-chamber, the ſeverity of which, was in his time much complained of, it appears, that as to himſelf, he uſed to give his opinion on the ſide of humanity and mercy. He lived with great hoſpitality, and, though he had no child of his own that lived to grow up; ſhewed himſelf a moſt kind and indulgent father-in-law, as Mr. Dobſon, Fellow of Magdalen College, mentions, (long after his death) in a ſermon preached on the death of Lady Fermor (c), a moſt excellent woman, wife of Sir Henry Fermor, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Pomfret, whom he ſays, "that ſhe could never ſpeak of him without honour, "upon account of his goodneſs to her whilſt in his family, being "in his care and love, a ſecond father to his children, as he was "by marriage a ſecond huſband to the mother (d)."

(a) One of them from Mr. Boſville, formerly Secretary to the embaſſy in France, giving him certain informations, which he is to receive, relative to his ſetting out: the other from Sir Thomas Roe, Ambaſſador to Turkey.

(b) Weever's Funeral Monuments, and Fuller's Engliſh Worthies.

(c) One of the four daughters of Lady Newburgh, by her firſt huſband; the eldeſt married the Lord Fitz Williams, and the other two were Lowes and Fermor.

(d) Funeral Sermons of eminent perſons, fol.

His firſt wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Cary, Knt. Maſter of the Jewel Office, and ſiſter to Henry Cary, Lord Falkland; to which family alſo, after that Lord's deceaſe, he appears to have been a ſteady friend, not ſcrupling, when their intereſt was concerned, to oppoſe the views of the Earl of Strafford then in the height of his power, and in which he prevailed (a).

In the year 1630, he built a fair alms-houſe in Avely, two ſtories high, for ſix poor families, in the ſingular form of a triangle (*), ſaid to be from a deſign of Inigo Jones. By the aforeſaid Jane Cary his wife, he had iſſue an only daughter, Catherine, who lived but a few years; the ſaid Lady Jane herſelf dying anno 1632, of whom Lord Newburgh, in his will, ſpeaks in the moſt affectionate manner, deſiring be to buried near her.

His ſecond wife was Catherine, daughter of Hugh Fenn, of Wotton-under-Edge in Glouceſterſhire, ſiſter to Sir Richard Fenn, Lord Mayor of London, anno 1638, and widow of Hugh Perry, Sheriff of London, anno 1633; but by her he had no iſſue. His Lordſhip died at Belhouſe in 1644, and was buried in Aveley church; the manner in which his interment is noted by the Vicar in the pariſh regiſter (when his family was extinct, and nobody to flatter) is remarkable, and as follows; "Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, buried January 2, 1644, vir ſanctiſſimus." His Lordſhip's arms, as before-mentioned, were parted per pale, barry of four counter changed, Argent and Gules: creſt on a wreath Argent and Gules, an Hydra, proper; ſupporters two Lions, Or, collard, per pale, Argent and Gules, which he no doubt took in remembrance of his deſcent from the noble family of Fitz Herbert, whoſe arms were Gules, three Lions rampant, Or; his motto, La bondad parra la m dra, *(anglice)* Goodneſs for thrift.

But to return to Richard Lennard, ſon to Rich. Ld. Dacre, whom Lord Newburgh adopted for his heir, as above-mentioned, he was Sheriff of Eſſex, in 1679, and married (b) Ann, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Loftus, Knt. who died before his father, and was eldeſt ſon of Adam, Viſcount Loftus, of Ely in the kingdom of Ireland, and Lord Chancellor of that realm; who brought him a conſiderable eſtate at Clones, in the county of Monaghan in the ſame kingdom, which ſhe inherited from her mother, who was the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Ruſh, Knight,

(a) Vide Vol. I. p. 128, &c. of Strafford Collection.

(b) Pedigrees, Cc. 2. in Off. Arm.

(*) By a ſuit at law, ungratefully tho' vainly commenced by the pariſh, on his death, againſt his heirs at Belhouſe, about this alms-houſe; it unfortunately, for want of repairs, fell quite to ruin; but, from the materials, a leſſer one was erected about forty years ago.

an

an experienced commander in the Irish wars, and one of the Privy Council there.

This Richard Lennard, in his youth, had travelled for several years through the different parts of Europe; his œconomy and way of living were such as became a man of fashion, and his house was frequented by the best company, being himself a person of great learning, well versed in natural philosophy, of a fine taste in all the polite arts, and an encourager of the professors of them (a). He died anno 1696, at Belhouse, and was buried at Avely, in the parish church there. He had issue Dacre Barrett-Lennard, his son and heir; Richard, who was killed by a fall from his horse in the park at Belhouse, and died a bachelor; and two daughters, Ann, married to Carew Mildmay, of Marks in Essex, Esq; and Dorothy, who died unmarried.

Dacre Barret-Lennard, succeeding his father, took to his first wife the lady Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Chichester, the second Earl of Donegal, by whom he had a son named Richard, and three daughters; Jane, who, after her father's death, married John Ranby, Esq; Serjeant Surgeon to his late Majesty, and died without issue; Dorothy, married in 1722 to Hugh Smith of Weald-Hall in Essex, Esq; (b) by whom he left two daughters his heirs (Dorothy, wife of her cousin, the honourable John Barry, a younger son of James Earl of Barrymore, and Lucy, of James Lord Strange, eldest son of the late Edward, Earl of Derby and mother of the present Earl); and Henrietta the third daughter, died unmarried.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Moor, of the county of Monaghan in Ireland, Esq; a younger branch of the Earls of Drogheda, by whom he had issue, a son who died an infant; and a daughter, Elizabeth, first wife to William Sloane, Esq; of Stoneham in Hants, nephew of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. but died without issue; his third wife, was Sarah, daughter of Sir Capel Luckin of Messing hall in Essex, Bart. and widow of Richard Saltonstall, Esq; of Groves in the same county; by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, wife of Sir Philip Hall of Upton in Essex, by whom she had one son, Philip, and three daughters.

In the year 1706, he was Sheriff of Essex, and dying at Belhouse in 1723, was buried in the parish church thereto belong-

(a) From the information of the present Mr. Mildmay, who had it from his mother, who was herself a person of superior capacity and [illegible]. She also mentioned his intimacy with the great and good [illegible] and that he used every summer to spend a week with [illegible].

(b) Of the ancient family of that name, [illegible] son and heir of Sir Roger Smith, of Edmondthorp.

ing. He was a perſon of great underſtanding and univerſal learning; and the ingenious Dr. Derham, author of the Phyſico and Aſtro Theology, makes honourable mention of him on this account in ſome of the treatiſes he publiſhed. In the county he lived in he was much reſpected (a), in particular as he was a moſt judicious and impartial magiſtrate, his advice, and deciſions being held in great eſtimation by the gentlemen of the county, and regarded in a very particular manner by all ſorts of people. In his political capacity, he was a true and zealous friend of liberty, and of the proteſtant religion, for which he was an active and avowed advocate in the moſt difficult times.

RICHARD BARRETT-LENNARD, ſon of the aforeſaid Dacre, by his firſt wife, Lady Jane Chicheſter, died ſeveral years before his father; he married his couſin, the Lady Ann Lennard, Baroneſs Dacre, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Thomas Earl of Suſſex, as before mentioned, and thereupon reſided at Chevening, but died much regretted, eight months after his marriage, (b) and was buried at Avely, leaving his wife with child of a ſon, Thomas, now Lord Dacre; and her Ladyſhip, deceaſing in the ſummer of the year 1755, was ſucceeded by her ſaid ſon,

THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, now *Lord Dacre* (who, in 1723, had inherited his grandfather's eſtates), and took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords, at the next meeting of the Parliament after his mother's deceaſe. His Lordſhip married Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Pratt of Wilderneſſe, in the county of Kent, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the court of King's Bench, and ſiſter of Charles Lord Camden, late Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and afterwards Lord Preſident of the Council, by whom he had iſſue a daughter, Anna Barbara, who died March 14, 1749, in the tenth year of her age, and was buried in the church at Avely.

TITLE.] Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Lord Dacre.

CREATIONS.] Originally, by Tenure, and writ of ſummons, in 1 Edw. II. alſo by writ of ſummons, in 38 Hen. VI. and again declared, in 1604, 2 Ja. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly of four; the firſt quarter, quarterly 1ſt and 4th, Or, on a Feſs, Gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the firſt, for Lennard; 2d and 3d Party per pale, barry of four counterchanged, Argent and Gules, for Barrett.

Second Quarter, Azure, three Lions rampant, Or, for Fiennes.

Third Quarter, Gules, three Eſcallop Shells, Argent, for Dacre.

(a) Ex inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre; and, from its notoriety in the county.
(b) Ex Inform. Tho. Dom Dacre.

Fourth

Fourth Quarter, Or on a Fefs, Gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the firft, for Lennard Earl of Suffex.

CRESTS.] A Tyger's head, argent, armed and manned, Or, langued, Gules, eyes, Or, iffuing out of a Ducal Coronet of the laft: alfo, an Hydra, proper, on a wreath, Argent and Gules, which is the Barrett creft, and has of late been preferred to the other.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter fide, a Wolf-dog, Argent, collared and chained, Or; on the finifter fide, a Bull, Gules, collared with a ducal coronet and chained, Or.

MOTTO.] POUR BIEN DESIRER. *Anglicè* (FOR GOOD DESIRES;) fignifying, that the honourable enfigns to which it is annexed are ties on the bearer, to aim invariably at what is honorable.

CHIEF SEAT] Belhoufe in Eflex.

Page 69, Line 19, the name *Lenard*, as here fpelt, is fo in the record.
—— 69, Line 28, after born 37 Hen. VI. *add*, and died 21 Hen. VIII. aged 70.
—— 70. Line 19, the words *generofus* and *gentleman* were then applied, according to their proper fenfe, and not proftituted indifcriminately, as in later times they have been.
—— *ib*, Laft line of the notes, for it *ends* in Sir Henry Farmer, read, it *ended* in Sir Henry Farmer.
—— 79, Line 2, for flain at the fiege of Acons, *read* flain at the fiege of Acon.
—— 83, Line 14, this Thomas Lord Dacre is buried in Hurftmonceux church, under a beautiful Gothic monument, on which are his effigy in armour, and that of Sir Thomas Fiennes his fon, who died before him.
—— 83, Line 28, for, in 48 Hen. VIII. *read*, in 32 Hen. VIII.
—— 84, Line 19, this Lady Ann, in confequence of the intention of Gregory Lord Dacre, her hufband, founded and amply endowed after his death an almshoufe in Tothill Fields, Weftminfter, for ten poor men, and as many women. They both are interred under a fine tomb, on which are their effigies, in the church of Chelfea, where they had a country houfe.
—— 90, This reference (*) in line 11, which feems to relate to Catherine, wife of Chaloner Chute, the younger, belongs to her mother Dorothy, Lady Dacre, and fhould have been placed in the 8th line after Dudley, Lord North.
—— 91. Paragraph fecond, l. 2, for Vifcount Bayning of Sudbury in Eflex, *read* Vifcount Bayning of Sudbury, whofe family firft built in the beginning of King James the Ift's reign, and in the beft ftile of that time, was at Bently Parva, near Colcheffer, in Eflex.
—— 92, Line the laft, on the words, *influence and intereft*, add this note.
* Ex inform. Thom. Dom. Dacre, who has this confirmed by the late much refpected Mr. Courthop, of Sprivers in Kent, who was well acquainted with the Earl of Suffex, and the tranfactions in the county.
—— 93, Line 8, for *afterwards* Dutchefs of Cleveland, *read* Dutchefs of Cleveland, *in her own right*.
—— 94, Line 17, for *five* months after his marriage, *read eight* months.
—— 95, Line 18, for Nicholas Belhoufe, of Belhoufe in Aveley, read Nicholas Belhoufe of Aveley. Norton's, now Belhoufe, came by his fon's wife.
—— *ib*. Line 22, This Thomas Barrett died Anno 1444, and not as Weever and Fuller fuppofe in 1461. Ex Evidentiis apud Belhoufe.
—— 97, Line penult. for father of *his* children, *read* father of *the* children.
—— 98, Line the laft, for Sir *Edward* Ruth, *read*, Sir *Francis* Ruthe.
—— 98, Line ante penult. note, Clones was an abbey of Auguftine Canons, founded in the 9th century, and by fome faid to have been a mitred abbey.
—— 100, Line 13, for Barenefs Dacre, *read* afterwards Barongis Dacre.

BERTIE, Baroneſs WILLOUGHBY of ERESBY.

THE Lordſhip of Eresby, which conſtituted the head of this barony, was, by William the Conqueror, ſettled upon WALTER *de Bec*, who had accompanied him in his ſucceſsful expedition againſt this kingdom, and was rewarded for his ſervices with the gift of this and ſeveral other lordſhips. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of Hugh, the ſon of Pinco, Lord of Tatſhall, in com. Lincoln (a), and had iſſue by her five ſons; 1. Hugh, who ſucceeded to the eſtates, but died without iſſue in his return from the Holy Land (b); 2. HENRY, who being of weak underſtanding, his younger brothers, Walter, John, and Thomas, ſhared with him in the inheritance, but *Eresby*, *Spilleſby*, *Kirkby*, and *Wiſperton*, were enjoyed by ſaid Henry, who by Alice his wife left iſſue WALTER *Bec* or *Beke* of Eresby, his ſon and heir, who married Eva, niece and heir to Walter de Grey Archbiſhop of York, by whom he had two ſons, Henry and John.

HENRY Beke, the eldeſt ſon, married Hawiſe, ſiſter to Thomas de Muleton, and had with her, in frank marriage (c), certain lands in *Graitoſte*, *Friſkeni*, *Irebi*, and *Wynethorp*, all in com. *Linc.* by the gift of her ſaid brother; he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Walter*, who had three ſons; 1. John, of whom hereafter; 2. Anthony, Biſhop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jeruſalem, of whom Godwin, in his Catalogue of Biſhops, gives this account: "Before the end of that yeere, 1283, it ſeemeth *Antony Beake* "was inveſted in the Biſhoppricke of Durham, in which he ſo "flouriſhed, as (Cardinall *Woolſey* excepted) neuer I think any "of his predeceſſors came neer him. He was wonderfull rich, "not onely in ready money, but in lands alſo and temporall "reuenues: for he might diſpend yeerely (beſides that which "belonged to his myter) 5000 markes. Much of that he had "of the Lord *Veſſy*, who thinking ſo to conueigh it vnto his "baſe ſon *William* (for that he had no other iſſue) paſſed it ouer "to this Biſhop in truſt; which truſt, men ſay he neuer an-"ſwered. The Queenes houſe at Eltham, was part of that "land. He built the houſe and gaue it unto *Elianor*, Queene "to King Edward the firſt, as alſo the caſtle of Sourton beſide "Yorke unto the King, which likewiſe he built. A man now "of this extraordinary wealth muſt not content himſelfe with

(a) Sugar's Baron. Genealog. MS. (b) Ex Regiſt. de Alvingham in Bibl. Bodl.
(c) Ex cod. nigro de Eresby.

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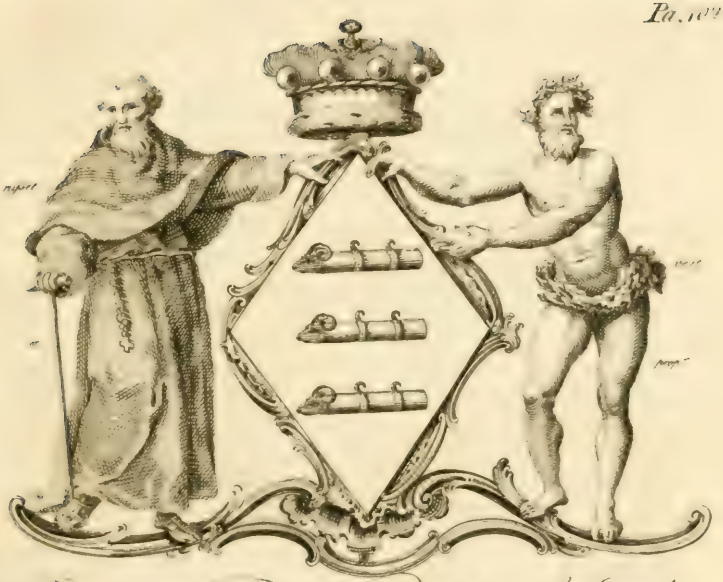


Bertie Baroness Willoughby of Eresby.

" ordinary titles: Therefore, he procured the Pope to make
" him Patriarke of Hierusalem, and obtained of the King the
" principality of the Isle of Man, which he held during his life.
" The year 1294, being Embassador to the Emperor, the Arch-
" bishop of York, *John Roman* (upon what quarrell I know
" not) excommunicated him. It cost him 4000 markes fine
" and his life in the end. He died (as it is thought) for sor-
" row. See more in Yorke. Great sturres there were be-
" tweene this man and his convent of Durham. He informed
" the Pope that the Prior was a very simple and unsufficient
" man to rule that house, and procured the government
" thereof for all matters both spirituall and temporall to be
" committed unto him. Hereupon he sent certaine officers to
" execute in his name that new obtained authority, which
" when they came to the monastery, were shut out of the gates
" and not suffred to enter. The monkes appealed vnto the
" Pope, and alleaged, that the King also had required the
" hearing of these controuersies betweene the Prior and the
" Bishop. This notwithstanding the Bishops officers made no
" more adoo, but excummunicated Prior, Monkes, and all, for
" not obeying their authority immediately. Herewith the
" King greatly offended, caused these officers to be fined and
" summoned the Bishop himselfe to appeare before him at a
" day appointed; before which time he gotte him to Rome,
" neuer acquainted the King with his determination. The
" King therefore seised into his hand the Bishops liberties, and
" appointed a new Chancellor, new Justices and other offi-
" cers. He writ also unto the Pope, in fauor of the Prior, who
" deliuring the Kings letters himself, was adiudged a sober and
" discrete man, whatsoeuer the Bishop had reported of him.
" So he was restored to his place againe, but died before he
" could get home. During the time of the Bishops disgrace,
" amongst many other things wherein the liberties of the
" Bishopricke were infringed, it is specially to be remembred,
" that the King tooke from him divers Castles, and lands for-
" fait vnto him by *John Baylol* King of Scots and other; but
" *Lewes Beaumont* one of his successors recouered them againe
" by Law. These broyles ended, he gaue himselfe very much
" to building. The auncient manor place at Auckland he did
" encastellate. He built the great Hall there (in which are di-
" vers pillars of black marble speckled with white) the great
" Chamber likewise, and many other roomes adioyning. He
" also erected that fame goodly Chappel there, and placed in
" the same a Deane and Prebendaries, alotting the quadrant in
" the West side of the Castle (built likewise by him) for their
" habitation. He built or repaired with great charges Barnard

" Caſtle, the Caſtle of Alnwike (part of the L. *Veſſyes* land, " which he ſold afterward to *H. Percy*) Gainſoorth, Cuncliff, " Somerton, (which he gave unto the King) and the houſe at " Eltham beſtowed (as aforeſaid) upon the Queen. Having " ſat Biſhop of Durham 28 yeeres, he deceaſed at Eltham, " March 28, 1311, and was buried in his owne Cathedrall " Church;" and 3 Thomas Biſhop of St. David's. The ſaid Walter had likewiſe four daughters, Eva, married to ——— Goldſborough; Agnes, to Eudo Friſkeni; Mary, to ——— Sharſton, and Margaret.

Which JOHN Bek, the eldeſt ſon and heir, in 4 Edw. I. had licenſe (a) of the King to make a caſtle of his manor houſe at Ereſby; and in 23 and 24 of the ſame reign was (b) ſummoned to Parliament among the barons of this realm. He granted the iſle of *Stepholme*, with the advowſon of the church of *Breen*, which had deſcended to him on the death of his brother Thomas, Biſhop of St. David's, to Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln (c). And by his laſt will and teſtament made at Ereſby, on Wedneſday preceding the feaſt of St. Margaret, anno 29 Edw. I. (d) bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Maurice, within the abby of Kirkſtede, whereunto he gave, his beſt horſe, price forty marks, his coat of mail, his gauntlets, his harneſs of iron, his lance and target, with all other accoutrements appertaining to his own body; moreover, to Walter his ſon, he bequeathed all his cattle and horſes; to Sir *Robert Willoughby*, and Sir John de *Harecurt*, the remainder of his arms to be divided betwixt them; to his brother *Anthony*, Biſhop of *Durham*, his ſtanding cup; to Margaret, his ſiſter, a ring; to *William de Thorp*, his nephew, a ; to his *ſiſter* of Alvingham, twenty ſhillings. And becauſe his brother, the Biſhop of Durham, was ſo much employed for the King and in his affairs, he conſtituted *John de Aldeburg*, Biſhop of Lincoln, Sir *William de Willughby*, Knt. (his ſon-in-law), and Sir *Robert de Willughby*, ſon to the ſaid Sir *William*, his executors; and died in 31 Edw. I. (e) leaving iſſue, Walter, his ſon and heir, and three daughters, viz. Alice, wife to the before mentioned Sir William de Willughby; Margaret, married to Richard (f) Harcourt, and Mary. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas, Lord Furnival, by whom he had iſſue the children mentioned in his will; and another ſon, Henry, who died in his father's life-time without iſſue.

(a) Pat. 4. Edw. I. m. 11. (b) Claus. de iiſdem Ann. in dorſo. (c) Ex magno Regiſtro in officio Ducat. Lancaſtr. (d) Ex Cod. nigro de Ereſby. (e) Ibid. (f) Viſit. of Staffordſhire, anno 1583, in C. H. Arm.

Sir

Sir WALTER de Bek, the ſon and heir, was Lord of Ereſby: he ſurvived his father, only a few years, and dying without iſſue, his nephew, *Robert de Willughby*, ſon of *Alice*, and *John de Harcourt*, ſon of *Margaret*, his ſiſters became his next heirs.

The ſaid Sir WILLIAM *de Willoughby*, Knight, who married the coheireſs of Walter Bek, was great grandſon to RALPH de Willoughby, Lord of the manor of Willoughby, in the county of Lincoln; and grandſon to WILLIAM de Willoughby Lord of the ſaid mannor, who had two ſons Robert, and Hugh, anceſtor to the Willoughbys of Aſkby, Juxta Horncaſtle, in Yorkſhire (a).

ROBERT Willoughby, the eldeſt ſon and heir, in 48 Hen. III. taking part with the rebellious barons became ſo powerful in Yorkſhire, that the Sheriff of that county could not execute his office for the King (b). He married daughter and heir of John de Orby (c), and was ſucceeded by,

Sir WILLIAM *de Willoughby*, Knight, his ſon and heir, who in 54 Hen. III. was ſigned (d) with the croſs, together with many other perſons of the firſt rank, who accompanied Prince Edward, eldeſt ſon to that monarch, into the Holy Land. He died 35 Edw. I. (1306) leaving iſſue by the before-mentioned Alice, eldeſt daughter of John, and coheir to Walter Bek, Barons of Ereſby, two ſons, Robert his heir, and Sir Thomas de Willoughby, Knight; alſo a daughter, Margaret, married to Walter, ſon of Sir Walter de Hamby Knight (e).

ROBERT *Willoughby*, the eldeſt ſon, in 25 Edw. I. was in the expedition then made into Gaſcoigne (f), and in 28 Edw. I. in the Scottiſh wars (g); in 33 Edw. I. he obtained a charter (h), for free warren in all his demeſn lands in Ereſby and Willoughby, in com. Lincoln. in 34 Edw. I. and 4 Edw. II. was in the Scottiſh wars; in which laſt year, upon the death of Anthony Bek, Biſhop of Durham, he was found (i) to be one of the couſins and next heirs to the ſaid Biſhop, (viz. ſon of Alice, daughter of John, brother to the Biſhop), and at that time forty years of age.

Having been thus ſerviceable to the King, in his wars of France and Scotland, and poſſeſſing ſo large an eſtate, by the acceſſion of thoſe lands, which came to him by deſcent from that Biſhop, he had ſummons to Parliament among the barons of this realm in 7 Edw. II. (k). In 8 Edw. II. he received command to be at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, on the feſtival of the bleſſed Virgin, well fitted with horſe and arms, to reſtrain the incurſions of the Scots (l).

(a) E. vet. MS. penes me. (b) Claus. 54 Hen. VII. m. 12. (c) MS. penes Ld. (d) Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 11. (e) MS. penes Ld. (f) Rot. Vasc. 25 Edw. I. m. 7. (g) Rot. Scot. 28 Edw. I. m. 12. (h) Carta 33 Edw. I. n. 16. (i) Esc. 4 Edw. II. n. 42. (k) Claus. 7 Edw. II. in dorso. (l) Rot. Scot. 8 Edw. II. in dorso m. 9.

in

In 10 Edw. II. (1316) he ſhared with Edmund de Somervile in the manor of Oreby, and all the other lands in Lincolnſhire, which John de Oreby, Clerk, (whoſe heirs they were) did ſometimes poſſeſs (a). He died, 10 Edw. II. ſeiſed of the manor of Lilleford, in com. Northamp. Willoughby, with its appurtenances, in Slothbyt, Hardeſthorp, Hoggethorp, Helleſay, Langholm, Andreby, Dalby, Waimark, Altoft, Bonnetoft, Waynflet, Slekeholme, and Hall-croſts, in com. Linc. and of the moiety of the manor of Pleſeley in com. Derb. leaving John his ſon and heir, fourteen years of age (b). Margaret, his wife, daughter of Edmund, Lord Deincourt (c) ſurviving him, had an ample dowry aſſigned to her.

JOHN, *Lord Willoughby*, the ſon and heir, being in his minority, was committed to the wardſhip of William Lord Zouch of Harringworth, for which that Lord paid a thouſand marks to the King (d). In 20 Edw. II. he received the honour of knighthood, by bathing, &c. having all the neceſſary appendages to that ſolemnity, allowed out of the King's wardrobe (e); and in 1 Edw. III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands (f).

In the 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 Edw. III. he was in the Scottiſh wars; in the 12 and 13 of that reign, ſerved in the King's army in Flanders; after which he was a principal commander in the French wars, particularly in the battle of Creſſi, fought on April 26, 20 Edw. III. where the Engliſh obtained a glorious victory over the army of France, commanded by King Philip in perſon, aſſiſted by the chief of his nobility; James, King of Majorca; Charles, Elect Emperor of Germany; John, King of Bohemia, and ſeveral more ſovereign princes; in this battle John, King of Bohemia, being ſlain, his arms, being the Oſtrich feathers, with the motto Ich Dien, were taken and won by the Prince of Wales, in whoſe memory they have ever ſince been called the Prince's arms, and from that time worn by his ſucceſſors the Princes of Wales.

This warlike peer, having been ſummoned to Parliament, from 6 Edw. III. unto the 23 of that reign inclusive (g), departed this life the ſame year, leaving iſſue by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Roſceline Knt. Sir John Willoughby, Knt his ſon and heir, then twenty years old (h).

Which JOHN, *Lord Willoughby*, making proof of his age in 24 Edw. III. (i) had livery of his lands; and two years after, upon the danger of an invaſion by the French, was conſtituted

(a) Ex Collect. Rob. Glover. Som. Fecial. (b) Eſc. 10 Edw. II. n. 78. (c) MS. præd. (d) Rot. Fin. 16. Edw. II. m. 2. (e) Comp. Thomæ Uſlete proviſ. magnæ Garderobæ. (f) Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. III. (g) Clauſ. de iiſd. ann. in dorſo. (h) Eſc. 23 Edw. III. (i) Eſc. 24 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22.

one

one of the Commiſſioners in Lincolnſhire to array and arm all Knights, Eſquires, and other perſons, of body able, and eſtates ſufficient, for defence of the ſea coaſts of that county (*): in 27 Edw. III. he obtained licenſe to amortiſe diverſe lands in Spilliſby and other places, for the maintenance of a maſter and twelve prieſts, to celebrate divine ſervice every day for the good eſtate of himſelf, and the ſaid Joan his mother, and their children during this life; as alſo for the health of the ſoul of John his father, and all the faithful deceaſed, in the chapel at Spilleſby. And in 29 Edw. III. was in the wars of Gaſcoigne (b). In 30 Edw. III. he was with Prince Edward, in the battle of Poytiers; and, three years after, attended the King again into France. In 34 Edw. III. he was in another expedition in France; and in 43 Edw. III. was ſent with the Earls of Saliſbury, Warwick, and others, to Calais, with 500 men at arms, and 500 archers; at which time he marched with the Duke of Lancaſter to the ſeige of Mountpaon, which was ſoon ſurrendered to them.

This John, Lord Willoughby, married Cecily daughter to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and having been ſummoned to Parliament, from 24 to 44 Edw. III. inclusive (c), departed this life upon Monday next enſuing the feſtival of the annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, in 46 Edw. III. being then ſeiſed of the manors of Ereiby in com. Linc. with its members, viz. Spilleſby, Grebby, Ingoldmels, Flyxburgh, Tonelby, Friſkeny, Bitcopthorp, Aſkeby, Kyrkeby ſuper Bayne, Taterſall and Thorpe; all which he held of the Biſhop of Durham, by the ſervice of one Knight's fee; and by the ſervice of being Bailiff to that Biſhop, for the time being, for all his lands in the county of Lincoln of his fee: viz. to hold his courts; to make ſummons, attachments, diſtreſſes, and whatſoever belonged to the ſaid office, at his own proper coſts and his heirs. Alſo to levy all the iſſues and profits ariſing thereby, by himſelf or his ſufficient deputy, and to be anſwerable to the Biſhop and his ſucceſſors for the ſame. Likewiſe by the ſervice of being ſteward to him and his ſucceſſors; and to carry the meſſes of meat to the table upon the day of their conſecration, as alſo at Chriſtmas and Whitſuntide; or his eldeſt ſon, in caſe he was a Knight, or ſome other fitting Knight, thereunto deputed by letters patent (d).

He likewiſe died ſeiſed of the manors of Beltisford, with its members, viz. Colkeſby, Donington, and Cardale; alſo of the manor of Foleſtowle, with its members, viz. Kedington,

(a) Rot. Franc. 26. Edw. III. m. 5. (b) Rot. Vaſc. 29 Edw. III. m. 8.
(c) Clauſ. de ifid. ann. in dorſo. (d) Ex. 46 Edw. III. n. 78.

Keleſthorp,

Kelesthorp, Folkerby, Walde-Neuton, Waregholme, and Northcotes; of the manors of Ratheby, Brullingbrok, Little Stering, Aiskby, Kirkby, Nithingesby, Esterkele, Westerkele, Claxby, Thyrleby, Tathwell, Burton Stadders, Levepton, and Boston; of the manors of Wispington, and Foletebick, Skirbek, with its members, Thetlethorpe, Stickford, and Scuilby; as also of Westerkele with its members, Willughby and Oreby, all in com. Linc. moreover, of the manor of Lilleford in com. Northamp. Egefeld, Walcote, Wetacre, and Chadgrave in com. Norfolk, and moiety of the manor of Plessey in com. Derb. leaving Robert, his son and heir, twenty-three years of age (a).

Which ROBERT, *Lord Willoughby*, doing his homage and fealty soon after, had livery of his lands (b); and in 47 Edw. III. being retained by indenture (c), to serve the King with 30 men at arms, and thirty archers, arrived with the Duke of Lancaster at Calais, having three thousand men at arms, and ten thousand archers in their army. In the same year he was in the expedition made into Flanders (d). And in 5 Rich. II. upon the death of William De Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, was found to be one of his coheirs (e). In 9 Rich. II. he accompanied John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, into Spain, for the recovery of the inheritance of Constance his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, King of Castile; and was the next year again retained by indenture (f) to serve the King for the defence of this realm.

This Robert, Lord Willoughby, was summoned to Parliament from 40 Edw. III. to 19 Rich. II. inclusive; and by his last will and testament, bearing date upon Saturday, the eve of the Holy Trinity, in the same 19th year (g), bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity of his chantry at Spillesby, appointing that the master of that chantry, being parish priest of Spillesby, should have his best horse and saddle in the name of a mortuary, and in satisfaction of his tythes and oblations forgotten, or negligently paid by himself or his officers; and departed this life, upon the ninth day of August, 20 Rich. II. (h); being then seised of the manor of Chategrave, in com. Norf. Hockynton, in com. Cantab. Lilleford, in com. Northamp. Hekyngham, Skredyngton, and divers others in com. Linc. and by the courtesy of England, in right of Elizabeth his wife (daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer, and widow of John Nevil, Lord Raby), of the manors of Dylwyke, with the park; Wotton, Ronhale, and Stratton, in

(a) Esc. 46 Edw. III. n. 78. (b) Rot. Fin. 46. Edw. III. m. 22. (c) Ex Autogr. in Custod. Cler. Pell. (d) Rot. Alem. 47 Edw. III. m. 11. (e) Claus. 5 Ric. II. m. 7. (f) Ex Autogr. in Custod. Cler. Pell. (g) Arundell. Vol. I. p. 157. b. in Cur. Cantuar. (h) Esc. 20 Rich. II. n. 52.

com.

com. Bedford, Boſyate, Burton juxta Thyngden, and Corby, with the hundred in com. Northamp. Iſnampſtede-Latimer, in com. Bucks. Bradfeld in com. Somerſet. Daneby, Liverton, Syvington, and Thorneton, in com. Ebor.

He had three wives, firſt Alice, daughter of Sir William Skipwith (a), by whom he had William, his ſon and heir, and according to my MS. four other ſons, viz. Robert, Sir Thomas, from whom the Willoughby's Lords Brooke were deſcended, John and Bryan; but Sir William Dugdale ſays, the four youngeſt were by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, ſiſter and heir to John Nevill, Lord Latimer; though in the Latimer pedigree Baronage, vol. 2, fol. 33. he cites two records, proving her to be the daughter and heir of William Latimer, Lord Latimer, and wife to John Nevill, Lord Raby.

His ſecond wife, according to ſeveral MSS. was Margaret, or Margery, daughter of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, by whom he had no iſſue; ſhe was buried in the north chancel of Spilſby church, Lincolnſhire, under a graveſtone, whereon was the portraiture of a lady, her hands conjoined and elevated, and about the ſtone theſe eight eſcutcheons of arms:

1 Mortimer.
2 Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
3 Ufford and Beke, quarterly.
4 Lord Zouch.
5 Three water bougets for Ros.
6 Beaumont.
7 Welles.
8 Ufford and Beke, quarterly, impaling Zouch of Harringworth.

And round the ſtone this inſcription in braſs;

"Hic jacet Margeria que fuit uxor Willi Willoughby dni. "de Ereſby, que obiit anno domini 1391." (b)

His third wife was the above-mentioned Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Latimer, Lord Latimer, and widow to John Nevil, Lord Raby, but it does not appear he had any iſſue by her.

WILLIAM, *Lord Willoughby*, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was twenty-four years of age at the death of his father (c), and

(a) Segar's MS. Baronage. (b) Harl. MS. in Brit. Muſ. No. 6829, fol. 95.
(c) Inq. 20 Rich. II. n. 54.

thereupon had livery of his lands. He was one of the Peers in the Parliament of 22 Rich. II. when that King made a formal reſignation of his royal dignity, an account of which is in a curious manuſcript in the library of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. In 2 Hen. IV. he was retained to attend the King in his expedition into Scotland, with three Knights beſides himſelf, twenty-ſeven men at arms, and one hundred ſixty-nine archers, and to continue with him from the 20th of June, till the 13th of the September enſuing (a); he had ſummons to Parliament from 20 Rich. II. to 11 Hen. IV. (b); and was one of the Knights of the moſt noble order of the Garter.

He had two wives; firſt, Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knokin, by whom he had Robert, his heir, and Thomas, whoſe deſcendants enjoyed the barony after it had been out of the family near fifty years, as will appear in its proper place; and four daughters; Eleanor, married to John Salvain, Governor of Rhoan; Margaret (or Maud), to Sir William Oldhall, Knight; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Beaumont; and Margaret, wedded to William, Lord Fitz Hugh of Ravenſworth. His ſecond wife, was Joan, ſecond daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent (ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by Joan, ſurnamed the Fair Maid of Kent, only daughter of Edmund of Woodſtock, Earl of Kent, ſon of King Edward II. and heir to her brothers, Edmund and John, (both Earls of Kent), which Joan was firſt married to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, ſon of King Edward the third; ſecondly, to Lord Willoughby, after whoſe death, ſhe was married to Henry, Lord Scrope, and laſtly, to Henry Bromflete, Lord Veſcy.

He died at Eggefield, in com. Norf. on Wedneſday next enſuing the feſtival of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, 11 Hen. IV. (without any iſſue by his ſecond wife), ſeiſed of the manors of Hokynton in com. Cantab. Wykes-Ufford, Bredefeld, Baudeſey, and Combes in com. Suff. Eggefield, the manor of Walcote, called Eaſt Hall, Whetacre, Roughton, Chatgrave, and Walcot, called Sire Walters manor; Lilford, in com. Northamp. with Orby and Partenay in com. Linc. leaving Robert his ſon and heir twenty-four years of age (c).

ROBERT, *Lord Willoughby*, the ſaid ſon and heir, doing his homage, ſoon after his father's death, had livery of his lands (d); and in 12 Hen. IV. obtained from the King a confirmation of King Henry the IId's charter (e), made to Hugh, the ſon of

(a) Ex Autogr. in Cuſtod. Cler. Pell. (b) Clauſ. de iiſd. Ann. in dorſo (c) Eſc. 11 Hen. IV. n. 51. (d) Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. IV. m. 15. (e) Pat. 12 Hen. IV. p. m. 6.

Pinchon (his anceſtor), ſome time Steward to the Biſhop of Durham, of all thoſe lands which the ſaid Pinchon held of him, (viz. Ereſby with its members, as appeareth by the inquiſition before-mentioned). Being a moſt active and heroic perſon, he in 3 Hen. V. attended that warlike King into France ([a]), and was with him when he took Harfleur, and gained that ſignal victory in the battle of Agincourt; and the next year he was again retained to ſerve in the wars in France.

Upon the death of Iſabel, widow of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 4 Hen. V. he had livery of the caſtle and town of Orford, with all the lands which ſhe held for life; the inheritance belonging to him as heir to that Earl ([b]). In 5 Hen. V. he accompanied the King in another expedition into France, ([c]), being one of the chief commanders at the ſeige of Caen in Normandy, which was taken by ſtorm, and the caſtle by capitulation. In conſideration whereof, and of his great ſervices in thoſe wars, he obtained a grant ([d]) of one hundred pounds per annum, to be yearly received out of the cuſtoms of wools, wool-fells and pelts, in the port of Boſton.

In 6 Hen. V. he was at the ſiege of the city of Roan, which continued from July to January, when it was ſurrendered upon terms ([e]); and the next year was again in the French wars; to which an end was made by a treaty, concluded April 9, 8 Hen. V. of which the principal articles were. "That "Charles King of France ſhould give to King Henry of England his daughter, the Princeſs Catherine, in marriage; that "the French King ſhould have the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of "the crown during his life, but that after his death it ſhould "remain to King Henry and his heirs for ever ([f])."

Upon the death of Henry V. the war was renewed againſt France, and he was therefore in 1 Hen. VI. retained by indenture to ſerve therein with three Knights, thirty-ſix men at arms, and forty archers ([g]); at which time he was aſſociated with Thomas de Poynings, to conduct four hundred men at arms, and twelve hundred archers, to John Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, then regent of France ([h]). In the year following, he was at the taking of Yvrie; as alſo in the memorable battle of Vernoil, where the Engliſh obtained a compleat victory; and in 3 Henry VI. upon a diſcovery that a Geſcoigne, of the garriſon of Alenſon, had agreed to betray that place to the French, he, and Sir John Falſtolf, another famous com-

([a]) Rot. Franc. 3 Hen. V. m. 15. ([b]) Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. V. m. 10. ([c]) Rot. Franc. 5 Hen. V. m. 15. ([d]) Pat. Norm. 5 Hen. V. m. 1[illegible]. ([e]) Rot. Pat. Norm. 6 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 5. ([f]) Tract. pacis, &c. Apr. 9. 1420. in Arch. Regis. ([g]) Ex Autogr. in Cuſted. Cit. Fell. ([h]) Rot. Franc. 1 and 2 Hen. VI. m. 5.

mander,

mander, were ſent to prevent the plot taking effect, ſo that when Charles de Villiers came early in the morning, with two hundred horſe, and three hundred foot, in order to take poſſeſſion of the town, the Lord Willoughby, ſurpriſed, flew, and took moſt of them.

Continuing to ſerve in the French war with the higheſt reputation and ſucceſs, he was created Earl of Vendoſme and Beaumont, Lord Willoughby of Monblay and Beaumeſguil, as appears by a ſafe conduct, granted to him by John Duke of Bedford, the Regent of France (a); and was alſo elected and inſtalled one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter.

In 12 Henry VI. upon the death of Joan, Ducheſs of York, widow of Sir Henry Bromflete, Knight, he being then in the wars in France, and doing his homage, had livery of the lands, which ſhe held in dower from William, Lord Willoughby his father, whoſe wife ſhe formerly had been (b).

In 13 Hen. VI. beſides his own retinue of twenty men at arms, and ſixty archers with which by indenture he covenanted to ſerve the King, he commanded all thoſe which were retained by Sir Bertine Entwiſell, Knight, and joined with the Lords Talbot and Scales, in taking the towns of St. Denis and Pontoiſe; but the Duke of Bedford dying this year, the Duke of York was appointed to ſucceed him in the Regency of France; and Edmund, Duke of Somerſet, being at variance with the new regent, ſought all poſſible means to be his hindrance; whereby the French (who had broken the allegiance to which they were by oath bound to the King of England, and had taken up arms againſt him), made themſelves maſters of the principal towns in France, before the Regent could get his inſtructions to enter upon his government.

To the variance that ſubſiſted between the chief peers of England, or the negligence of the King's Council, may juſtly be attributed the loſs of the whole dominion of France, between the rivers Seine and Marne, and in particular of the capital city of Paris; for the few ſuccours that were ſent over conſiſted of perſons of the meaneſt condition, and ſome of them not able to draw a bow, or bear a bill. The Lord Willoughby, and the Biſhop of Terrouane, who had the government of the city of Paris, had not more than 2000 Engliſhmen in that garriſon, which weakneſs the French King took advantage of, and appointed the Conſtable, Arthur of Brittaine, the Earl of Dunoys, the Lords De la Roche, and Liſle Adam, with other valiant captains and men at arms, as well Burgonians as French, to

(a) Ex collect. R. Glover. Somerſet. (b) Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. VI. m. 6.

lay

lay ſiege to that city, truſting by favour of certain of the citizens, with whom he held correſpondence, ſhortly to make himſelf maſter of it, without great loſs, or battle. Theſe commanders came before Paris; but, not finding all things to ſucceed according to their expectation, they returned to Mount Martyr, and the next day aſſaulted the town of St. Denis, where they ſlew 200 Engliſhmen, and permitted the reſt to go to Paris, upon terms. Thomas, Lord Beaumont, who had lately arrived at Paris with 800 men, iſſued out of the city with 600 men, with intention to diſcover the ſtrength and poſition of the French army; but, being diſcovered, was ſoon ſurrounded and taken priſoner, with about eighty of his party, beſides 200 being ſlain on the ſpot, and the remainder chaſed to the gates of the city. The Pariſians, particularly the maſter of the Halls, the heads of the Univerſity, and the principal Burgeſſes, perceiving the vaſt inequality between the force of the Engliſh garriſon and the French army, aſſured the French commanders of their deſign to deliver the city up to them, urging them to come with all expedition and receive ſo rich a prey. The Conſtable immediately came with his whole forces, and lodged by the Charter-houſe: the Lord L'Iſle Adam approached the walls, and ſhewed to the citizens a charter, ſealed with the great ſeal of King Charles, by which he had pardoned them their offences, and granted them their former liberties, on condition they would be true and obedient to him; whereupon they ran about the city, crying, St. Denis, long live King Charles.

The Engliſh, perceiving this, determined to defend the gate of St. Denis; but the chains had been taken away, and the women and children caſt down ſtones and ſcalding water on their heads, and the citizens ſlew many of them: during this confuſion, the Earl of Dunois, with a conſiderable party, ſcaled the wall; while others paſſed the river in boats, and opened the gate of St. James, at which the Conſtable entered with banners diſplayed. The Biſhop of Terrouane, the Lord Willoughby, and Sir Simon Mornier, threw themſelves into the Fort of St. Anthony, which they defended ten days, and then ſurrendered it upon terms. Thus was Paris, after being in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh fifteen years, loſt for want of ſupplies; and the Lord Willoughby marched from thence to Roan.

In 20 Hen. VI. he was ſent by the Regent to deſtroy the county of Amiens, which he entered ſo ſuddenly, that great numbers of the French were taken priſoners before they could retreat to any place of ſecurity; and the commanders of the different garriſons having collected their forces together, near the city of Amiens, a battle enſued, when the French, though they fought with great courage, were obliged to retreat with

great loſs, and the Lord Willoughby returned to Roan with great booty: he was the ſame year ſent into Anjou, where he likewiſe made great ſpoil: for which ſervices he was rewarded with the office of Maſter of the King's hart hounds.

This Robert, Lord Willoughby, married to his firſt wife, Elizabeth youngeſt daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury, by whom he had Joan, his ſole daughter and heir; his ſecond wife was Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, Knight, and couſin, and co-heir to Ralph, Lord Cromwell of Tatſhall, who, after his deceaſe, was married to Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight, and thirdly to Sir Gervaſe Clifton, Knight. She made her will July 18, 1497, (12 Henry VII.), whereby ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the church of the college of Tatſhall, before the high altar, on the right hand of her uncle, Ralph, Lord Cromwell, under a ſtone there ready provided by her for the ſame; appointing, that if ſhe ſhould die in the pariſh of Tatſhall, her ſolemn obſequies (except burial) ſhould be performed in that church; and accordingly lieth there, with her effigy engraved in braſs, and this inſcription,

Hic jacet nobilis Domina Matilda nuper Domina Willughby, quondam uxor Roberti Domini de Willughby Militis, ac conſanguinea & hæres illuſtris Domini Radulphi nuper Domini Cromwell Militis, fundatoris hujus collegij; ac ſpecialis benefactrix ejuſdem Collegij, que obijt 30° die Auguſti anno Domini MCCCCXCVII. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

And at the corners of the ſtone are eſcutcheons, the firſt of which contains her own quartered coat; the other three, thoſe of her three huſbands with her own impaled.

The ſaid Robert, Lord Willoughby, was ſummoned to Parliament from 12 Hen. IV. to 29 Hen. VI. inclusive (a), and departed this life upon the feſtival of St. James the Apoſtle, in 30 Hen. VI. poſſeſſed of the manor of Pleſley in com. Derby, with Eresby, and divers other manors in Lincolnſhire, leaving an only daughter and heir Joan, the wife of Sir Richard Welles, Knight, then twenty-ſeven years of age (b).

The learned Robert Glover, Somerſet Herald, in his collections relative to this family, extracted from the Black Book of Eresby, has the following ancient piece of poetry:

(a) Clauſ. de liſd. Ann. in dorſo. (b) Eſc. 30 Hen. VI. n. 18.

O *holy*

O *holy St. George*, O very champion!
O undefiled and moſt holy Knight!
O gemme of Chivalry! O very Emerauld ſtone!
O Lode Star of Loyalty, O Diamond moſt gwyht!
O Saphir of Sadneſs, O Ruby of moſt right!
O very Carbuncle, O thow Mantaſe of Yude,
Graunt me thy helpe, thy comfort for to find.

I meane to be mediator unto thy great Captain,
Which is the King of the celeſtial Paradyſe;
So that I may my Heart and will conſtrayne,
Of myne old anceſtors to follow the gyſe;
And things of right ever to enterpriſe;
God for to ſerve; the King ever in like caſe,
My time to ſpend in Fayth, Peace, Truth, and Grace.

For with the Conqueſt, prov'd by old Evidence,
Sir *John de Willughby*, the valiant Chivalier,
Did here inhabit this is ſooth ſentence,
Whoſe Arms was *Azure an Hermite Sable cleere*:
His life in reſt continued many a year,
Holy *St. George* grant me to do the ſame,
Encreaſe of Honor, devoid of ſin and ſhame.

Of his Deſcent, and of his Worthineſs,
The armes of Iſrael his very habitude,
De *noſtra Dame*; ſaving the difference
With Armes of Honor, Vewenge the Pyakill;
By Grace, Hardines, Strength, and Mirakyll;
A Bugle was ſlain by myne old anceſtry,
Whoſe Head Powdred Hermyn bears yet memory.

In latter days one *Willughby*, a true Knight,
Was in *Barbary* and made diſcomferture
Thereof the King, and took him through his mig
Whoſe name was [illegible], of whom he made rekevyn,
And with his ranſom he did himſelf enewyn
To build *Barbican* without *Criplegate*,
Through help of *St. George*, he was ſo fortunate.

Of my old Anceſtors by help of Goddes might,
By reaſon of Marriage, and lineal deſcent,
A Saraſyn King diſcumfyt was in fight,
Whoſe head my Creſt ſhall ever be preſent.
Holy *St. George* with faythfull true intent,

Exalt myne Honor, devoyd all enmmytie,
To follow the old Truth and Loyaltie,

In *Agincourt* with King *Henry* the fifte
Ld. *Robert de Willughby* did acts of grete Honour
Six againſt one; but with his deeds ſwift,
He wan the Gre; a Mayd was called therefore
The Mayd of *England* in *France* for evermore,
Holy *St. George* be meane that he may ſtye
To ſyng the *Sanctus* with the Hierarchy.

Now Holy *St. George* myne only avower,
In whom I truſt for my Protection;
O very Chevalier of the flouriſhed Flower
By whoſe Hands thy Sword and Shield has wone,
Be mediator, that ſhe may to her ſone
Cauſe me to heare *Rex ſplendens* ſongen on hye
Before the Trynitie, when that I ſhall dye.

Robert, Lord Willoughby, leaving no male iſſue, the barony, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, deſcended to Sir Richard Welles, Knight, in right of his wife Joan, daughter and ſole heir of the ſaid Robert; and he accordingly bore the title of Lord Willoughby.

Which RICHARD WELLES, *Lord Willoughby*, was ſon and heir of Leo, Lord Welles, who loſt his life at Towton Field, on Palm Sunday 1461, fighting for King Henry VI. againſt Edward Earl of March, who was crowned the ſame year at Weſtminſter, by the name of Edw. IV. whereupon the ſaid Leo, Lord Welles, was attainted in Parliament, the 4th of November following: but his ſon Richard, by the King's ſpecial favour obtained, in 4 Edw. IV. (a), a grant of all the goods, chattels, and moveables, whereof his father died ſeiſed, and the next year had reſtitution of the lands which came to the crown by the above-mentioned attainder; as alſo a grant in fee of thoſe lands, which Margaret, Dutcheſs of Somerſet (his father's widow), held for life, the reverſion whereof, by force of the ſaid attainder, belonged to the King.

But in the 9th Edw. IV. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, (well known by the name of the *King Maker*) raiſed an army in Lincolnſhire, on the behalf of the Lancaſtrians, and made Sir Robert Welles, (a ſtout and valiant commander) ſon and heir of this Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, General; the ſaid Sir Robert therewith drove Sir Thomas Burgh, a

(a) Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

Knight

Knight of the King's houſhold out of that country, pulled down his Houſe, and took all his goods and cattle; and being now at the head of 30,000 men, declared themſelves for King Henry, who was then living, but a priſoner in the Tower of London.

King Edward, hearing of this inſurrection, immediately ſent for Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, who endeavoured to put by the journey, under a pretence of infirmity: but finding that would not do, he went and took with him Sir Thomas Dimock, Knight, the King's Champion, who married his ſiſter; on their arrival in town, the Lord Welles, hearing the King was very much incenſed againſt him, fled to ſanctuary at Weſtminſter, purpoſing to remain there till the King's wrath was abated; but the King, hoping to ſuppreſs this tumultuous riſing without blows, ſent for him out of ſanctuary, upon promiſe of ſafety, and required him to command his ſon to lay down his arms, yet in the mean time marched towards Lincolnſhire with what forces he had in readineſs, taking Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, and Sir Thomas Dimock, along with him.

When the King came within two days journey of Stamford, where his adverſaries were, and underſtood that Sir Robert Welles did not obey the commands of his father (which he had received by letters), he grew ſo much inraged, that, contrary to his promiſe of ſafety, he cauſed the heads of the father and Sir Thomas Dimock to be forthwith ſtruck off; of which cruel act, ſo ſoon as Sir Robert had notice, he marched to the next village, ſtanding a while doubtful, whether he ſhould fight before the Earl of Warwick came up with his forces, as the King's army was much ſtronger than his; at length taking courage, he put his men in array and fought ſtoutly for ſome hours, till, many of his men forſaking him, he was taken priſoner and immediately beheaded.

The ſaid Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, was ſummoned to Parliament by the name of Richard Welles, Lord Willoughby, from 33 Hen. VI. to 9 Edw. IV. inclusive, and being beheaded that year, as before obſerved, left iſſue by Joan, his wife, one ſon, Robert, and a daughter Joan.

ROBERT, *Lord Welles and Willoughby*, the only ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bourchier, Lord Berners, but had no iſſue by her; he being beheaded immediately after the battle as before-mentioned, was poſſeſſed of theſe titles but a few hours, and was, with his father, Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, attainted in Parliament, held at Weſtminſter 12 Edward IV.

JOAN, daughter of Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, and sister and sole heir to Robert, married Richard Hastings, Esq; brother to William, Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV. who in her right enjoyed those titles.

Which RICHARD, in 10 Edw. IV. was so much in favour with that King, that he obtained a special livery ([a]) of all the castles, lordships, lands, &c. whereof her father, Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby, or Sir Robert Welles, Knight, her brother, or either of them, were possessed at the time of their respective deaths; and which, by right, ought to have descended to her the said Joan: among which, as appeareth by the Inquisition taken in 15 Edw. IV. were the manors of Willoughby, Eresby, and diverse others, which formerly were possessed by the ancient Lords Willoughby. This Richard was summoned to Parliament, by the title of Lord Welles, in 22 Edw. IV. and 1 Rich. III. and leaving no issue by his said wife Joan, at her death, which happened about 20 Hen. VII. the issue from Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died 30 Hen. VI. became totally extinct, whereby the Barony of Willoughby, after it had been enjoyed near fifty years by other families, reverted to that of Willoughby.

We must now return to Sir Thomas, second son of William Lord Willoughby, by Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knokin as already mentioned at page 110.

Which Sir THOMAS was a famous warrior, and received the honour of knighthood for his bravery: he married Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Arundell, Knight, Lord of the manor of Wichampton, com. Dorset. by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, wife to Sir Thomas Skipwith of Lincolnshire, Knight, and two sons, Sir Robert his heir, and William, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangeways, Knight, and by her (who after his decease was married to William, Marquis of Berkeley) had issue, Edward, who died without issue, Richard, and a daughter Cecily, married to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.

Sir ROBERT, the eldest son and heir, was also found to be next heir-male to Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died in 30 Hen. VI. He married Cecily, second daughter of Leo, Lord Welles, and died 30 May, 5 Edw. IV. seised of the manor of Braundon in com. Warw. Wichampton, in com. Dorset. Bre[illegible]eld, Sogenho, Wodbrigg, Wykes-Ufford, Combes, Ufford, [illegible]enge-[illegible]arham, Baudeseye, Ketilberge, and Wyndervile; a[illegible] of the hundred of Staunford, in com. Suffolk; and of the manor of Roughton in com. Norf. leaving Sir Ro-

([a]) Pat. 10 Edw. IV. m. 11.

bert

bert Willoughby, Knight, his eldeſt ſon and heir, ſixteen years of age (a) and Chriſtopher.

Sir ROBERT Willoughby, Knight, the eldeſt ſon and heir, did not long enjoy the inheritance, for upon the 24th March, 7 Edw. IV. he departed this life within age, being a ward to the King, leaving Chriſtopher his brother and heir, fourteen years old (b).

Which CHRISTOPHER, in 14 Edw. IV. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited (c), he was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Richard III. and by his laſt will and teſtament, bearing date. November 1, 1498, (14 Hen. VII.) (d), appointed his body to be buried in the church of the Nuns, at Campſey, in com. Suff. before the high altar, where his father lay buried; bequeathing to the Prioreſs there, twenty pounds. To every of the old nuns, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; to each of the young nuns, three ſhillings and four-pence. To the maſter of the chantry there, forty ſhillings; to every prieſt there, to ſing the *maſs of requiem & dirige*, in the quire for his ſoul, ten ſhillings. For the making another tomb, for Robert, Lord Willoughby, (his uncle) at Metyngham, ten marks; and to William Willoughby, his eldeſt ſon, or to him who, after his death, ſhould be his heir, half his plate and jewels. The probate whereof bears date, 13 Julij, anno 1499.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knottſhal, in com. Suff. Knight by whom he had five ſons: 1. William his heir; 2. Chriſtopher, from whom the Lords Willoughby of Parham deſcended; 3. George; 4. Thomas, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Middleton; and, 5. John. Alſo three daughters, viz. Dorothy, married to John Nevile, Lord Latimer; Catherine, to Sir John Heydon of Baconſthorp, in com. Norfolk, Knight; and Elizabeth, to William, Lord Eure.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon and heir, in 19 Hen VII. had a ſpecial livery of his father's lands (e), and in 24 Hen. VII. upon the failure of iſſue-male of Lord Welles, he was found to be one of his co-heirs, through his grandmother Cecily, daughter of Leo, Lord Welles, and had for his ſhare of the lands, which had belonged to the Lord Welles, the manors of Sayns-Park-Hall, and Hemnales, in Theydon Gernon; as alſo the manor of Madely, in Ipping, in com. Eſſex; together, with thoſe lands which had anciently belonged to the family of Willoughby, but had paſſed to the Lord Welles, through heirs

(a) Eſc. 5 Edw. IV. n. 35. (b) Eſc. 7 Edw. IV. n. 39. (c) Claus. 14 Edw. IV. m. 18. (d) Horne 40. 35. in Cur. Prærog. Cantab. (e) Pat. 19 Hen. VII. p. 2.

female, as before-mentioned. He alſo ſucceeded to the title of Lord Willoughby of Ereſby, on the death of Joan, relict of the ſaid Lord Welles, in whom the iſſue of Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died in 30 Hen VI. became extinct.

This William, Lord Willoughby, was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Hen. VIII. In 3 Hen. VIII. a war being then deſigned with France, he ſerved in the army commanded by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet, which was ſent to invade Guyen: in 5 Hen. VIII. he was again in France, at the taking of Therouene, as alſo with the King at the ſiege of Tournay, upon the ſurrender whereof, he, accompanied by the Lords Liſle and Bergavenny, and ſix hundred men, entered that city by the King's appointment.

By his laſt will and teſtament, bearing date, 4 May, 16 Hen. VIII. (a), he appointed his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Spileſby: and bequeathed to the church of Parham, for his tythes and offerings negligently forgotten, four pounds. Appointing that Lady Mary, his wife, ſhould have, and enjoy, for the term of her life, his manors and lordſhips of Hellow, Abye, Swabye, Welles, Alforde, Parteney, and Thedilthorpe, in com. Linc. Walcote, Wheatacre, and Wheatacre-borough, in com. Norf. Ufford, Bredfelde, Sogennowe, Winderfelde, Woodbridge, Orford, Wykes-Ufford, and Cambys, in com. Suffolk; according to the covenants of marriage made betwixt her and him. And as to the reſidue of all his other manors, viz. Ereſby, Spilleſby, Toynton, Willughby, Steping, the Great Hanby, Fulliſtowe-Beke, Fulliſtowe-Artick, Salflet-Haven, Cockerington, Friſkeney, Yngolmells, Weſterkele, Stykford, Ratheby, Skyrbek, the Tolle in Bolton, Dubledike, in Goſberkirke, otherwiſe called Goſberton, and Pinchebeke, in com. Linc. Rowton in com. Norf. and Parham in com. Suff. Alſo, the reverſion of his manors of Egefelde, in com. Norf. and Weſpringe, in com. Linc. after the deceaſe of his brother, John Willughby, and Cecilie his wife: with the reverſion of his manor of Baudeſey, in com. Suff. after the deceaſe of his brother George Willughby, and Anaſtace his wife. Likewiſe, that his manors of Orbye, Brugh, Hoggiſthorp, Skidbrok, Belcheforth, and Folteby, in com. Linc. ſhould go to the performance of his will. And after the deceaſe of Thomas Willughby, and Bridget his wife, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, that the manors of Brandon, in com. Warw. ſhould remain for performance of his will, and payment of his debts.

(a) Jankyn, qu. 28. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

Further-

Furthermore, that a tomb ſhould be ſet up for himſelf and his wife at Spilleſby Colledge (a), and another at Mettingham for the late Lord Willoughby (Sir Robert) his nigh kinſman: and that there ſhould be beſtowed upon his burial, in all charges, viz. black gowns, the dole, the herſe, the dinner, and carriage of his corpſe to Spilleſby, two hundred pounds ſterling. Alſo, that the chantry of Spilleſby ſhould have, to the building of it, and the church, two hundred pounds in ſterling money, in recompenſe of the lead he had there. And ſix pounds a year to find a prieſt to ſing for himſelf, his wife, his father, mother, and children, and good friends; as alſo four pounds for an obit every year, for himſelf, for ninety-nine years.

He had ſummons to Parliament, in 1, 3, and 6, Hen. VIII. and departing this life at Hertford, in com. Suffolk, on October 19, in 17 Hen. VIII. was buried (b) in the collegiate church at Mettingham in that county.

He firſt married Mary, daughter of Sir William Huſſey, of Sliford, in com. Linc. Knight; and having no iſſue by her, took to his ſecond wife, the Lady Mary Salines, who was deſcended of a noble family in Spain, and had accompanied the Infanta, Katherina of Arragon, into England, on her marriage with Arthur, Prince of Wales, and was one of her maids of honour, after her marriage with Hen. VIII. By her he had two ſons, Henry and Francis, who both died young, in his life-time, and one daughter, Katherine, his ſole heir. Which

KATHERINE, being under age at the time of her father's death, and as ſhe was ſole heireſs to ſuch great eſtates, her wardſhip was, in 20 Hen. VIII. granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the great favourite of King Henry; in 26 Hen. VIII. ſhe making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance (c); and afterwards became the fourth wife of that great Duke her guardian, by whom ſhe had iſſue two ſons, Henry and Charles, who died, both of them, upon the 14th of July 1551, (5 Edw. VI.) in the Biſhop of Lincoln's houſe, at Bugden, in com. Hunt. of the ſweating ſickneſs (d).

(a) This clauſe ſeems not to have been fulfilled; for in the Harleian library, in the Britiſh Muſeum, is a curious MS. No. 6829, containing the monumental inſcriptions, &c. in the ſeveral churches and chapels within the county of Lincoln, but no mention is therein made of any ſuch tomb being in Spilſby church, though particular deſcriptions are given of others remaining there for ſome of this family.

(b) T. 11. in Off. Arm. 1138.

(c) Eſc. 26 Hen. VIII. n. 121.

(d) Catalogue of nobility by Ralph Brooke, York Herald, and Dugd. Baron. ſub tit. Suffolk.

The

The ſaid Katherine, being ſecondly married to Richard Bertie, Eſq; their deſcendants in a direct male line, enjoyed the title of Barons Willoughby of Ereſby, till July 8, 1779; when, by the death of Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaſter, and Baron Willoughby of Ereſby, without iſſue, this barony became in abeyance between his two ſiſters and co-heirs, viz. Lady Priſcilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, and Lady Georgina-Charlotte. The eldeſt of theſe co-heirs,

PRISCILLA-BARBARA-ELIZABETH, *the preſent Baroneſs Willoughby of Ereſby*, was born February 15, 1781, and was advanced to the dignity of Baroneſs Willoughby, by patent, dated March 18, 1780 (a), "declaring Lady Priſcilla-Barbara-"Elizabeth Burrell, wife of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in "the county of Kent, Eſq; Baroneſs Willoughby of Ereſby, "in the county of Lincoln, to hold to *her* and the *heirs* of her "body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten, and, after her "deceaſe, for the ennobling the *heirs* of her body aforeſaid with "the title and honour of *Barons* and *Baroneſſes Willoughby* "aforeſaid"

Soon after the death of the above-mentioned Robert, Duke of Ancaſter, ſeveral claimants appeared for the hereditary dignity and office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which had been enjoyed by his family from the year 1626: theſe claims having been ſolemnly argued (by counſel) before the Houſe of Peers, and the opinions of the twelve judges being taken thereon, it was finally determined, in May 1781, "That the office devolved to Lady Willoughby of Ereſby "and her ſiſter, as co-heirs of the late Duke of Ancaſter; "that no perſon, under the degree of a Knight, had a right "to exerciſe the ſame; and that as the inveſtiture of the "office belonged to the King, ſo the right of nomination of "a deputy muſt likewiſe be in his Majeſty."

Her Ladyſhip was married in February, 1779 (b), to Peter Burrell of Beckenham in Kent, Eſq; who, ſoon after the above-recited determination of the Houſe of Peers, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by his Majeſty; who, at the ſame time, appointed him to execute the ſaid office of Lord Great Chamberlain. Her Ladyſhip has iſſue, by Sir Peter, one ſon, Peter-Robert Burrell, born March 19, 1782.

TITLE.] PRISCILLA BARBARA-ELIZABETH, Baroneſs Willoughby of Ereſby, in the county of Lincoln.

(a) Pat. 20 Geo. III. p. 3. in Cedul. Cler. de Petty Bag.

(b) Sate upon their petition for the office of Lord Great Chamberlain.

CREA-

CREATIONS.] Originally in Willoughby, by writ, 26 July 1313, (7 Edward II.) confirmed to Bertie, by declaration, 11 November 1580, (22 Elizabeth) by writ, 7 January 1580, (23 Elizabeth); and by patent, 18 March 1780, (20 George III.)

ARMS.] Argent, three Battering Rams barways in pale, proper, armed and garniſhed, Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide a Pilgrim or Friar, veſted in grey, his Staff and Beads Argent; on the ſiniſter, a Savage wreathed about the temples and loins with Ivy all proper.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Beckenham in the county of Kent.

Lord

Lord STOURTON.

P. 296. — William, Lord Stourton, died October 3, 1781, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

CHARLES-PHILIP, *the preſent Lord*, born Auguſt 22, 1752, and married June 15, 1775, to Mary, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, by whom he had iſſue, 1. William, born June 6, 1776; 2. Conſtantia, born, June 30, 1773; 3. Marmaduke Charles born, 1778, and died the ſame year; 4. A daughter, born, March 7, 1782; 5. A daughter, born June 28, 1783.

Lord WILLOUGHBY de BROKE.

P. 406. — Francis, youngeſt ſon of the preſent Lord, died in December 1778; Henry, fourth ſon, died in November 1783; and his Lordſhip has a daughter, Henrietta, born June 16, 1778.

Lord WILLOUGHBY of PARHAM.

P. 423. — George Lord Willoughby of Parham died unmarried October 28, 1779, whereby that title became extinct.

VOLUME VII.

BAYLY-PAGET Lord PAGET.

BAILEY, or Bayly, (a) ſeems to be an official name, derivable only from the three Baileries of Scotland, viz. Carriet, Kyle, and Cuningham; which, with the county of Galloway, or Galwallia, at the time of the Roman invaſion of our iſland, were inhabited by thoſe whom the Romans called Novantes, from their having expelled the firſt Britiſh poſſeſſors into Ireland, and ſeating themſelves in their country; by others, they had the appellation of Galwallians, Gauls, or Welch; but among themſelves they never would acknowledge any other name than that of Cumbrie, being a Venedotion colony of the Venta Silurium, which made its way along Stratchvyd thither, and founded the Northumbrian, or Northcumbrian kingdom; deriving their origin from the Vale, or Commot Gauls of Gallia Commotta in France, and who were the firſt poſſeſſors and cultivators of Wales, and the inland parts of France and Britain, and made the firſt migrations along the Locgrian Watling Street, into Cambria, and thence into Scotland; and the names of places in this part of Scotland ſeem to be pure Welch and Iriſh, having ſince thoſe names were impreſſed ſuffered ſome corrupt deviations from the original Britiſh language.

The Baileys, or Baylys, derive their origin from their being Bailiffs, or Earls of theſe diſtricts from the earlieſt ages, and

(a) From a MS. account of this family in the poſſeſſion of Lord Paget.

the Bailies of Lamington in Lanerick became ſeated there by marriage with the daughter of Sir William Wallace, owner of Lamington Caſtle, and Regent of Scotland in 1297.

Lewis Bailie, otherwiſe Bayly, a deſcendant of this ancient family, came into England in 1602 with King James I. He was Chaplain to Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Preceptor to Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles the firſt; was elected Biſhop of Bangor, Auguſt 26, 1616, confirmed, December 7, following, and conſecrated the next day. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, of Newry Caſtle in Ireland, Knight, who had very conſiderable eſtates, both in England and Ireland, which are now poſſeſſed by Lord Paget, as heir to the Bagenals; it may not therefore be improper to give a ſhort account of that family.

Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Knight, who was Marſhal of her Majeſty Queen Elizabeth's armies in Ireland, was ſeized of diverſe caſtles, manors, lands, and hereditaments in the county of Angleſey, in 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, (as appears by an ancient ſurvey thereof, now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Paget his deſcendant). The ſaid Sir Nicholas Bagenal married Ellen, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of Edward Griffith of Penrhyn in the county of Caernarvon, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons and eight daughters, viz. Edward, Jane, (who both died young); Henry, Dudley, Ambroſe, Frances, Mary, Ralph, Jane, Iſabel, Margaret, Edward, Anne, and Urſula. The ſaid Lady Ellen Bagenal died in Ireland the 9th of February, 1573, and was buried in the church of Newry, the 21ſt of the ſame month; and Sir Nicholas her huſband, dying in 1575, his eſtates deſcended to his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, the above-mentioned Sir Henry Bagenal, Knight, who was born at Carlingford in Ireland, Auguſt 3, 1556; he was alſo Marſhal of Queen Elizabeth's armies in Ireland many years, and for his eminent ſervices had grants from the crown of many extenſive manors, lordſhips, royalties, caſtles, advowſons, &c. in that kingdom; he married Eleanor, third daughter of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, Knight, by whom he had Arthur, his eldeſt ſon, Griffith, ſecond ſon, and John, third ſon; alſo, one daughter, Ann, who married Lewis Bailie, Biſhop of Bangor, as above-mentioned. The ſaid Sir Henry Bagenal was ſlain at Black Walter in Ireland, Auguſt 14, 1598, in an attack upon that fort or paſs; and his widow afterwards married Sackville Trevor, Eſq; ſon of Sir John Trevor, of Trevallyn, Knight; and in 1602, ſettled out of her eſtate, and gave to the ſaid Ann, the ſum of 1000 marks, and the ſaid Sir John Trevor ſecured to her the further ſum of 1000 marks, towards her preferment in marriage, to be paid within one month next after the ſaid Ann ſhould accompliſh the age of 14 years, as appears by an original

original deed, now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Paget, bearing date the 5th July, in the firſt year of the reign of King James I.

Arthur Bagenal, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to his father's eſtates, and alſo obtained a very great and extenſive grant from King James I. which was renewed by King Charles I. of divers caſtles, manors, royalties, franchiſes, advowſons, and (inter alia) of the advowſon of the rectory of Kilkeel, in the county of Down, worth 1000l. per annum; alſo of lordſhips, and of a great eſtate of lands and hereditaments in the ſeveral counties of Louth, Down, and Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. He married, in 1602, Magdalen, daughter of Sir Richard Trevor of Trevallyn in the county of Denbigh, Knight, by whom he had iſſue his only ſon Nicholas; and on the death of the ſaid Arthur, which happened in 1643, the ſame deſcended to his ſaid ſon Nicholas Bagenal, Eſq; who firſt married Sidney, daughter of Roger Grosvenor of Eaton, in the county of Cheſter, Eſq; and after her death, he married Lady Ann Charlotte Bruce, daughter of Robert, firſt Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin, but dying without iſſue in 1712, all his eſtates in Great-Britain and Ireland deſcended to Edward Bayly, his heir at law, as deſcended from Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, wife of Lewis Bailie, Biſhop of Bangor, who was grandmother to the ſaid Edward, afterwards Sir Edward Bayly, Baronet.

Lewis Bailie, Biſhop of Bangor, died October 26, 1631, leaving two ſons, Nicholas and John, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the communion rails in his own cathedral; it does not appear that any monument was erected for him, but his ſtatue is in the Cathedral of Bangor, which the Cromwellians defaced, and alſo burnt ſome valuable manuſcripts of his, which were in the library there.

Nicholas Bailie, or Bayly, the eldeſt ſon, was, for his activity in his Majeſty King Charles the firſt's cauſe, and for having been concerned in Col. Penruddock's ſcheme, purſued by Oliver Cromwell into Wales, but, diſguiſing himſelf in the form of a ſervant, narrowly eſcaped being taken by a party of horſe, who had ſurrounded his houſe; Cromwell declaring, that, though he fled to the mountains, he would make him as low as the graſs: he was Governor of Galway, and of the iſles of Arran in Ireland, and had a commiſſion from King Cha. I. to raiſe a regiment, and was afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Charles II. He was the perſon who firſt carried over to King Charles II. at Bruſſels, (where he then reſided) the intelligence, that general Monk had marched a ſecond time with his whole army into the city

of London, to apologize for the inſults which two days before he had been obliged to offer, by pulling down the poſts and chains in the ſtreets, and demoliſhing the gates and portcullifes of the city, as well as ſeizing ſome of the principal citizens, which he had done by order of Parliament; but that he then begged a ſtrict union might be effected between the city and army, and that they might aid and aſſiſt each other in every attempt for the ſettlement of the nation: he alſo carried with him a copy of the letter which Monk had ſent to the Parliament, complaining of the above-mentioned odious taſk they had impoſed upon him, and demanding, in the name of the citizens, ſoldiers, and community at large, the ſummoning of a new Parliament, &c. He was introduced to the King, by the Marquis of Ormond, and found him, and his ſmall court, in the greateſt conſternation and dejection of mind; but this news gave him a dawning of hope, and he was much refreſhed with this unexpected alteration, and his diſpirited family and ſervants were revived by it. Lord Clarendon (a) obſerves; "The "time was ſo ſhort, from the hour that he left London, that "the expedition of his journey was incredible, nor could any "man undertake to come from thence in ſo ſhort a time upon "the moſt important affair, and for the greateſt reward, and "that nothing but his own devotion to the King could tempt "him to undertake ſo hazardous a journey." But the credentials which he brought with him removed all doubt.

He married Ann, daughter and heir of Hall, Eſq; and had iſſue an only ſon, Edward, and a daughter, Ann, married to John Murray, Eſq; a Major in the army, by whom ſhe was mother to a ſon, John Murray, Lieutenant-governor of Portſmouth, and 2 daughters, Dorothy, and Anna Maria, who married Thomas Pitt of Old Sarum, Eſq; Edward Balie, or Bayly, the only ſon, was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland by letters patent, dated July 4, 1730. He married Dorothy, one of the daughters of Oliver Lambert, Eſq; ſon of Charles Earl of Cavan, and ſiſter and heir of Anthony Lambert, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters, viz. 1. Nicholas, his heir; 2. Edward, D. D. and now Dean of Ardfert, Chancellor of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and Rector of Kilkeel, in the county of Down, who married, January 13, 1738, Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Price, of Holly Mount, in the county of Downe, in Ireland, Eſq; widow of John Savage, of Porto-ferry, Eſq; by whom he had one ſon, John, who died young; and a daughter, Dorothy, married to Thomas Butler, eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard Butler, of

(a) Vide Hiſtory of the Rebellion, p. 563, et ſeq.

Gary

Gary Hundon, in the county of Carlow, Bart. 3. Bagenal, who died young, and is buried in Dublin; 4. Lambert, a Barriſter at law, of the city of Dublin, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton, of the ſaid city, Eſq; and by her who is now living, his widow, had two ſons, Edward and John, both clergymen; 5 Charles, who is in the Marine ſervice, and married to Ann, daughter of ——— Graves, or Greaves, of Moſeley Hall, Worceſterſhire, Eſq; The daughters were, Dorothy, who married Robert Davies of Llannerchin in Denbighſhire, Eſq; Arabella, who died unmarried, and was buried at St. Peter's in Dublin; and Anna-Lucinda, now living, and unmarried. The ſaid Sir Edward died in September, 1741, and was buried at Delgeny, in the county of Wicklow in Ireland; as was his lady, who ſurvived till Auguſt 16, 1745. On Sir Edward's death, his title and eſtates deſcended to his eldeſt ſon,

Sir NICHOLAS BAYLY, Bart. who was choſen to ſeveral parliaments, as Knight of the ſhire for the county of Angleſey. He was alſo, on the 23d day of June, in the 33d year of the reign of his late Majeſty King Geo. II. appointed his Majeſty's Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſaid county; and on the 24th of June in the firſt year of his preſent Majeſty King Geo III. was again appointed to that office; alſo, on the 25th of November, in the ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty, was appointed his Majeſty's Lieutenant of the ſaid county, in the room of George, Earl of Cholmondeley.

He firſt married, on April 19, 1737, Carolina, daughter, and ſole heir of the honourable Thomas Paget, Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty King George I. and Brigadier General of his Majeſty's forces, (by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Peter Whitcomb, of Great Braxtead in Eſſex, Eſq;) ſon of the honourable Henry Paget, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sandford, of Sandford, in Shropſhire, Eſq. ſecond ſon of William, fifth Lord Paget, by Frances his wife, eldeſt daughter of Henry, Earl of Holland; by which lady, who died February 7, 1766, and was buried in the vault of her huſband's family, in the pariſh church of Llanlidwen, in the county of Angleſey. He had ſix ſons and five daughters, viz. 1. Edward, who died unmarried in 1756, and was buried at Portſmouth; 2. Henry, now Lord Paget; 3. Nicholas, born at Plas-Newyth, in Angleſey, 1749, now a Captain in the 1ſt regiment of Foot-guards; 4. Thomas, and 5. Brownlow, died infants; 6. Paget, born at Plas-Newyth, 1753, now a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy: the daughters were; 1. Mary, married July 3, 1756, to Stephen Metcalfe of Sereby near Brig, in com. Linc. Eſq; 2. Dorothy, married,

1760, to George Forbes, Earl of Granard, but died at Knightsbridge, Feb. 19, 1764, and was buried at St. James's, Weſtminſter; 3. Caroline, who is unmarried; 4. Gertrude, who died at Briſtol, in 1761, unmarried; and, 5. Louiſa-Auguſta, born December 4, 1750.

Sir Nicholas died December 9, 1782, aged 75 years (a), leaving his ſecond wife ——— daughter of ——— Hunter, ſurviving.

HENRY BAYLY-PAGET, *the preſent Lord Paget*, was born, June 18, 1744, and baptiſed the 16th of the next month, in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square: He ſucceeded to the barony of Paget, (by the death of Henry Paget, ſecond Earl of Uxbridge, and Baron Paget, of Beaudeſert, who died unmarried, Nov. 17, 1769), in right of his mother, as heir-general to Sir William Paget, Knight of the Garter, who was ſummoned to Parliament by writ, December 3, 4 Edw. VI. 1549, as Baron Paget of Beaudeſert, in the county of Stafford; and was accordingly ſummoned to Parliament by writ, dated January 13, 1770, and aſſumed the name and arms of Paget, in virtue of his Majeſty's ſign manual, dated the 29th of the ſame month. On July 3, 1773, his Lordſhip was, in a full convocation of the univerſity of Oxford, created LL. D. and on July 20, 1782, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Angleſey.

His Lordſhip was married at Caſtle Forbes, the ſeat of the Earl of Granard, April 11, 1767, to Jane, eldeſt daughter of Arthur Champagnè, Dean of Clonmacnoiſe, in Ireland, (only ſon of Major Joſias Champagnè, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard, in Ireland); which marriage was confirmed by another, in the pariſh of St. Ann, Dublin, on the 7th of Auguſt following.

The iſſue of theſe marriages has been, ſix ſons and five daughters, viz.

1. Henry-William, born May 17, 1768.
2. William, born December 22, 1769.
3. Arthur, born January 15, 1771.
4. Caroline, born February 6, 1773.
5. Jane, born September 1, 1774.
6. Edward, born November 3. 1775.
7. Louiſa, born March 26, 1777.
8. Charles, born October 7, 1778.
9. Berkeley, born January 2, 1780.
10. Charlott., born October 26, 1781, and
11. Mary, born April 9, 1783.

(a) Coffin-Plate

TITLES.

TITLES.] Henry Bayly-Paget, Baron Paget of Beaudeſert, and Baronet of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, July 4, 1730; 4 Geo. II and Baron Paget, of Beaudeſert, in the county of Stafford, by writ of ſummons, Dec. 3, 1549, 4 Edw. VI.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth, Sable, on a Croſs engrailed, between 4 Eagles diſplayed, Argent, 5 Lions paſſant of the firſt; for Paget; ſecond and third, Azure 9 Eſtoiles, 3, 3, 2, and 1, Argent for Bayly.

CREST.] On a wreath, a demi Tyger, Sable, tufted and mained, Argent, and ducally gorged, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Tygers, Sable tufted and maned, Argent, and ducally gorged, Or.

MOTTO.] PER IL SUO CONTRARIO.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Sinai park, and Beaudeſert, both in Staffordſhire; and Plas-Newyth in the county of Angleſy.

Lord ST. JOHN of Bletſhoe.

P. 26. l. 3, — Dele, who is a Clergyman, and inſert, D.D. and was promoted to the Deanery of Worceſter, February 4, 1783 (a).

Ibid. l. 7. — After man of war, add, He was afterwards made captain of the Torbay of 64 guns, in which he was ſlain, April 17, 1780, in the engagement between the Britiſh fleet, under the command of Sir Geoage Brydges Rodney, Bart. (ſince created Lord Rodney), and that of France, commanded by M. le Comte de Guichen, in the Weſt Indies.

Ibid. l. 13. — Dele, ſhe is yet unmarried; and inſert, ſhe died unmarried, October 7, 1780.

Ibid. lines 3 & 4, From bottom, inſtead of his Lordſhip is yet unmarried, read, His Lordſhip, on December 13, 1780, was married to Emma, ſecond daughter of Samuel Whitbread, of Cardington in Bedfordſhire, and Bedwell Park in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the town of Bedford; by whom he has iſſue two daughters, born January 1, 1782; and born December 2, the ſame year.

Lord PETRE.

P. 38. l. *penult.* Mrs. Heneage, ſiſter to the preſent Lord, died October, 1783.

(a) Gazette.

Twisleton Lord Saye & Sele

TWISLETON, Lord SAYE and SELE.

THE name of this family was probably assumed from their residence at Twisleton, in the West riding of Yorkshire, in which county they were originally settled, and intermarried with some of the most respectable families there; but their lineal descents cannot now be ascertained.

The pedigrees, which I have met with of this family, begin with JOHN Twisleton, who was an eminent Goldsmith and Alderman of the city of London; he died in the year 1525, and was buried in St. Mathew's church, Friday street (a), leaving a son and heir,

CHRISTOPHER Twisleton, who removed to Barley, in the county of York, at which place several of the family had before resided; and having married Ann, daughter of John Beere of Dartford place, in Kent, Esq; (by his first wife, Alice, daughter and heir of William Nysell of Wrotham, in the same county, Esq;) had by her two sons; 1. George; 2. Bryan, who by his wife Ann, daughter of George Lawson of Cumberland, had issue six sons; 1. Bryan, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hazelwood of Maidwell, in Northamptonshire; 2. George; 3. William; 4. Henry; 5. Ralph, and 6 Arthur (b).

GEORGE, the eldest son of Christopher, succeeded his father in the estate at Barley; he was a Justice of the peace for the county of York, and by the name of George Twisleton of Barley in Yorkshire, Esq; son of Christopher Twisleton, son and heir of John Twisleton, sometime an Alderman of London, had a confirmation of the arms used by his ancestors, viz. Argent a Chevron, between three Moles Sable, with a Mullet for difference, and a grant of the Crest, viz. out of a wreath an embowed right arm vested sable, turned up argent, holding in the hand proper, a Mole Spade, Or, headed and armed Argent, with the motto Vidi Vici, which confirmation and grant bear date, November 22, 1602 (c).

His first wife was the daughter of ——— Aldred, of the Charterhouse, near Hull in Yorkshire; his second, Margaret, daughter of ——— Holmes of Paulier Holme, in Holdernesse, in the same county; by each of whom he had two sons; those by the latter, were George and Bryan; George, dwelt at Womersley Park in Yorkshire, and was married on December 16, 1611, to Prothesia daughter of George Gascoigne, of Kirkby in Northamptonshire, Esq; Counsellor at law, sixth son of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, Esq (d).

(a) Stow's Survey of London, Edit. 1633, fol. 3[illegible]. (b) Harl. MS. No. 11[illegible], fol. 400. (c) Aspidora Sagittarii, MS. (d) Harl. MS. No. 1394, fol. 2[illegible]3.

The ſons by the firſt venter were, Chriſtopher and John.

CHRISTOPHER, the eldeſt ſon and heir, ſucceeded to the paternal inheritance at Barley, and by Alice, his wife, daughter of ——— Hazlewood, of Maidwell above-mentioned, left an only ſon,

GEORGE, who, by the name of George Twiſleton of Barley, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, dated April 2, 1629; he married the daughter of Henry Stapleton, of Wighall in Yorkſhire, Eſq; but dying without iſſue, the baronetage became extinct, and the eſtate went to his uncle,

JOHN Twiſleton, ſecond ſon of Chriſtopher, who was ſettled at Drax, in Yorkſhire, and became poſſeſſed of Horſeman's Place, and other lands in Kent, by the will of his couſin, Edward Beere, who died in 1627 (a); he married Margaret, daughter of William Conſtable, Eſq; deſcended from that ancient family in Yorkſhire, by whom he had two ſons; 1. John, of whom hereafter; 2. Philip, who had four ſons; 1. John, who had the eſtate at Horſeman's Place, by the will of his uncle John, but died without iſſue, and lies buried, with his wife, in Dartford church, with the following inſcriptions on their grave ſtones (b).

"Here lies enterred, the body of John Twiſleton, late of "Horſman's Place, in this pariſh, Eſq; who departed this "life on the 28th day of July, 1721, in the ſeventy-"ſecond year of his age."

"Underneath this ſtone, lyeth interred the body of Ann "Twiſleton, wife of John Twiſleton, of Horſeman's "Place, in this pariſh, Eſq; who departed this life, the "19th day of November, anno Domini 1717, in the 88th "year of her age."

Over the inſcription, on each ſtone, are the arms of Twiſleton, impaling a Chevron between three Bugle Horns, ſtringed.

Philip, ſecond ſon of Philip Twiſleton, died without iſſue; as did Henry, the fourth ſon; but Thomas, the third ſon, who died before his elder brother, left a daughter, Mary, who married the reverend Joſias Cockſhutt; and a ſon John, who inherited Horſeman's Place, by the will of his uncle John, and died poſſeſſed thereof, in April 1757, without iſſue, whereby the male iſſue of Philip, ſecond ſon of John Twiſleton, and Margaret Conſtable, became extinct.

(a) Haſted's Kent, Vol I. fol. 223. (b) Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, fol. 977.

To

To return to JOHN Twiſleton, eldeſt ſon and heir of the above John and Margaret. He was poſſeſſed of Horſeman's Place and other eſtates in Kent, for which county he ſerved the office of High Sheriff in the year 1672.

In the ſouth chancel of Dartford church is a mural monument of white marble erected to his memory; on which is the following inſcription, which ſhews his marriages and iſſue (a):

"Near this place lieth interred the body of John Twiſleton, "of Horſman's Place, in this pariſh, Eſq; ſon and heir "of John Twiſleton of Drax in the county of York, "Eſq; who was uncle and heir of Sir George Twiſle- "ton of Barley in the ſaid county, Bart. the ancient and "paternal ſeat of the family. This John had four wives: "the firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Auguſtin "Skinner of Tolſham in this county, Eſq; the ſecond, "Lucy, fifth daughter of Samuel Dunch, of Baddeſley in "the county of Berks, Eſq; who alſo lyeth buried near "this place; the third, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and "co-heir of the right honourable James, Viſcount, and "Baron Say and Seale, by whom he had iſſue two ſons "and a daughter, who died ſoon after they were born, "and lye buried here, and alſo a daughter now living; "his fourth wife was Anne, daughter and heir of John- "Chriſtopher Meyern, a German, which ſurvived "him (b). He departed this life, the 4th day of Decem- "ber, in the year of our Lord MDCLXXXII, in the "LXIXth year of his age,

"Vir bonus, pius, & juſtus."

Cecil Twiſleton, the only ſurviving child, was heir both to her father and mother, and died in 1723, having had two huſbands; the firſt was George Twiſleton, Eſq; of Woodhall, in the pariſh of Womerſley in the county of York (c); the ſecond, Robert Mignon; by the former of whom, ſhe had iſſue a ſon and heir,

(a) Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, fol. 976.

(b) She was afterwards married to Sir John Platt, Knight. Haſted's Hiſt. of Kent, Vol. I. p. 223.

(c) He was probably deſcended from George Twiſleton, of Womberſley (or Wormeſley) Park, before-mentioned. During the Civil Wars, a George Twiſleton was an active officer in the Parliament army, was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and Governor of Denbigh Caſtle in North Wales; and, as appears in the regiſter of baptisms, in the pariſh of Clapham, in Surrey, had a ſon, George, born the 6th, and baptized the 14th December, 1652.

FIENNES Twiſleton, who was a Colonel in the army, and died September 4, 1730. He married Mary, daughter of —— Clarke, of Ireland, by whom he had iſſue (a), three daughters; 1. Alicia, who died unmarried; 2. Idonea-Cecil, wife of Richard Burdet, of Slates, in the county of York, Eſq; and died in 1759; 3. Charlotte, married to John Crompton, Archdeacon of Tuam, in the kingdom of Ireland; as alſo an only ſon,

JOHN Twiſleton, Eſq; who reſided at Broughton Caſtle, in Oxfordſhire, and dying in 1763, was buried in Broughton Church; Ann, his wife, daughter of William Gardner, of Little Bourton in the ſame county, died January 14, 1769, and was likewiſe buried at Broughton: their iſſue were three ſons; 1. John, born in 1724, who was a Lieutenant in the Coldſtream regiment of Foot-guards, and loſt his life at the battle of Bruker Muhl in Germany, June 24, 1762, being unmarried; 2. Thomas, now Lord Say and Sele; and, 3. Francis, born in 1736; married to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Joſeph Thompſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, in the county of York, Merchant, and has taken the name of Thompſon, by virtue of his Majeſty's ſign manual, in 1774, but has not yet any iſſue.

THOMAS, *now Lord Saye and Sele*, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, having, by a petition to his Majeſty, exhibited his claim to ſaid barony, it was finally referred to the Lords Committees of Privileges, to whom his caſe was ſtated by his council, as follows;

The Caſe of Colonel THOMAS TWISLETON, of Broughton Caſtle, in the county of Oxford; in relation to the barony of Saye and Sele.

In letters patent of his Majeſty King James the firſt (b), dated the ninth day of Auguſt, in the firſt year of his reign, it is recited,

That James Fenys, Knight, ſon of William Fenys Knight, who was ſon and heir of Joan, one of the daughters of Geoffry Saye, Lord of Saye, was, by King Henry the ſixth, ſummoned by writ (c), the 3d of March, in the twenty-fifth year of his

(a) From his Lordſhip's pedigree, entered in the Houſe of Peers, with which the latter part of this account has been compared.

(b) Twelfth part of the patents, at the Rolls, firſt of James the firſt.

(c) Rotul. clauſo, ann. 25 Hen. VI. memb. 16. dorſo. At the Tower.

reign,

reign, to the parliament at St. Edmundſbury, by the name of James Fenys, Knight, Lord of Saye and of Sele *.

That on the fifth of the ſame month of March, in the preſence of the three eſtates of the ſame parliament, and with the conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the aforeſaid James was raiſed, made, and created a Baron of England, by the ſtile, title, and honour, of Baron of Saye and of Sele.

That William Fenys, Knight, Lord of Saye and of Sele, the ſon and heir of the ſaid James, was by writs ſummoned to Parliament, as well in the thirty-third (a) and thirty-eighth (b) years of King Henry the ſixth, as in the firſt (c), ſecond (d), ſixth (e), ſeventh, and ninth (f) years of King Edward the fourth †.

That Henry Fenys, Lord of Saye and Sele, (the ſon and heir of the ſaid William Fenys, Lord of Saye and Sele) had by right of inheritance enjoyed the honour of Baron of Saye and of Sele.

And that Richard Fenys, Knight, was the ſon and heir of Richard Fenys, Knight, who was the ſon and heir of Edward Fenys; who was the ſon and heir of Richard Fenys, who was the ſon and heir of the aforeſaid Henry Fenys, Lord of Saye and of Sele, who was the ſon and heir of the aforeſaid William Fenys, Knight, Lord of Saye and Sele who was the ſon and heir of the aforeſaid James Fenys, Knight, formerly Lord of Saye and of Sele.

And his ſaid Majeſty, King James the firſt, by his ſaid letters patent, not only recognized, allowed, ratified, and confirmed, to the ſaid Sir Richard Fenys and the heirs of his body, the title and dignity of Baron of Saye and of Sele; but alſo conſtituted and created the ſaid Sir Richard Fenys (the claimant's anceſtor) Baron of Saye and of Sele, to hold to him and the heirs of his body.

Upon the death of the ſaid Sir Richard Fenys, Baron of Saye and of Sele, the honour deſcended to William Fenys, his ſon

* Sir James Fenys, Lord Saye and Sele, had other ſummonſes, beſides thoſe taken notice of in this patent, viz. 27th of Henry the ſixth, (Rot. Claus. M. 24. Dorſo) and 28th of Henry ſixth, (Rot. Claus. M. 20.) And it appears by the printed rolls of Parliament, (Vol. v. page 171.) that he was in this laſt year one of the committee for receiving petitions.

(a) Rot. claus. ann. 33 Hen. VI. m. 36. dorſo.
(b) Rot. claus. ann. 38 Hen. VI. m. 2. dorſo.
(c) Rot. claus. 1 Edward IV. m. 33. dorſo.
(d) Rot. claus. 2 Edward IV. m. 3. dorſo.
(e) Rot. claus. 6 Edward IV. m. 1. dorſo.
(f) Rot. claus. 9 Edward IV. m. 23. dorſo. At the Tower.

† Sir William Fenys appears, though not named in this patent, to have been ſummoned by ſpecial writ, 20th of Henry the ſixth, (Rot. Claus. M. 4. Pater.) immediately after the death of his father, who loſt his life under Jack Cade's inſurrection, 29th of Henry the ſixth.

and

and heir, who, by letters patent (a) 7th of July, in the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of the ſame King James, was raiſed, made, and created a Viſcount, by the ſtile and title of Viſcount of Saye and of Sele, to hold to him and the heirs-male of his body.

The lineal deſcent of the ſaid William Fenys, Lord of Saye and of Sele, (from Sir James Fenys) ſummoned by writ in the reign of King Henry the ſixth, as ſtated in the former patent, is recited in this patent, and the confirmation of the barony of Saye and of Sele to Sir Richard Fenys, father of the ſaid Lord Viſcount William, is therein alſo recited.

The ſaid William Fenys, (or Fiennes, as the name was then uſually ſpelt) Baron and Viſcount Saye and Sele, died in the year 1662, leaving iſſue, James, his eldeſt ſon and heir (b); Nathaniel, his ſecond; John, his third; and Richard, his fourth ſon.

James, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father, as Baron and Viſcount Saye and Sele, under the ſaid reſpective patents, and died in 1673, without iſſue male, leaving only two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, his co-heireſſes; whereupon the ſaid barony of Saye and of Sele became in ſuſpenſion or abeyance, and the viſcounty paſſed to William, ſon of Nathaniel, the ſecond ſon of Lord William the firſt Viſcount, as the heir-male of his body, and he took his ſeat accordingly, 13th of April 1675 (c).

The honour of Viſcount of Say and of Sele, on the death of the ſaid William, the third Viſcount, deſcended to Nathaniel, his ſon and heir, who took his ſeat 3d of May 1699 (d); and on his death, in January 1710, without iſſue male, paſſed to Lawrence Fiennes, ſon and heir of John, and third ſon of William, the firſt Viſcount Saye and Sele.

This Lawrence, on the death of the ſaid Nathaniel, Lord Viſcount Saye and Sele, preferred his petition of claim to the ſaid viſcounty, ſtating his pedigree; and which being referred to the Houſe of Lords, was firſt read there 13th of February 1709-10; and on the 17th of the ſame month the Lords committees of Privileges made their report upon his claim, and the Houſe allowed his right, and he took his ſeat 24th of February, 1709 (e).

On the death of the ſaid Lawrence, the fifth Viſcount Saye and Sele without iſſue male, in 1742 (f), the ſaid dignity paſſed

(a) Twelfth part of the patents, 22 James I. At the Rolls.
(b) Lords Journals, 13th and 17th February, 1709-10.
(c) Lords Journals, 13 April, 1675.
(d) Lords Journals, May 1699.
(e) Lords Journals, 13 h, 17 h, and 24th February 1709-10.
(f) Lords Journals, 25 h January 1742-3.

to

to Richard, the preſent Viſcount, grandſon and heir-male of Richard, the fourth ſon of Lord William the firſt Viſcount.

To return to the ſaid barony, ſo in ſuſpenſion or abeyance, between the two daughters and co-heireſſes of James, Baron and Viſcount Saye and Sele, as before is mentioned.

Elizabeth Fiennes, the eldeſt daughter, intermarried with John Twiſleton, Eſq; and left iſſue only one daughter, Cecil, her heir at law, who intermarried firſt with George Twiſleton, Eſq; of Woodhall, in the pariſh of Womerſley, in the county of York, and after with Robert Mignon, Eſq: and died in the year 1723, leaving iſſue (by her firſt huſband) Fiennes Twiſleton, her eldeſt ſon and heir (*).

Frances, the ſecond and youngeſt daughter and co-heireſs of James, laſt Baron of Saye and of Sele, married Andrew Ellis, Eſq; and left iſſue only one daughter named Cecil, who married, firſt, Sir Richard Langley, and afterwards William Fiennes, Eſq; who was the elder brother of Lawrence, afterwards the fifth Viſcount Saye and Sele, and the ſaid Cecil Fiennes, Lady Langley, died without iſſue, in 1715; whereupon the ſuſpenſion or abeyance of the barony of Saye and of Sele was determined.

Fiennes Twiſleton, the ſon and heir of Cecil, daughter and heir of Elizabeth the eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Lord James, in 1692, being then a Lieutenant in the King's ſervice, and in Ireland, married Mary Clarke, ſpinſter, at the Caſtle of Dublin; and had iſſue one ſon, John Twiſleton, the preſent claimant's father, and three daughters, Alicia, Idonea, and Charlotte, and died 11th of September 1730, leaving the ſaid John Twiſleton his ſon and heir.

It does not appear that the ſaid Fiennes Twiſleton, who, after the death of Cecil Mignon, in 1723, ſtood intitled, as the heir general of the body of Sir Richard Fenys, to the ſaid Barony of Say and Sele, ever preferred his claim, nor can the preſent claimant, his grandſon, aſſign any other reaſons for ſuch neglect or omiſſion of his grandfather, than that he has heard and believes, that after long and hard ſervices in the army, in Ireland, Flanders, Spain, and America, ſoon after the peace of Utrecht, he ſettled himſelf at his ſeat, at Broughton Caſtle, and was for ſeveral years before his death in a declining ſtate of health; and having but a ſmall fortune, and ſeveral children, probably preferred retirement to a more public ſituation.

From many manuſcripts, caſes, and drafts, in the hand-writing of Mr. Henry Paramor, deceaſed, late one of the ſecondaries of the court of Common Pleas, uſually employed as

(*) For proof of theſe facts, ſee the appendix.

Solicitor

Solicitor to the family, it can be ſhewn the claim was in contemplation of the family; for that John Twiſleton, the ſon and heir of the ſaid Fiennes, in the year 1730, almoſt immediately after the death of his father, took opinions of ſome eminent council (particularly Mr. Reeve, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Fenwick), and was collecting evidence and materials to aſſert his right to the ſaid barony of Saye and Sele.

Early in the year 1733, the ſaid John Twiſleton actually preſented his petition to his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, claiming the barony of Saye and of Sele, as heir-general of the body of the ſaid Sir Richard Fenys, in which the deſcent of the ſaid barony, from the ſaid Sir Richard Fenys, to him, is ſtated in the ſame manner as in the preſent petition of Colonel Thomas Twiſleton; and the ſame was referred by his ſaid late Majeſty to his then Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, who reported thereupon; That the ſaid John Twiſleton had clearly proved his pedigree, as ſtated in his petition, and that he was the heir-general of the body of the ſaid Richard Fenys, Baron of Saye and of Sele; wherefore it ſeemed to him that the then petitioner had made out his claim, and that he had a right to be ſummoned to the then Parliament, by the title of Baron of Saye and of Sele; which petition, and report thereupon, his ſaid late Majeſty was pleaſed to refer to the Houſe of Peers, and the Houſe referred the ſame to the Lords Committees for privileges, who were to hear the then petitioner, and report their opinions thereupon.

By the book of minutes of the Committee of Privileges at the Lords office, it appears, that the committee ſat on the 18th and 20th of March 1733, and 1ſt of April 1734, upon the matter of the petition, and examined ſeveral records, and parole evidence, to the title and pedigree of the then petitioner; and were attended by the council, as well on the part of the ſaid John Twiſleton, as on the part of Lawrence, Viſcount of Saye and Sele; and on the firſt of April adjourned the further hearing to that day fortnight: but it does not appear that the committee did meet purſuant to their adjournment, or that any further proceedings were had thereon, the Parliament being prorogued on the 16th day of April 1734, and immediately afterwards diſſolved.

And it does not appear that the ſaid John Twiſleton, the then petitioner, who lived till the year 1762, ever took any meaſures to revive his claim to the ſaid barony.

At this time it may be difficult to aſſign a ſatisfactory reaſon for this neglect; but if the preſent claimant might be allowed to conjecture what might influence the mind of his father in this

this reſpect, the fear of offending Lord Lawrence, his near relation, who was heard by his council, reſpecting the ſaid claim, who had not any iſſue, and from whom the ſaid John Twiſleton might have expectations of conſiderable advantage, his improvident marriage, as after ſtated, his ſmall fortune, which could not well admit of the expence of a further proſecution of this ſaid claim, with an increaſing family, and a viſible decline of health, which early confined him as an invalid at Broughton-Caſtle, where, during the ſpace of a great many years before he died, he ſcarcely ſtirred out of one room. Theſe concurrent circumſtances may reaſonably be preſumed to have diſcouraged him from reviving his claim to a peerage.

On the 30th of December, 1733, the ſaid John Twiſleton married Anne Gardner Spinſter, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Gardner, who poſſeſſed a ſmall eſtate at Little Borton, near Banbury, in the county of Oxford; and the better to conceal the ſame from the knowledge of his own relations, or for ſome other reaſon, he was married at the Fleet, where marriages were at that time frequently celebrated.

It is humbly ſubmitted, that in ſupport of a marriage of this nature, where witneſſes preſent at the marriage cannot at this diſtance of time be expected to be produced; evidence of declaration and avowal of the parties in their life-time, by will or otherwiſe, evidence of public reputation, during the lives and after the death of the parties, are ample proofs of a legal marriage.

Among other valuable papers of the ſaid John Twiſleton, was found a paper cover, indorſed in theſe words, which will be proved to be of his hand-writing.

"I. T. and A. G. certificate."—"To be taken care "of."

The certificate referred to was incloſed, and will be proved to be the hand-writing of Walter Wyat (who is ſince dead), and was in the practice of officiating miniſter at the Fleet, at the time of the date of the certificate, which is as follows:

"Theſe are to certify whom it may concern, That John "Twiſleton, Gentlemen, of St. James's Weſtminſter, "batchelor, and Ann Gardner, ſpinſter, were married in St. "Sepulchre's pariſh, London, on the 30th day of Decem-"ber 1733, according to the rites and ceremonies of the "church of England, by Walter Wyatt, Minister."

The claimant humbly offers, in proof of an actual marriage, the ſaid paper cover and certificate herein ſet forth.

The careful preſervation of this paper cover and certificate incloſed, Mr. Twiſleton's laying it by with his will and other valuable papers, where it was found at his death, manifeſt his anxiety to preſerve the proof of the marriage.

As a corroborating circumſtance to prove the authenticity of Mr. Twiſleton's written declaration, as above ſtated, the book of regiſtry of marriages at the Fleet can be produced; and the entry of this marriage in the hand-writing of the ſaid Walter Wyatt, who married them, and is ſince dead, can be proved.

In further proof of the marriage, evidence of perſons now living, who frequently reſided with the family, will be adduced to ſhew the parties living together as man and wife; and alſo, the nurſing, bringing up, acknowledgment of the legitimacy and education of their children.

Further evidence of reputation, and public declaration and avowal of the marriage, from the death of Lord Lawrence, when there was no longer any forcible reaſon for concealing it from the world, ariſes from the viſits of many principal families in the county of Oxford. And it will be proved, that, amongſt others, the preſent Earl of Guilford, his daughters-in-law and family, viſited the father and mother of the preſent claimant at Broughton Caſtle, where they reſided; and that there was a frequent intercourſe of viſiting between the families; that the late Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and his family from Aſtrop; the Rev. Doctor Harriſon and his Lady from Tadmarton; and ſeveral other neighbouring families, within the recollection of living witneſſes; alſo frequently viſited Mr. and Mrs. Twiſleton, at Broughton Caſtle.

And as further and concluſive evidence of the ſaid John Twiſleton's acknowledgment and avowal of his marriage with the ſaid Anne Gardner, his laſt will and teſtament, proved in Doctors Commons, upon the oaths of the ſaid Anne Twiſleton, his widow, relict, and executrix, and of John Newman his executor, both ſince deceaſed, will be produced.

In this laſt ſolemn act of his life, bearing date the 25th day of November 1763, but a very ſhort time before his diſſolution, the ſaid John Twiſleton declares, That about thirty years ago, he intermarried with his preſent wife Anne, the third daughter of William Gardner, and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed; and which ſaid William Gardner, and Elizabeth his wife, reſided, and were ſeiſed or poſſeſſed of an eſtate in land in Little Borton near Banbury, in the county of Oxford; and that by the ſaid Anne his wife he had iſſue then remaining, Thomas Twiſleton, and Francis Twiſleton; and he thereby makes proviſion for the ſaid Anne his wife, and for the ſaid Thomas and Francis as his ſons.

All

All theſe circumſtances taken collectively cannot, it is humbly conceived, leave a poſſible doubt of the fact in the mind of any one.

The ſaid John Twiſleton had iſſue three ſons: John, the eldeſt, born in 1734, and who was a Lieutenant in the Coldſtream regiment of Foot Guards, loſt his life at the battle of Bruker Muhl, in Germany, in the year 1762, and died a batchelor in the life-time of his father; Thomas, born 1735, now Colonel Thomas Twiſleton, the claimant; and Francis, born in 1736.

The ſaid John Twiſleton, the father, died at Broughton, in December 1763, leaving the ſaid Thomas, now Colonel Twiſleton, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir; and the ſaid Francis, his youngeſt ſon, who hath ſince taken and added the name of Thompſon.

The claimant, as heir-general of the body of the ſaid Sir Richard Fiennes, became entitled to the barony of Saye and of Sele, on the death of his father, in 1763; but did not intend to have claimed it during the life of the preſent Viſcount Saye and Sele, upon whoſe death, and failure of male iſſue, the ſaid honour and title of Viſcount will become extinct: but in the year 1779, an eſtate in Yorkſhire falling to him on the death of Mrs. Judith Twiſleton of Rawcliffe, widow, and joint-teſs of part of the eſtate heretofore of John Twiſleton, Eſq; of Dartford, and under the deviſe in whoſe will, dated the 7th July 1704, the reſidue of the ſame eſtate, not in jointure, was recovered by the claimant's father in 1757, his the ſaid Thomas Twiſleton's entry, as the heir in tail of Fiennes Twiſleton, was oppoſed by Joſias Cockſhutt, Eſq; and an ejectment was neceſſarily brought for the recovery of theſe jointure lands; which came on to be tried at York before a ſpecial jury, at the Spring-aſſizes, 1780; when ſeveral witneſſes, whoſe lives, from their great age are precarious, were examined. Juſt before the aſſizes, it appeared, that Mr. Cockſhutt, the defendant, who oppoſed the petitioner's entry, reſted his claim ſolely upon a ſuppoſed extinction of the tenancy in tail under the deviſe in the will of the ſaid John Twiſleton, of Dartford, in 1704, and that the remainder or reverſion in fee had conſequently come into poſſeſſion.

The queſtion, therefore, to be determined on this ejectment whether the ſaid Thomas Twiſleton could claim, as heir of the body of John Twiſleton, his father, deceaſed, who was heir of the body of the ſaid Fiennes Twiſleton, deceaſed, who was deviſee in tail-male under the ſaid will.

And the leſſor of the plaintiff was thereupon obliged to prove the marriage of his father, antecedent to the birth of the

preſent claimant. The cauſe was heard before Mr. Juſtice Willes, and a ſpecial jury; and ſuch proofs of the marriage of his father and mother, as are herein before ſtated, were adduced, ſupported by the teſtimony of many aged witneſſes; one of whom, the Reverend Dr. Harriſon is ſince deceaſed; and after a thorough inveſtigation of the matter, to the ſatisfaction of the court and jury, the ſaid Thomas Twiſleton obtained a verdict without heſitation, and recovered the actual poſſeſſion of the eſtate he then claimed. Such his right and title has remained unimpeached, and he has ſince ſuffered a recovery to bar the remainder over, and is now ſeiſed thereof in fee. From this unexpected queſtion of legitimacy, and to have the benefit of ſuch evidence as was adduced at the ſaid trial at York, in ſupport thereof, (if a further ſcrutiny or inveſtigation ſhould be deemed neceſſary, after the ſaid trial at law), the ſaid Thomas Twiſleton was adviſed to aſſert his right to the ſaid barony of Saye and of Sele without further delay, ſeveral of his witneſſes being very aged and infirm; and he accordingly preſented his petition to his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to refer the ſame to his Attorney-general, who hath been attended by the claimant's counſel; and ſuch evidence has been adduced before him, that he hath reported to his Majeſty, that the ſaid Thomas Twiſleton, the petitioner, had proved to him his pedigree as ſtated in his petition, and that he is the heir-general of the body of the ſaid Richard Fiennes created Baron of Saye and Sele by King James the firſt. And further, that it appeared to him that the petitioner, Colonel Thomas Twiſleton, had made out his claim, and that he is entitled to be ſummoned to this preſent Parliament, by the title of Baron of Saye and of Sele.

His Majeſty has been further graciouſly pleaſed to refer the ſaid petition to the Houſe of Lords, who have referred the ſame to the conſideration of the Lords Committee for privileges.

And the petitioner humbly hopes that, upon adducing ſuch proofs and evidence, as to your Lordſhips ſhall ſeem ſufficient to ſupport the caſe here ſtated, your Lordſhips will be of opinion, that he is juſtly entitled to the ſaid barony of Saye and Sele, and that the ſame dignity and honour will be accordingly allowed and confirmed to him and the heirs of his body.

A. MACDONALD.
J. LEE.
J. HOLLIDAY.

Appendix

Appendix: Abſtract of, and references to records, deeds, written and parol evidence, to be adduced in ſupport of the claimant's deſcent, pedigree, and title.

The patent of the 9th Auguſt, in the 1ſt year of King James the firſt, (ſet forth in the caſe) ſhews the deſcent of the Fenys family, from Sir James Fenys, who was ſummoned by writ and ſat in Parliament in the reign of King Henry the ſixth, to Sir Richard Fenys the patentee, as laid down in the firſt ſix deſcents of the pedigree.

The patent, 7th July, in the 22d year of King James the firſt, creating Lord William a Viſcount, as ſet forth in the caſe, ſhews the deſcent from Lord Richard to the ſame Lord William.

The petition of Lord Lawrence, on his claim of the honour of Viſcount, referred to the Houſe of Lords, the Lords Committees report thereupon; and the reſolution of the Houſe (a); prove, that Lord James ſucceeded Lord William, and died without iſſue male.

The claimant's deſcent, as thus ſtated in the pedigree, is thus brought down to the ninth generation.

The pedigree of Fenys, as ſtated in the petition and caſe, may be alſo proved by various ancient books in the College of Arms, viz. Baronage, marked Black Book, p. 482. Baronage, No. 20. p. 134. Vincent, N° 2. p. 53. b. Viſitation of Oxfordſhire, in 1566. G 5. p. 206, and Viſitation of Oxfordſhire, in 1634, C. 29. p. 120. b.

The marriage of John Twiſleton with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of James Fiennes, Viſcount and Baron Saye and Sele, may be proved by the ſaid Baronage, called Black Book, p. 482, by Vincent's Baronage, N° 20. 134; and Baronage, marked Arbor Honoris, p. 160, all in the library of the ſaid college.

The marriage of Frances Fiennes, the other daugther and co-heir with Andrew Ellis, may be alſo proved by the ſame books, which are ready to be produced, if neceſſary.

As further proof, that Elizabeth Fiennes was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Lord James, and married John Twiſleton, Eſq; by whom ſhe had iſſue one daughter, named Cecil, who was her heir, and who married, firſt, George Twiſleton of Woodhall, in the pariſh of Wormeſley, in the county of York, Eſq; and had iſſue by him, Fiennes Twiſleton, her eldeſt ſon and heir, and afterwards was the wife of Robert Mignon, will be evidenced by an inſcription on a tomb-

(a) Lords Journals, 13th, 17th, and 24th Feb. 1720.

ſtone in the burying ground in Bunhill fields, to the following effect:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Twiſleton, the eldeſt "daughter of the right honourable the Lord Viſcount "James Fenys, Say and Sele, wife to John Twiſleton, "Eſq; of Dartford, in Kent. She died on the eighth day "of March, anno Domini 1673."

Alſo by the will of ſaid John Twiſleton proved in the Commons, dated 21ſt June 1679, whereby, after deviſing the chief of his eſtates to his firſt and other ſons in tail male in default of ſuch iſſue, deviſed the Bull Inn at Dartford to truſtees for a term of years upon truſt out of the rents and produce, to educate and provide for the advancement of Fiennes Twiſleton, ſon of his daughter Cecil. If the ſaid Cecil and her huſband would permit the ſaid Fiennes to be educated and brought up as the ſaid truſtees ſhould think fit, and gives to his only child, a daughter, named Cecil, married to one George Twiſleton, a legacy of 100l. only, ſhe having married without his conſent.

Alſo, by an indenture in the claimant's cuſtody, ready to be produced, bearing date 21ſt June 1700, betwixt Robert Mignon, Eſq; and Cecil his wife, formerly Cecil Twiſleton, of the firſt part; John Twiſleton, Eſq; of the ſecond part; and Captain Fiennes Twiſleton, ſon and heir of the ſaid Cecil and George Twiſleton, late of Woodhall, in the pariſh of Womerſley, in the county of York, deceaſed, her former huſband, of the third part; purporting to be a releaſe of a moiety of an eſtate at Woodhall in Yorkſhire, to John Twiſleton, Eſq; upon the truſts therein mentioned.

Alſo a record of a judgment in ejectment, in the King's Bench Treaſury, Eaſter term 1710, roll 211. "Henry Lloyd, on "demiſe of Cecil Fiennes and others, plaintiff; and Lawrence, "Viſcount Saye and Sele, and others, defendants;" on a trial at bar in the King's Bench, a tranſcript of which record was tranſmitted into the Houſe of Lords by writ of error, and the judgment there affirmed, 24th of May 1712 (a).

On this occaſion a bill of exceptions was ſealed by the judges, wherein it is ſet forth (as introductory to the matter in controverſy between the parties) that evidence had been given, that William, Viſcount Saye and Sele, was the common anceſtor, and that he had three ſons, viz. James the eldeſt, afterwards Viſcount Saye and Sele; Nathaniel, and John; (which ſaid John was father of Lawrence the then Viſcount:) and that

(a) Lords Journals 24th May 1712.

Cecil

Cecil Fiennes, widow, was the daughter and heir of Frances Ellis, one of the daughters and co heirs of the ſaid James Viſcount Saye and Sele; and that Cecil Mignon was the daughter and heir of Elizabeth Twiſleton, the other daughter and co-heir of the ſaid James Viſcount Saye and Sele.

A deed inrolled in Chancery, dated 16th January 1712, declaring the uſes of a fine to be levied of the eſtates recovered by the ſaid judgment in ejectment between Robert Mignon, and Cecil his wife, and the honourable Cecil Fiennes (Lady Langley) widow; which ſaid Cecil Fiennes are couſins and co-heirs of Nathaniel, late Viſcount Saye and Sele deceaſed, and grand daughters of James, late Lord Viſcount Saye and Sele deceaſed: the ſaid Cecil Mignon, being the only daughter of Elizabeth Twiſleton deceaſed, (wife of John Twiſleton, Eſq; deceaſed) who was the eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Lord James; and the ſaid Cecil Fiennes being the daughter of Frances Ellis, deceaſed, wife of Andrew Ellis, Eſq; alſo deceaſed, younger daughter of the ſaid Lord James, which ſaid Lord James was eldeſt brother of Nathaniel Fiennes, Eſq; deceaſed, and which ſaid Nathaniel Fiennes was grandfather of the ſaid Lord Nathaniel, deceaſed, of the one part; and John Twiſleton, Thomas Twiſleton, and John Hyton, of the other part.

Indentures of the ſame fine, Hilary term, 11th Queen Anne.

This deed and fine are amongſt the claimant's title deeds of his eſtates at Broughton, and ready to be produced

The will of Dame Cecil Fiennes, alias Langley, bearing date the 18th day of July 1715, proved at the Commons, whereby her moiety of her Oxfordſhire and other eſtates are devited to truſtees and their heirs in truſt for Fiennes Twiſleton and his heirs, and the ſaid Fiennes Twiſleton is appointed ſole executor thereof.

A deed bearing date the 24th of January 1726, between Charles Stanhope, and Toby Chauncey, Eſq; of the firſt part; Fiennes Twiſleton of Broughton, Eſq; couſin and heir of Dame Cecil Fiennes, alias Langley, of the ſecond part; Margaret Brand of the third part; and John Brawn and Iſaac Garnier of the fourth part; purporting to be a conveyance of part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Dame Cecil Fiennes, alias Langley; upon the truſts expreſſed thereof by her will. This deed is in the cuſtody of the claimant, ready to be produced.

Theſe all tend to prove, not only that Fiennes Twiſleton, the claimant's grandfather, was the ſon and heir of Cecil Mignon, who was the daughter and heir of Elizabeth Fiennes,

the eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Lord James, but alſo that he was the heir at law of Dame Cecil Fiennes, Lady Langley, the daughter and heir of Cecil Ellis, the other daughter and co-heireſs of the ſaid Lord James, which he could not poſſibly have been, if Lady Langley had not died without iſſue; and which laſt will be farther proved by an inſcription on a tomb-ſtone in Broughton church, in the words or to the effect following:

" Here lies the body of the honourable Cecil Fiennes, alias
" Lady Langely, grand-daughter to the right honourable
" James, Lord Viſcount Saye and Sele, and one of the
" co-heireſſes to Nathaniel, Lord Viſcount Saye and
" Sele. She died at Bath, the 22d of July 1715, in the
" 58th year of her age, and was here interred by her near
" relation, Colonel Fiennes Twiſleton, whom ſhe left
" her ſole heir and executor."

A copy whereof will be produced and proved.

To prove that the ſaid Fiennes Twiſleton married Mary Clarke, ſpinſter, in 1692, the claimant produces the depoſition of Alice Clarke, widow, the mother of the ſaid Mary, who was preſent at the ſaid marriage at the caſtle of Dublin. This depoſition was taken upon oath the 1ſt day of May, 1731, before Thomas Curtis, Eſq; a Juſtice of peace for the city of Dublin, in the preſence of a Notary Publick, and certified under the ſignature of the ſaid juſtice and a notarial ſeal.

To prove that the late John Twiſleton was the iſſue of this marriage, the claimant produces a certificate of baptiſm from the regiſter book of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Dublin, verified by the depoſition taken on oath of the Reverend John Crampton, before a Maſter Extraordinary of the court of Chancery in Ireland, in the preſence of a Notary Publick, the 30th of July, 1733, and verified by the ſignature of the ſaid maſter and a notarial ſeal.

Alſo an inſcription on a tomb-ſtone in Broughton church, in the words, or to the effect following:

" Here lies the honourable Colonel Fiennes Twiſleton, who
" ſerved his country in various parts of the world, dur-
" ing the whole courſe of two long wars. In 1689,
" he commanded the party that relieved Londonderry:
" was afterwards preſent at many of the greateſt actions
" in Flanders and Spain; and, in 1711, went Adjutant-
" general in the expedition to Canada in America. Soon
" after

" after the peace of Utrecht, he retired to his ſeat at " Broughton, where, September 11th, 1730, in the 60th " year of his age, he departed this life; leaving iſſue one " ſon and three daughters, viz. John, Alicia, Idonea, " Charlotte; and the juſtly acquired reputation of a perſon " of honour and integrity, of a moſt faithful, zealous " friend, and ſincere Chriſtian."

A copy whereof will be produced and proved.

Alſo the will of the ſaid Fiennes Twiſleton, bearing date the 26th June, 1721, proved in Doctors Commons, whereby the ſaid teſtator takes notice, that Mrs. Clarke, the mother of his late wife, had promiſed to provide for one of his daughters by his ſaid late wife. And the ſaid teſtator directs the truſtees to whom the moiety of the Oxfordſhire and other eſtates was deviſed by the will of Dame Cecil Langley, alias Fiennes, to ſtand ſeiſed thereof, in truſt for his ſon, John Twiſleton, and the heirs of his body, and appoints him ſole executor.

Sundry affidavits were made and ſworn before Maſters in Chancery, in 1733, by relations and perſons acquainted with the family, to verify the pedigree and deſcent of John Twiſleton, the then petitioner, before Mr. Attorney-general Willes, and are now in Colonel Thomas Twiſleton's cuſtody. The ſame perſons were examined before the Lords Committees for privileges touching the pedigree, but it does not appear what evidence they there gave.

Theſe Affidavits (the deponents being long ſince dead) will corroborate the evidence here ſtated of the pedigree of the family, from Lord William, to the late John Twiſleton the claimant's father.

Theſe affidavits are of Dame Mary Harriſon, widow, and Celia Fiennes, ſpinſter, daughters of Nathaniel, the ſecond ſon of William, the firſt Viſcount; ſworn at the Public-office, the 12th of July 1733;

Of Mary Margaret Breſſau; ſworn at the Public-office, 29th of December, 1733;

And of Iſaac Garnier, ſworn at the Public-office, 24th of December, 1733.

The proof of the marriage of John Twiſleton and Anne Gardner is ſtated in the caſe.

Parol evidence will be given of the birth of Colonel Thomas Twiſleton, in 1735.

And evidence will be given by an ancient witneſs, who remembers Cecil Mignon's living at Broughton, and who has been well acquainted with the family ever ſince; that the

ſaid Cecil Mignon, was the daughter and heir of Elizabeth Twiſleton, the eldeſt daughter of Lord James, and left Fiennes Twiſleton, her eldeſt ſon and heir, who was alſo heir to CecilFiennes, Lady Langley; and that the ſaid Fiennes Twiſleton left John Twiſleton, deceaſed, his only ſon and heir, who left Colonel Thomas Twiſleton his eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir.

Parol evidence will alſo be given of the death of John Twiſleton, the elder brother of the preſent claimant, without iſſue, as ſtated in the caſe.

A. MACDONALD.
J. LEE.
J. HOLLIDAY.

The

The PEDIGREE of Colonel THOMAS TWISLETON, from Sir JAMES FENYS, ſummoned to Parliament the 25th of HENRY the Sixth.

Sir James Fenys, Lord Saye and Sele, ſummoned by writ 3 March 25 Henry VI. 1446-7.

William Fenys ſummoned by writ as Lord Saye and Sele.

Henry Fenys, Lord Saye and Sele.

Richard Fenys.

Edward Fenys.

Richard Fenys.

Sir Richard Fenys, Knight, confirmed and created Baron of Saye and of Sele, to him and the heirs of his body, 1 James I. by patent, 1603.

William, Baron Saye and Sele, created Viſcount Say and Sele, to him and the heirs-male of his body, 22 James I. by patent.

2 Nathaniel Fiennes who died in the life time of his brother James.

3 John Fiennes.

1 James, Baron & Viſcount Say & Sele.

4 Richard Fiennes, who died in 1674.

William 3 Viſc. Say and Sele, died in 1698.

Lawrence, 5 Viſc. Say and Sele, died 1742, without iſſue.

Elizabeth Fiennes, who married Jn. Twiſleton, Eſq.

Frances Fiennes, who married Andrew Ellis, Eſq.

Richard Fiennes.

Nathaniel, 4th Viſcount Say and Sele, died 1709, without iſſue.

Cecil Twiſleton, married, 1, Geo. Twiſleton, Eſq. 2 Robert Mignon, Eſq.

Cecil Ellis married 1 Sir Rich. Langley; 2, Wm. Fiennes, Eſq; died without iſſue.

Richard, now Viſcount Say and Sele, heir-male of William 1 Viſcount.

Fiennes Twiſleton married Mary Clarke, and died 4 Sept. 1730.

John Twiſleton married Anne Gardner, 30 Dec. 1733, and died in 1763.

John Twiſleton, killed in Germany, ob. S.P. 1762.

Thomas Twiſleton, the preſent claimant, heir-general of the body of Sir Richard Fenys, confirmed Baron of Saye and of Sele, and heir-general, lineally deſcended from Sir James Fenys ſummoned by writ, as Lord Saye and Sele.

Francis Twiſleton, who has added the name of Thompſon.

The

The Lords Committees of privileges, having ſat ſeveral days hearing counſel, and examining the evidences in ſupport of the claim, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, on June 21, 1781, moved "That this Committee do report to the Houſe, that "the claimant, Colonel Thomas Twiſleton has made out "his claim to the barony of Saye and Sele:" which being put, was ordered, and his Lordſhip in conſequence was ſummoned to Parliament by writ, dated the 29th of the ſame month, and took his ſeat, according to the date of the patent of creation, 1 Jac. I.

His Lordſhip was born in the year 1735, and was married at Sunbury in Middleſex, on December 12, 1767, to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Turner of Ambroſeden in Oxfordſhire, Bart. (by Caſſandra, daughter of William Leigh of Adleſtrop, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; ſon of Theophilus Leigh of Adleſtrop, Eſq; by Mary, ſiſter of James Duke of Chandos); by whom he has iſſue two ſons, George-William, born April 14, 1769, and Thomas-James, born September 28, 1770; alſo two daughters, Juliana-Judith, born October 24, 1771, and Caſſandra, born June 11, 1774. His Lordſhip is a Major-general in the army.

TITLE.] Thomas Twiſleton, Baron of Saye and Sele.

CREATIONS.] By patent, Auguſt 9th, 1 Jac. I. 1603, confirmed June 21, 1781.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth, Argent, a Chevron between three Moles Sable, for Twiſleton; ſecond and third, Azure, three Lions rampant, Or, for Fiennes.

CREST.] On a wreath, an arm embowed and veſted Sable, cuff Argent, hand proper, holding a Mole ſpade Or, headed and armed argent.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Broughton Caſtle in Oxfordſhire.

Lord

Lord TEYNHAM.

P. 77, l. 17. John, second son of Henry, 10th Lord, died in 1780.

Henry, 10th Lord, died at Bath, April 29, 1781, (and his widow was re-married, in November 1782, to Evan John Gerard, of Heighton in Lancashire, Esq;). He was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY, *the 11th and present Lord*, whose marriages are before-mentioned in Vol. VII. p. 77; to his Lordship's issue, add, a daughter, Anne, born in February 1765, and a son, Philip, who died young.

Baroness STRANGE.

P. 105, l. 5, Emilia, Lady Sinclair, died at Marley in Scotland, April 24, 1779.

P. 108, — John, the present Duke of Athol!, was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland in October 1780; his Duchess was delivered of a daughter at Dunkeld in Scotland, July 5, 1780; and of a son, September 11, 1783; and his Grace's next brother, Lord George Murray, was married, December 11, 1780, to Ann Charlotte, daughter of Lieutenant-general Francis Grant.

Lord BYRON.

P, 138, l. 8. After 1756, add, and married July 13, 1780, to Amelia, daughter, and sole heir of Robert Darcy, late Earl of Holderness, and Baroness Conyers in her own right by whom he hath had issue three daughters; 1 Sophia-Georgina, who died an infant; 2 dead-born; and, 3, Augusta-Maria, born January 26, 1783.

Lord

Lord CRAVEN.

P. 151. — His Lordſhip's ſecond daughter is named Maria-Margaretta; and he has a third daughter, Georgina.

Lord CLIFFORD *of* CHUDLEIGH.

P. 162, l. 22. Maria-Anna-Roſa, daughter of Hugh, Lord Clifford, died in December 1767; and his Lordſhip died at Ugbrook Park, in Devonſhire, September 1783, being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

HUGH-EDWARD-HENRY, *now Lord Clifford of Chudleigh*, who was born July 2, 1756, and married May 3, 1780, to Apollonia, youngeſt daughter and co-heireſs to Marmaduke, the late and laſt Lord Langdale.

His Lordſhip's ſupporters, as depicted in the margin of the pedigree entered in the Houſe of Lords, are two Wyverns, with wings addorſed, purpure.

Lord OSBORNE.

P. 163. — His Lordſhip, on March 20, 1782, was appointed Lord-lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

His Lordſhip married, November 29, 1773, Lady Amelia Darcy, only ſurviving child of Robert (late) Earl of Holderneſſe, Baroneſs Coniers, in her own right, and by her Ladyſhip (from whom he was divorced by act of Parliament in 1780, and ſhe is ſince re-married to John Byron, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Admiral John Byron) has iſſue two ſons; 1 George-William-Auguſtus, born July 21, 1775; 2 Francis-Godolphin, born 18 October 1777; and one daughter, Mary-Henrietta-Juliana, born September 6, 1776.

Lord H A Y.

P. 228. — Robert-Auriol-Drummond, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late Archbiſhop of York, married July 1781, to Sarah, third daughter and co-heir of the honourable Thomas Harley, Alderman of London, brother to the preſent Earl of Oxford, by whom he has a daughter, born Auguſt 1783.

Lord M I D D L E T O N.

P. 236. — Francis third Lord Middleton dying, 1781, without iſſue, and there being no male iſſue remaining from Francis the eldeſt ſon of Thomas, firſt Lord Middleton, we muſt return to Thomas, his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon.

Which Thomas, who became ſeated at Birdſall, in the county of York, was born, June 11, 1694, was elected repreſentative in Parliament for the Univerſity of Cambridge, on December 19, 1720, in the room of Dr. Thomas Paſke deceaſed; alſo in the ſucceeding Parliament, which was ſummoned to meet on May 10, 1722; and was a member for the borough of Tamworth (of which he was High Steward) in the county of Stafford, in the Parliament ſummond in 1727. He was married, in 1719, to Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Southeby of Birdſall aforeſaid, and by her (who was buried at Birdſall, April 25, 1752, as himſelf was on December 6, 1742) had iſſue, five ſons and four daughters. 1, Thomas, born at York, and baptiſed in that cathedral, April 16, 1722, but died at Nottingham unmarried, and was buried at Wollaton, April 12, 1748; 2, Henry, the preſent Lord Middleton, as will be ſeen below; 3, Francis Willoughby of Haſſeley, in the county of Nottingham, Eſq; who was born at York, and baptized

baptiſed in the cathedral there on March 8, 1727, and married at Auſterfield, in the pariſh of Blythe in Notttinghamſhire, on May 25, 1762, to Octavia, daughter and co-heir of Francis Fiſher, of Lincolnſhire, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue two ſons; Digby baptiſed at Harworth, in the county of Nottingham, November 29, 1769, and Francis baptiſed at Harworth, March 31, 1771; alſo a daughter, Jane, baptiſed in the chapel of Bawtry, in the pariſh of Blythe, September 7, 1767; 4, Rothwell, who died Auguſt 28, 1764, unmarried, and was buried at Birdſall; 5, James, who is Rector of Guiſeley in Yorkſhire, and married at St. Michael Belfray, in co. York, November 4, 1772, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of ——— Hobſon, of Kirkby Moreſide in Yorkſhire, by whom he has had iſſue, Henry, born 15, and baptiſed 19th December 1780, at Guiſley, (three other ſons, who died infants,) and a daughter, Elizabeth, born 24th, and baptiſed 28th February 1774, at St. Michael's le Belfray. The four daughters of the above Thomas Willoughby, Eſq; and Elizabeth Southeby his wife were, Caſſandra, who died unmarried, and was buried at Birdſall, January 23, 1750; Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Edmund Garforth; Emme, married to the Rev. Nathaniel Hodgſon, of Appleton le Street, in Yorkſhire, and died at Ganthorpe in that county, November 11, 1781; and Antonia, wife of the Rev. Henry Hewgell of Smeaton in Yorkſhire.

HENRY, *the preſent and fourth Lord Middleton*, was born at York, December 19, 1726, and baptiſed in that Cathedral, on January 4, following, and having ſucceeded to the eſtate at Birdſall, on his father's death, ſerved the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, in 1757. On December 25, 1756, he was married at Garton in that county, to Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of George Cartwright of Cottingham, in Nottinghamſhire, Eſq; by Mary his wife, daughter of John, and ſiſter and co-heir to John Digby of Mansfield

Mansfield Woodhouſe, in the ſame county, Eſq; by whom his Lordſhip has had iſſue one ſon, Henry, born at York, April 24, 1761, and baptiſed in the cathedral there, May 28, following, and was in March 1783 appointed Colonel of the Nottinghamſhire militia; and three daughters, viz. Dorothy, born at York, July 13, 1758, and baptiſed in the cathedral 17 Auguſt following; Henrietta, born at York, June 30, and baptiſed in the cathedral, July 29, 1766; and Caſſandra, born at York, April 1, 1770, baptiſed in the cathedral May 9, following, and buried at Birdſall, on the 17th of the ſame month (a).

TITLES.] Henry Willoughby, Lord Middleton, and Baronet.

CREATIONS, &c. as before printed.

Lord ONSLOW.

P. 256. l. 6, After Surrey, add, His Lordſhip was appointed Treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold in December 1779, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, on the 9th of September following.

Ibid. l. 15, After Eſq; read, and by her, who died April 11, 1782, had iſſue three ſons, Arthur-George, Cranley, Mainwaring, and one daughter, Harriot; he ſecondly married in February 1783, Jane, daughter of Hale, of Hertfordſhire, Eſq; relict of Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe Park in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

P. 248. l. 34. After Lucretia, add, who died unmarried, December 10, 1779.

Lord ROMNEY.

P. 260. l. 14, After Folkſtone, add, ſhe died September 24, 1782.

(a) The above account is taken from his Lordſhip's pedigree, proved in the Houſe of Peers, June 6, 1782.

P. 260. l. 6. From the bottom, after ſon, add, Charles, bor November 22, 1777, and a daughter, Frances, born in 1778.

Lord CADOGAN.

P. 270, — The Rev. William Cadogan, ſecond ſon of the preſent Lord, was married December 4, 1782, to widow of Bradſhaw, Eſq; Thomas, the third ſon, is a Captain in the Navy; Edward, the fifth ſon, died in the Weſt Indies unmarried.

Ibid. l. 3. — From the bottom, read, His Lordſhip was ſecondly married, Auguſt 7, 1777, to Maria, daughter of Charles Churchill, Eſq; (by Lady Mary, daughter of Robert, Earl of Orford), by whom he has one ſon and two daughters.

Lord KING.

P. 274. — Thomas, Lord King, died on April 4, 1779, aged 67 (a), and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

PETER, *now ſixth Lord King*, whoſe marriage is mentioned before; Thomas, ſecond ſon of the late Lord, died June 1779, unmarried.

Lord MONSON.

P. 290, l. 1, Theodoſia-Margaret, daughter of the late Lord, married March 9, 1782, to Sir John Shaw, of Eltham in Kent, Bart.

(a) Coffin-plate.

Talbot Baron Talbot

TALBOT Lord TALBOT.

JOHN-CHETWYND, *the preſent Lord Talbot*, ſucceeded to this title on the death of his uncle William, Earl Talbot, without male iſſue, on April 27, 1782.

His Lordſhip was born January 5, 1750, and married May 7, 1776, to Lady Charlotte Hill, daughter of Wills, Earl of Hilliſborough, by whom he has iſſue two ſons, Charles-Chetwynd, and George: his Lordſhip repreſented the town of Caſtle Riſing, in Norfolk, in two Parliaments, and was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, December 22, 1781, but that Board was aboliſhed by act of Parliament in July 1782.

TITLE.] John-Chetwynd Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſol.

CREATION.] Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſol in the county of Glamorgan, December 5, 1733, 7 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a Lion rampant within a border engrailed, Or, a Creſcent for difference.

CREST.] On a Chapeau, Gules, turned up, Ermine, a Lion ſtatant, Or, his Tail extended.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Talbots, Argent, gorged with a Collar flory counter flory, at the edges Gules.

MOTTO.] HUMANI NIHIL ALIENUM.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Henſol in Glamorganſhire, and Aldborough hall in Eſſex.

Lord

Lord CHEDWORTH.

P. 329. — Henry-Frederick, third Lord Chedworth, died unmarried, October 7, 1781, aged 67, and was buried amongſt his anceſtors at Withington, on the 16th of the ſame month; he was ſucceeded by his nephew,

JOHN, *now fourth Lord*, only ſurviving child of the Rev. Thomas How, fourth ſon of John, firſt Lord Chedworth; his Lordſhip was born Auguſt 22, 1754, and is unmarried.

William, youngeſt ſon of the firſt Lord, died in December 1781, unmarried.

Lord EDGCUMBE.

P. 355. — His Lordſhip was created Viſcount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, by patent dated March 5, 1781.

Lord SANDYS.

P. 388. — Letitia, relict of Samuel, firſt Lord Sandys, died June 1779.

Lord FORTESCUE.

P. 396. — Hugh, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Lord, was married May 10, 1782, to Heſter, ſiſter to the preſent Earl Temple, and had a ſon and heir, born Feb. 13, 1783.

Lord PONSONBY.

P. 411. l. 24. Frederick, Viſcount Duncannon, married Nov. 27, 1780, to Lady Harriet Spencer, ſecond daughter of John the firſt Earl Spencer, by whom he has a ſon, Frederick Cavendiſh,

diſh, born July 1783; his Lordſhip is Member of Parliament for Knareſborough, in the county of York.

Lord VERE.

P. 415. — Vere, Lord Vere, died October 2, 1781, aged 82 (a), and was privately buried (purſuant to his will) in the vault under St. James's church, Weſtminſter; his widow died ſuddenly on January 19, 1783. His Lordſhip was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

AUBREY, *the preſent Lord*, who married May 4, 1763, to Lady Catharine Ponſonby, daughter of William Earl of Beſborough, and has iſſue, 4 ſons, Aubrey, William, Amelius, and Frederick; and 3 daughters, Catharine-Elizabeth, Caroline, and Georgina.

Lord WALPOLE.

P. 419, l. 28. For Mary, read Mary-Magdalen; and in the next line, inſtead of (who is now living), read (who died March 9, 1783, aged 88 years (b), and was buried at Wolterton).

P. 420. — Horatio, the preſent Lord, has had iſſue four ſons; 1. Horatio born June 24, 1752; and married July 27, 1781, to Sophia the eldeſt daughter of Charles Churchill, of Chalfont, com. Bucks. Eſq; by whom he has a ſon, Horatio, born June 14, 1783. 2. William, who died, Dec. 15, 1764; 3. George, born June 20, 1758; and 4 Robert, who died young: likewiſe two daughters, Catharine, born June 4, 1750; and Mary, born Oct. 22, 1754, and married Auguſt 4, 1777, to Thomas Huſſey, Eſq; Captain in the firſt regiment of Foot-guards.

Robert, youngeſt brother to the preſent Lord, is Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, and was married at Liſbon May 8, 1780, to Diana, daughter of Walter Groſett, Eſq; an eminent merchant in that city.

(a) Coffin-plate. (b) Ibid.

Lord LYTTELTON.

P. 458, — By the death of Thomas Lord Lyttelton, without iſſue, on November 27, 1779, this title became extinct. His Lordſhip's remains were depoſited, with thoſe of ſeveral of his anceſtors, at Hagley in the county of Worceſter.

VOLUME VIII.

Lord WYCOMBE *and Earl of* SHELBURNE.

P. 33. — THE honourable Thomas Fitz Maurice, brother to the preſent Lord, married December 21, 1777, Lady Mary Obrien, only ſurviving child of Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin (by Mary Hamilton, in her own right Counteſs of Orkney) and by her has iſſue Thomas, born October 9, 1778. He was High Sheriff of the county of Denbigh, 1781.

P. 34, l. 1. For William, read, John-Henry.

Ibid. l. 3. After 1778, add, His Lordſhip was married, ſecondly, on July 10 1779, to Lady Louiſa Fitz Patrick, daughter of John, late Earl of Upper Oſſory, and has iſſue by her a ſon, born July 2, 1780, and a daughter born December 8, 1781. His Lordſhip was on March 27, 1782; appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; was elected Knight of the Garter 19th of April following; in July, the ſame year, he reſigned his poſt of Secre-

tary of State; and on the 10th of that month was made first Lord of the Treasury, which he resigned March 29, 1783. His Lordship's mother died, December 9, 1780.

LEGGE, Lord STAWEL.

P. 46. — The right honourable Mary, Baroness Stawel, (wife of Wills, Earl of Hillsborough) died July 29, 1780; whereupon the title of Baron Stawel devolved upon her son,

HENRY-STAWEL-BILSON LEGGE, *the present Lord Stawel*, born Feb. 22, 1757; and married July 1, 1779, to Mary, second daughter of Asheton Curzon, Esq; brother to Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale; and has issue a daughter, Mary, born July 22, 1780. His Lordship took his seat in the House of Peers, October 31, 1780; and is Surveyor of his Majesty's customs.

TITLE.] Henry-Stawel-Bilson Legge, Baron Stawel of Somerton, in the county of Somerset.

CREATION.] Baron Stawel of Somerton, May 20, 1760, 34 Geo. II.

ARMS.] First and fourth Azure, a Buck's head caboshed, Argent, for Legge; second and third Gules a Cross lozengy, Argent, for Stawel.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet Or, a plume of five Ostrich feathers, alternately, Argent and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Man-tigers, or beasts with human faces proper, their bodies like Lions, Argent, and horned like Satyrs, maned and tufted Or.

MOTTO.] EN PAROLE JE SUIS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Holte Forest, near Farnham in Surrey.

Lord SONDES.

P. 47. — The late Lady Sondes' name was not Catherine, but Grace.

Lord

Stanwell-Legge Baron Stanwell

Lord GRANTHAM.

P. 55. — Thomas, the preſent Lord Grantham, left the court of Spain in 1779, in conſequence of the diſagreement between the two crowns, which ſoon after produced open hoſtilites. In February 1781, he was made firſt Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations; and upon the aboliſhing of that Board, by act of Parliament, in July 1782, he was the ſame month appointed Secretary of State for the foreign department, which high office he held till March 1783. His Lordſhip, on Auguſt 17, 1780, was married to Lady Mary-Jemima Yorke, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Philip, Earl of Hardwicke (by his wife Jemima, Marchioneſs de Grey, and Baroneſs Lucas of Crudwell in her own right); and has iſſue three ſons; 1. Thomas; 2. Frederick; 3. Philip.

Lord SCARSDALE.

P. 83. — Mary, daughter of the honourable Aſheton Curzon, married July 1, 1779, to the right honourable Henry Stawel Bilſon Legge, the preſent Lord Stawel.

P. 84. — Sophia, wife of the honourable Nathaniel Curzon, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Lord Scarſdale, died June 28, 1782.

Lord BOSTON.

P. 89. — William-Henry, ſon to the late Lord, married October 25, 1781, to Mary, daughter of the late Rowland Blackman, Eſq.

Ibid. — To his Lordſhip's iſſue, add, a ſon, born Nov. 1780 and another, Auguſt 27, 1783. His Lordſhip, on September 9, 1780, was appointed one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber, and is LL.D. *Ibid.*

Ibid. l. 27, After Thomas de Grey, read, now Lord Walsingham.

Lord PELHAM.

P. 134. — His Lordship is now Surveyor-general of the Customs in the port of London, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. Thomas, his Lordship's eldest son, was appointed Surveyor-general of the Ordnance, April 23, 1782 (a); Henry, the second son, is member of Parliament for Lewes in Sussex, and Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Frances, his Lordship's 2d daughter, was married, December 4, 1778, to George Viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland; she died, June 26, 1783, and was buried in the vault, under Wandsworth church, Surrey.

Lord HOLLAND.

P. 135. — The right honourable Charles-James Fox, son of the first Lord Holland, was elected member of Parliament for the city of Westminster, at the general election in 1780; was appointed Secretary of State for the foreign department, March 27, 1782, (b), whereby his seat in Parliament being vacated, he was re-elected without opposition; he resigned his office of Secretary of State, July 5, 1782, was re-appointed thereto, April 2, 1783 (c); and dismissed therefrom, Dec. 19, following; he is a member of the most honourable Privy Council.

Lord LOVEL *and* HOLLAND.

P. 205. — Lady Mary Perceval, eldest daughter of the late Lord by his second wife, was married in April, 1781, to Andrew Drummond, Esq.

(a) London Gazette. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid.

Lady

Lady Newborough, his Lordſhip's eldeſt daughter, by his firſt wife, died 1782.

Charles-George, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, by the ſecond wife, is member of Parliament for Launceſton, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord VERNON.

P. 227. — GEORGE-VENABLES VERNON, *the firſt Lord Vernon*, died in Auguſt 1780 and left iſſue, by his firſt wife, one ſon, George-Venables, his ſucceſſor, and a daughter Mary, married to George Anſon, of Shuckbrugh in Staffordſhire, Eſq; nephew to the late Lord Anſon; and by his third Lady he left two ſons, Henry, who is one of the grooms of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, and has taken the name, arms, and creſt of Sedley, in purſuance of the will of the late Sir Charles Sedley of Nuthall, in Nottinghamſhire, Bart. whoſe ſole daughter and heireſs he was married to on February 14, 1779; and Edward; alſo three daughters, Elizabeth, married to George-Simon, the preſent Earl Harcourt; Martha, and Ann.

GEORGE-VENABLES VERNON, *the ſecond and preſent Lord*, was born May 9, 1735, and married July 16, 1757, Louiſa Barbarina, daughter and ſole heir of Bulby Lord Manſel, by whom he has had iſſue Louiſa, born July 18, 1765; and George, born November 19, 1761, who died an infant.

Lord CAMDEN.

P. 237. — Charles, the preſent Lord, was appointed Preſident of the Council March 27, 1782 (*a*), which office he reſigned, March 1783.

P. 238. — Elizabeth Lady Camden died December 1779.

John-Jeffreys Pratt, only ſon to Lord Camden, elected to the preſent Parliament, as repre-

(*a*) London Gazette.

sentative for the city of Bath; on July 10, 1782 [a], he was appoined one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. and again, by a new commission, dated January 28, 1783 [b], but resigned upon the change of the Ministry, which took place in April following, and was re-appointed Dec. 30, the the same year [c].

Sarah, third daughter of Lord Camden, married November, 1779, to Nicholas Price of Saintfield, in the county of Downe in Ireland, Esq; and Jane, the fourth daughter, married April 25, 1780, to Walter Head-James, Esq; son and heir apparent to Sir Francis Head, of Langley in co. Bucks, Knt. [d].

Lord DIGBY.

P. 269, l. 28. After navy, add, He was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue in March 1779, to that of Rear Admiral of the White September 26, 1780; is now Rear Admiral of the Red, and was some time Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in North America.

P. 270, l. 7. After 1749, add, and married, May 27, 1783, to daughter of the late Colonel Lewis-Charles Montelieu: and one of his sisters was married, Feb. 26, 1780, to Richard Aubrey, Esq; youngest son of Sir Thomas Aubrey of Llantrythid in Glamorganshire, Bart.

Lord HUME.

P. 313. — Alexander, Lord Hume, died March 7, 1781, without issue; whereby this title became extinct.

[a] Gazette. [b] Ibid. [c] Ibid. [d] Ex Inform. Tho. Dom. Dacre.

Lord

Lord CARDIFF.

P. 317. — His Lordſhip was, on March 12, 1783 (a), appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain.

His Lordſhip, on November 12, 1766, was married in St. John's chapel, in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square, to Charlotte-Jane, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Thomas Windſor, late Viſcount Windſor of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had iſſue, 1. John, born September 25, 1767; 2. Mary-Alicia-Charlotte, born October 28, 1768; 3. Herbert Windſor, born May 6, 1770; 4. Charlotte, born July 16, 1771; 5. James-Evelyn, born May 7, 1773; 6. Elizabeth, born at Luton, July 12, 1774, who died the next day, and was buried in Luton church; 7. Charles, born July 18, 1775; 8. Henry, born June 5, 1777; 9. William, born November 18, 1778; and 10. George, born at Turin, March 1, 1780 (b).

Lord HAWKE.

P. 333. — Edward, firſt Lord Hawke, died at Sunbury in the county of Middleſex, October 17, 1781; and was buried at North Stoneham in Hampſhire, being ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

MARTIN-BLADEN, *the preſent Lord*, born at Lymington, in the county of Southampton, April 20, 1744, and, being bred to the law, was admitted to the degrees of Barriſter, and LL.D. His Lordſhip was married at St. George's Hanover Square, on February 6, 1771, to Caſſandra, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, of Ambroſ-

(a) London Gazette.

(b) From the ſed gree entered in the Houſe of Lords, and the information of Lady Cardiff.

den in the county of Oxford, Bart. by whom he has had iſſue, 1. Caſſandra-Julia, born January 16, 1772; 2. Edward, born May 3, 1774; 3. Martin-Bladen-Edward, born April 16, 1777; 4. Catharine, born December 10, 1779, and died March 3, 1780; and 5. a daughter, born March 13, 1783.

Lord AMHERST.

P. 341 — General Amherſt died May 13, 1781, and was buried at Seven Oaks in Kent, where an handſome monument is erected to the memory of him and his brother the Admiral, on which are theſe inſcriptions,

Near this place are depoſited
the remains of
JOHN AMHERST, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue ſquadron,
of HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET:
And of
Lieutenant-General WILLIAM AMHERST,
Colonel of the 32d Regiment of Foot,
Lieutenant-Governor of St. JOHN'S,
And Adjutant General of his MAJESTY'S FORCES:
Two of the Sons,
Of JEFFERY AMHERST, Eſq; of BROOK'S PLACE in this pariſh,
By ELIZABETH his Wife.
They entered early into the Military Line,
And ſerved with ardour, in their Country's Cauſe.
The Rank they obtained, by their Sovereign's Favor,
Proved the Merit of their Public Services,
And was equally their Honor and Reward:
Univerſally eſteemed when living,
Their Death is ſincerely lamented.
In Memory
Of the unvariable and mutual Affection of theſe Brothers,
JEFFERY LORD AMHERST
Cauſed this Monument to be erected,
1781.

On a Vaſe at top,

JOHN AMHERST died 14th February, 1778,
Aged 59.

WIL-

WILLIAM AMHERST died May 13th, 1781,
Aged 49;
And left two children,
WILLIAM-PITT, born January 14th, 1773;
And ELIZBETH-FRANCES, born January 23, 1774.

P. 342. — Lord Amherſt is now Colonel of the ſecond troop of Horſe Guards.

Lord BROWNLOW.

P. 350. — His Lordſhip's grandmother, Ann, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart. widow of Sir Richard Cuſt, Bart. died Dec. 29, 1779.
His Lordſhip's Uncle, Richard, Dean of Lincoln, died 16 Oct. 1783, and was buried at Bolton.

P. 353. — His Lordſhip has iſſue, by his ſecond Lady, 1. Frances, born October 3, 1776; 2. John, born Auguſt 19, 1779; 3. Henry, born September 20, 1780; and 4. Elizabeth, born June 29, 1782.

His Lordſhip's ſupporters ſhould be collared, paly wavy of 6 Argent and Azure.

Lord RIVERS.

P. 361. — His Lordſhip, on May 13, 1780, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, which he reſigned, on being made one of the Lords of his Majeſty's bedchamber, on April 6, 1782. He is likewiſe Colonel of the Dorſetſhire militia, and LL.D.

Lord HARROWBY.

P. 362. — His Lordſhip was married, January 22, 1762, at Lambeth, in the county of Surry, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the right Reverend Richard Terrick, D.D. Biſhop of London, by whom he hath had iſſue ſix ſons; 1. Dudley, born December 22, 1762; 2. Henry,

Henry, born November 22, 1763, and died an infant; 3. Richard, born July 5, 1766; 4. Nathaniel, born Auguſt 12, 1770, who died an infant, and was buried at Shiplake in Oxfordſhire; 5. Nathaniel, born 7 June, 1775, died March 13, 1776, and was buried in South Audley chapel; 6. Henry, born July 22, 1777; alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, born November 22, 1767; and Ann, born Nov. 1, 1779.

Lord FOLEY.

P. 367. l. 37. Dr. Robert Foley, Dean of Worceſter, died there January 8, 1782.

P. 361. — Henrietta, Lady Foley, died in child-bed, January 2, 1781, and was buried at Whitley, leaving iſſue, three ſons; William-Thomas, born February 20, 1778; Charles, born April 1, 1779, and Thomas, born December 22, 1780; alſo one daughter, Carolina-Georgina-Henrietta, born March 23, 1777.

Lord Foley, was appointed one of the joint Poſt-maſters-general on April 11, 1783.

Andrew Foley, Eſq; his Lordſhip's brother, has iſſue, one ſon, Thomas, born July 19, 1778, and four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1774; Grace-Mary, born May 1, 1776; Harriet-Mary, born April 4, 1777, and Anna-Maria, born March 7, 1781.

Lord THURLOW.

P. 372. — His Lordſhip reſigned the office of Lord High Chancellor in March 1783, and was re-appointed to that high office, December 23, following.

Dr. Thomas Thurlow, brother to Lord Thurlow, promoted to the Biſhoprick of Lincoln, in May 1779, and was inſtalled Dean of St. Paul's, on March 23, 1782.

John Thurlow, Eſq; Alderman (and ſometime Mayor) of Norwich, and brother to Lord Thurlow,

Osborne Baron Conyers.

Thurlow, died at Norwich, March 4, 1782. He had iſſue a ſon, Edward, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Joſepha.

Baroneſs CLINTON *and* SAY.

P. 376. — Her Ladyſhip died January 16, 1781; whereby thoſe Baronies deſcended to her only ſon, George the preſent Earl of Orford.

Baroneſs CONIERS.

P. 416. — Her Ladyſhip's marriage with the Marquis of Carmarthen being diſſolved by an act of Parliament, which received the royal aſſent, May 31, 1779, ſhe was re-married on the 9th of the following month to John Byron, Eſq; (a) eldeſt ſon of Admiral John Byron, by whom ſhe had iſſue four daughters; 1. Sophia Georgina, who died an infant; 2. and 3. both dead born; and 4. Auguſta Maria, born January 26, 1783; her Ladyſhip died January 27, 1784, aged 29 years, 3 months and 14 days (b), and was buried at Hornby in Yorkſhire, being ſucceeded in the barony by the eldeſt ſon of the firſt venter,

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK OSBORNE, *now Baron Coniers*, born July 21, 1775.

TITLE.] George-William-Frederick, Baron Coniers.

CREATION.] Baron Coniers, originally by writ in 1506, 22 Hen. VII.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth, quarterly ermine and Azure a Croſs, Or, with a label upon a label for difference, for Oſborne; ſecond and third, Azure, three cinquefoils between nine croſslets, Argent, for Darcy.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Tyger ſtatant, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter, a Tyger Argent; on the ſiniſter, a Bull Sable, armed, Or.

MOTTO.] PAX IN BELLO.

(a) Regiſter of marriages in St. George's Hanover Square.
(b) Coffin-plate.

WEDDERBURN

WEDDERBURN Lord LOUGHBOROUGH.

THE Surname of Wedderburn is local, and was firſt aſſumed by the lords or proprietors of the barony of Wedderburn, in the county of Berwick, when ſurnames became hereditary in Scotland, in the reign of King Malcolm the Third, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror.

WALTER de Wedderburn was one of the great Barons of Scotland, who ſwore fealty to King Edward the firſt of England, for the lands he poſſeſſed in the county of Berwick, as in Prynne's Ragman's Roll, ad Ann. 1296 (a).

The direct male line of the Barons of Wedderburn having terminated in an heireſs, in the reign of King Robert the Third, married to a younger ſon of the noble family of Home, that Barony has been in the poſſeſſion of their deſcendants from that period till the preſent. Several collateral deſcendants of this antient family were proprietors of lands in the county of Berwick; Willielmus de Wedderburn obtained a charter, under the great ſeal of King James the Firſt, of the lands adjoining to the barony of Blackader, dated the 20th of January 1425 (b). He is alſo mentioned in another royal charter of the ſame King, dated the 12th May, that year (c), together with Sir Thomas Hay of Yeſter, Sir Archiba'd Douglaſs of Cavers, Sheriff of Tweedale, and others; another, Guilielmus de Wedderburn, a man of conſiderable property, was adminiſtrator to his kinſman, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, during his minority. The immediate anceſtor of this family was

James Wedderburn, Eſq; deſcended in the collateral male line from the antient Barons of Wedderburn: he acquired conſiderable property in the county of Forfar, where he reſided, and had iſſue two ſons:

David, the eldeſt ſon, is mentioned in a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal of a donation (d), "ad ſuſtentationem "capellani in eccleſia de Dundee," bearing date, February 19, 1498. He died without iſſue.

JAMES, ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father, and was ſtyled ſon of James Wedderburn, merchant-burgeſs of Dundee. In the reign of King James the fourth (e); he married Janet, daughter and heireſs of David Forreſter of Nevay, Eſq; with whom he acquired a conſiderable addition to his fortune; by this Lady he had one ſon, who ſucceeded him,

(a) W. Prynne's Hiſt. of King John, Hen. III. and Edw. I. Vol. III. (b) Record of Royal Charters in the Lord Regiſters office. (c) Ibid. (d) Record aforeſaid. (e) Ibid.

JOHN

Wedderburn Lord Loughborough.

John Wedderburn, of Tofts, Esq; who got a charter, under the great seal of King James the fifth; "Johanni Wed-"derburn, filio Jacobi Wedderburn, jun. burgen. de Dundee, "inter ipsum Jacobum, et Janetam Forrester, ejus conjugem "procreat;" of lands, in the barony of Tullock Hill, and county of Forfar, dated, June 20, 1527 (a). He also obtained a part of the Lordship of Dudhope, which was confirmed to him by another royal charter from the same King, dated August 3, 1533 (b). He was a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and much in favour with King James the fifth. When Lord William Howard was sent Ambassador from England, to negociate an interview between King James and his uncle King Henry the Eighth, in the year 1530, the Queen-mother challenged his Majesty to produce three landed gentlemen, and three yeomen, to contend in archery, with six of the ambassador's retinue; the prize to the victors was an hundred crowns and a tun of wine. This John Wedderburn, together with David Wemyss of Wemyss, and David Arnot of Arnot, were the landed gentlemen, chosen by the King; they contended at Saint Andrews, and though the Englishmen acquitted themselves as excellent archers, the other party carried away the prize: this is related at length by the Scottish historian, Robert Lindsay of Pittscottie. He left issue two sons, David his heir; and John, who was bred to the church.

David Wedderburn, of Tofts, Esq; succeeded his father John. He obtained the lands of Hilltown, of Craigie in the county of Forfar, by a charter to him and Helen Lawson, his wife under the great seal dated the ninth of October 1535 (c); also the mains of Huntley in the county of Perth, by another royal charter, under the great seal of Queen Mary, dated the eighth of October 1552 (d). He lived to a great age, and died about the year 1590.

He married Helen Lawson of the family of Boghall, by whom he had two sons. 1. Alexander his heir, and, 2. James, who was bred to the church, and of whom Bishop Keith (e), gives the following account: "He studied some time at Ox-"ford (f); but Archbishop Laud's life of Doctor Heylin says, it "was at Cambridge, and perhaps he might have studied at "both these universities; in the year 1631, he became a "Prebendary of Whitekirch, in the diocese of Wells in Eng-"land; afterwards, he was Professor of Divinity at St. An-"drews; and on the first of February, 1636, was preferred to "the see of Dumblane, but in 1638, was deprived and ex-"comunicated by the Assembly at Glasgow; after this he

(a) Record prædict. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Historical Catalogues of the Bishops of Scotland, p. 190. (f) Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

" went back into England, where he died next year, (on the " 23d of September) 1639, aged 54, and was buried in the " Virgin Mary's chapel, within the cathedral church of " Canterbury, with the following inſcription on his grave " ſtone: Reverendiſſimus in Chriſto pater, Jacobus Wedder- " burn, Taoduni in Scotia natus, ſacelli Regii ibidem decanus " Dumblanenſis ſedis per annos IV Epiſcopus, antiquæ probi- " tatis & fidei magnumque ob excellentem doctrinam patriæ " ſuæ ornamentum."

It may here be proper to obſerve, that the excommunication of this worthy prelate above-mentioned was the effect of the fanatical zeal of the Preſbyterian covenanters, who ſuppreſſed the whole hierarchy in Scotland at once.

David of Tofts was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, who acquired the Barony of Kingennie in the ſhire of Angus, which was for a long time the principal ſeat of the family: he was frequently intreated to adjuſt and ſettle the differences, which happened among his neighbours, in which office he was ſo judicious and impartial, that he gave general ſatisfaction to all parties.

Being entruſted, by the town of Dundee (a), in all their principal affairs, he had frequent opportunities of waiting upon King James VI. with whom he became ſo much in favour, that he accompanied his Majeſty when he came to take poſſeſſion of the crown of England in 1603, and when he was taking leave, to return homeward, the King took a diamond ring from his finger, which he preſented to him as a token of friendſhip, which has been handed down with the property of the eſtate, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Alexander Scrymgeour Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, Eſq.

He was appointed one of the Commiſſioners on the part of Scotland, for a treaty of union with England, which did not take effect at that time.

He married (b) Helen Ramſay, daughter of the Baron of Brackmouth in the county of Fife, deſcended of the family of the Earl of Dalhouſie, by whom he had three ſons; 1. Alexander; 2. James, and 3. John: alſo three daughters; 1. Elizabeth, married firſt to John Campbell of Balyerſhee, Eſq; ſon of ——— Campbell of Crenan; and, ſecondly, to the Rev. Peter Bruce, D. D. Principal of St. Leonard's College, in St. Andrews, a ſon of the family of Fingaſk, deſcended from the houſe of Clack Mannan, chief of that antient name. By him ſhe had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Simon Mackenzie of Lochlyne, Eſq. brother of George, Earl of Seaforth,

(a) Regiſter of the town of Dundee. (b) Contracts in Archiv. Famil.

by

by whom ſhe was mother of the celebrated Lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie of Roſehaugh, Lord Advocate for Scotland, in the reign of King Charles II. who had the firſt rudiments of his education in the Baron of Kingennie's family, and was greatly attached to it: there is ſtill preſerved a letter (a) from Sir George to his couſin and brother-in-law, Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, wrote not long before his death, but without date, of which the following is an extract:

" My Lord,

" I AM forced to goe north, though ſomewhat tender, and " if anie thing aill me, I hope your Lordſhip will look to the " little childeren; I have left a depoſition of my eſtate to the " boy, and failing him, to the eldeſt laſſe, and failing her to " the other, and ane exact account of my eſtate, with a little " booke, wherein I have left memorandums anent all my " affairs; your Lordſhip may call for them from Colin. " Think me not apprehenſive but cautious in this, for really I " fear not death now in the leaſt; my thoughts are, God be " praiſed, very fully fixed upon my Maker, and I live as much " out of duty as inclination."

Second daughter, Agnes (b), married to Andrew Halliburton of Pitcur, Eſq; chief of that name, and was repreſentative of the Earl of Dirleton; 3. Magdalane, married to the Rev. Mr. William Wedderburn, Rector of Pittenween, ſon of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie, Eſq.

John, the youngeſt ſon of Alexander, firſt Baron of Kingennie, was bred to the ſtudy of phyſick, and became very eminent in his profeſſion. He was phyſician to King Charles the firſt, with whom he was in ſuch great favour, that his Majeſty not only conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, but alſo, in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervices, allowed him (by a warrant (c), under the privy ſeal, dated the 10th January, 1647-8) a penſion during life, of two thouſand pounds Scots per annum (166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ſterling); but on account of his attachment to his royal maſter, he was deprived of the benefit of this gift. He applied to his old friend the Marquis of Argyle, then at the head of the ruling faction in Scotland, who amuſed him with fair promiſes, which were never performed, as appears by the following extract of a letter to him (then in London) from his nephew, Sir Peter Wedderburn, dated at Edinburgh the 9th of June, 1649 (d).

(a) Original in the Charter Cheſt at Pitforran.
(b) Mackenzie's Works, ſub tit. Precedency, cap. 8. 66.
(c) Original in the Charter Cheſt at Pitforran. (d) Ibid.

" Mr. Barclay hath expreſſed to me a great deal of reſpect " and deſyre to ſerve you, and made me witnes to the delyverie " of yours to my Lord Argyle, who receaved it verie kindlie, " and promiſed to befriend you. As yet, the Parliament hath " not determined how to regulate the Exchequer, but after " they have nominated the commiſſioners, I ſhall proſecute it " farder, albeit I fear to no purpoſe, for all ſtrugle to make " their beſt of an evill and uncertain tyme:"

In the laſt mentioned year, when the Rev. Doctor Barwick, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, London, (who was intruſted with the management of the King's correſpondence with his friends in England,) was ſeized with a conſumption that threatened him with death. " The care of his health was wholly in- " truſted to his deareſt friend, Doctor John Wedderburn, who, " as he was formerly Phyſician to his Majeſty, ſo was he after- " wards moſt deſervedly diſtinguiſhed with the honour of knight- " hood." During all the time of this worthy divine's ſickneſs and confinement in the Tower, Sir John ſhewed great addreſs in the King's buſineſs in England, and was very inſtrumental with his Majeſty's other friends, in bringing about the Reſtoration.

Immediately after the King's return, Sir John was appointed Phyſician to his Majeſty; and having powerful intereſt in Scottiſh matters at court, the Marquiſs of Argyle applied to him and his Nephew, Sir Peter, in behalf of himſelf, by letter, dated at Edinburgh, the 11th of May, 1661, ſixteen days before his execution; of which the following is a copy (a):

" Good Maſter,

" YOUR nephew, Sir Peter, is going to London, and I " am confident he can doe very muche, if he pleas, in rela- " tion to my buſineſs; for if his Majeſtie's prejudice were " laid aſide, my accuſations otherways are the common failing " of the nation, which I do not excuſe, but deſire to ſhelter " myſelf under his Majeſtie's gratious and paternal inclination " to clemencie, whiche has covered every ſubject in all his " Majeſtie's dominions, except a few murderers of his royal " father; therefor, I expect ſo much of your favor and " kyndnes at this tym, as to receave information from my " ſonnes, and to let your nephew know how much his kynd- " neſs to me may oblige you, and though I be not able to

(a) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family.

" requyt

" requyt your kyndnes, yet I ſtill reſt confident of your favor " upen ane mer reall and antient accowmpt being

" Your old pupll, and moſt humbll ſervant,

" ARGYLE."

The following is wrote below the Marquiſes' ſubſcription, in Sir John's hand-writing.

" Powerfull order was ſent before I received this, and before " my nephew arriving, ſo that I could not middle."

King Charles IId. in reward of his faithfull ſervices, confirmed the yearly penſion ſettled on him by his royal father, by a writ under the privy ſeal very honourable to the family, dated the 28th of June 1661 (a).

He was incorporated in the univerſity of Oxford, the 9th of April, 1646 (b), by virtue of the Chancellor's letter, who writes that " he is one of his Majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary, and a gentleman of known learning, and vaſt experience." He likewiſe writes that, " he was originally a profeſſor of phi- " loſophy, in the univerſity of St. Andrew's, but that being " too narrow a place for ſo great a perſon, he left it, travelled " into various countries, and became ſo celebrated for his " great learning and ſkill in phyſick, that he was the chief " man of his country for many years, for that faculty. Af- " terwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and was " highly valued when he was in Holland with the Prince, in " 1646 and 47. At length, though his infirmities, and great " age, forced him to retire from publick practice and buſineſs, " yet his fame contracted all the Scottiſh nation to him; and " his noble hoſpitality and kindneſs to all that were learned " and virtuous, made his converſation no leſs loved than his " advice was deſired."

There is ſtill preſerved a letter to Sir John, from the Earl of Southeſk, of which the following is a copy (c); it is directed on the back; " For my right loveing and much honoured " couſin, Doctor Wedderburn, Phyſician, at London."

" Right loveing and much honoured couſin,

" OUR Merchants trade, preſentlie at London, is ſo ſmall, " that I have had difficultie enough to get exchange for theſe

(a) Original in the above Charter-cheſtof the family. (b) Wood's Faſti Oxon. Vol. II. col. 735. (c) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family.

" moneyes my ſonne took up be your aſſiſtance, at London, " before he parted from you; I have lately agreid with ane " verie honeſt merchant in yis toun, Hew Hamilton, who hes " undertaken to pay at London, theſe ſix hundreth twenty- " foure pounds Engliſh money, before the firſt of September, " to any you ſhall direct him, that will delyver back to him " my ſonnes band of the lyke ſoume; for I know not from " whom my ſonne borrowed theſe monneys: Therefore, I en- " treat you to let me or your nephew, Petter, know be your " letter, the gentlemen's name that lent my ſonne theſe " monneyes; you have been put to greater feſhrie and paynes, " be me and my ſonne, then we will be ever able to acquit; " albeit, I may confidentlie promiſe, that I ſhall ever be " willing and ready, at all occaſions, to approve myſelf,

" Your moſt affectionate, and moſt obliged

" Couſin to ſerve you,

Edin. 17 July, in haſt. " SOUTHESK."

He was a moſt munificent patron and donor to the univerſity of St. Andrew's, his *alma mater*, as appears by the following letter from the principal and profeſſors in that ſeminary of learning, addreſſed to his nephew, Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, preſerved in the Pitferran Charter-cheſt, where a formal receipt and acquittance to Sir Peter, of date at St. Leonard's colledge, St. Andrew's, the 26th of July, 1679, is likewiſe depoſited (z).

" May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

" Though the Rector of this univerſity hath, in name there- " of, acknowledged the examplar munificence of your Lord- " ſhip's moſt learned and moſt juſtlie honoured uncle, Sir John " Wedderburn, of ever worthy memory, and your Lordſhip's " ſingular juſtice and generoſity, fulfilling his pious and pru- " dent will, and the ſenſe the univerſity hath of the obliga- " tions they are under to your Lordſhip's honourable familie, " for theſe and many other reaſons; yet he hath not thereby, " either taken off or leſſened the particular obligation that lyes " upon us, to a grateful reſentment of the ſpecial favour, done " to St. Leonard's College, to which the noble donation is " made. We cannot but acknowledge it the greateſt of that

(z) Original in the Charter-cheſt of the family.

" nature

" nature that ever hath been made by any man, to any col-
" ledge in the kingdome; and yet we muſt, in juſtice to him,
" ſay, that we have no more but himſelf, reſtored with this
" diſadvantage, that colledge now only poſſeſſeth in many dead
" volumes, what it enjoyed in one living man; when, he in
" his younger years adorned his profeſſion therein, by his ſingu-
" lar learning, pietie, prudence, and his other eminent endow-
" ments whereby he was alſo an ornament to this univerſitie,
" as he hath ever ſince been an honour to his country. As
" he ſpent his life in making others live, ſo at his death, he
" hath not only contributed his greateſt endeavours to reſtore
" his languiſhing mother to that vigour, which may enable
" her to bring forth ſuch children as may, in ſome meaſure,
" reſemble him; but alſo given ſo great an example, as (we
" wiſh) may be as much imitated, as this admired; for which,
" and your Lordſhip's kindneſs and generoſitie, ſo frequentlie
" and ſignalie expreſt to our ſocietie, and particularlie in your
" Lordſhip's generous care, to make his pious endeavour ef-
" fectual, for ſo good and great a deſign; we judge ourſelves
" obliged, upon all occaſions, to make moſt honourable
" mention of him as our greateſt benefactor, and of your
" Lordſhip, as the greateſt promoter of our intereſt; and
" alſo to leave upon record, to thoſe who ſhall come after us,
" ſuch teſtimonie as may oblige this ſocietie, in all time
" comeing, to pay your Lordſhip's familie that dutiful reſpect
" which it owes to the kindeſt, the juſteſt, and moſt generous of
" their friends, as the Rector in the name of the univerſity hath;
" ſo we, for St. Leonard's Colledge, do warrand your Lordſhip
" to delyver the bookes to our well-beloved brother, Mr. David
" Anderſon, whoſe receipt of them conform to a catalogue
" ſubſcribed by your Lordſhip, ſhall be an obligation on us,
" to give your Lordſhip a diſcharge thereof when you ſhall
" be pleaſed to call for it.

" If the length of this be ane indecencie, we entreat that
" our zeal may excuſe us, and that your Lordſhip may be-
" lieve what herein is expreſt, but a very ſmall part of the
" reſentment which is due to your Lordſhip, from

" Your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, moſt

" Humble, and moſt faithful Servants,

" Alexr. Cockburn, Dr. James Weemes,
" Gilb. Crokatt, Al. Skene,
" A. Cuninoham."

There is an obligation extant holograph of his nephew, Sir Peter, dated at Gosford the 31ſt of October, 1671 (a), whereby he became bound to pay an annuity to Sir John. It recites, that, "forasmuch as it has pleaſed Sir John Wedderburn to "accept of a yearly annuitie of ſix hundred pounds ſterling, ex- "tending in Scots money to ten thouſand eight hundred merks, "to be payed yearly to the ſaid Sir John, during his life-time "at two terms in the year, by equal portions;" therefore, ſecurity is given on the barony of Gosford for the payment.

Sir John, ſometime before his death, doted to the church of Aberlady, four maſſy cups of pure ſilver, for the adminiſtration of the holy communion, and two hundred merks of money to be diſtributed among the poor of that pariſh; for all which the miniſters and elders granted their receipt and diſcharge to his nephew, Sir Peter, dated at Aberlady, the 7th of September, 1678 (b).

He died in a very advanced age, without iſſue, and left a conſiderable fortune to Sir Peter Wedderburn, ſon of his elder brother, James, hereafter mentioned.

ALEXANDER, the eldeſt ſon of Alexander, firſt Baron of Kingennie, ſucceeded to that eſtate, and became ſecond Baron, he was likewiſe appointed one of the Commiſſioners for regulating the weights and meaſures in Scotland, by virtue of an act of Parliament in 1608. He married Magdalen, daughter of John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, by whom he had a ſon and heir, Alexander, and a daughter, Marjory, married to Robert Carnegie, of Loughlands, as appears by a charter under the great ſeal (c), dated July 8, 1625. He died about the beginning of the reign of King Charles I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

ALEXANDER *Wedderburn*, third Baron of Kingennie, who married three wives; firſt ——— Fotheringham, a daughter of the Laird of Powrie, by whom he had two ſons, who died infants; ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Ramſay of Mu y, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; his third wife was (d). ——— Miln, a daughter of M.lnfield, and relict of Ma or Lindſay, by whom he had a daughter, Magdalen, the wife of John Scrimgeour of Kirkton.

He purchaſed the lands and barony of Eaſter-Powrie, and obtained a charter under the great ſeal from King Charles II. (e). "*Alexandro Wedderburn, ſeniora de Kingennie, terrarum Baroniæ de Eſter Powrie, &c.*" dated, January 19, 1663, after which he ſurvived ſome years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

(a) Original in the Charter-cheſt of the family. (b) Ibid. (c) Chart. in Publ. Archiv. (d) Peerage of Scotland. (e) Chart. in Publ. Archiv.

ALEX-

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, fourth Baron of Kingennie, who married in his father's life-time to his couſin Griſel, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackneſs, by whom he had a daughter, Rachel, married to Gilbert Stewart of Stenton, and one ſon,

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, fifth Baron of Kingennie, who in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne obtained a charter under the great ſeal, erecting all his land (de novo) into a barony, to be called the barony of Wedderburn in all times coming, whereupon he was afterwards denominated Wedderburn of that ilk: he married Griſel Garden, a daughter of the Laird of Laten, in Angus, by whom he had an only ſon David, his heir, and one daughter, Griſel, who, upon the death of her brother, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and became heir of the line of Wedderburn of Kingennie. The ſaid

DAVID WEDDERBURN, of that ilk, dying unmarried, in him ended the whole male line of Alexander, eldeſt ſon of Kingennie; and the repreſentation in the next male line devolved upon the deſcendants of,

JAMES Wedderburn, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Alexander, firſt Baron of Kingennie, who obtained in patrimony the lands of Blackneſs in the county of Forfar, which continued to be the chief title of the elder branch of the family. He married Margaret, daughter of James Goldman, Eſq; of the family of Sandford, of Engliſh deſcent, (whoſe other daughter was married to John Sinclair of Brims, Eſq; great grand father's father of the preſent John Sinclair, of Tilbſter, Eſq; member of Parliament for Caithneſs); with this lady, he got a great portion in money, and had by her two ſons, Alexander and Peter.

ALEXANDER, the eldeſt ſon, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and his grandſon, Sir John Wedderburn of Blackneſs, was created a Baronet of Scotland to him, "et "heredes ejus maſculos in perpetuum;" dated the 9th of Auguſt 1704 (a), whoſe family enjoying a conſiderable fortune in the county of Forfar, and in Jamaica, is ſtill repreſented in the male line.

Sir PETER Wedderburn, the ſecond ſon, acquired the Barony of Gosford in the county of Mid Lothian, by diſpoſition from Sir Alexander Auchmutie of Gosford, Knight, dated the third of January 1658-9 (b), which was reſigned by the ſaid Sir Alexander, into the hands of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, by notorial inſtrument, dated the 28th of that month (c), who granted the ſame to Sir Peter, by a charter dated the

(a) Record of patents in the Lord Regiſter's Office. (b) Original in the Charter Cheſt of Pettarran. (c) Ibid.

ſecond of March following, to which is appendant the great ſeal of his father Oliver (a), and he was veſted and ſeized therein by an inſtrument of ſaſine, dated the 14th of that month (b).

Sir Peter was bred to the ſtudy of the law, and became one of the moſt eminent in his profeſſion. His attachment to his Sovereign, in the worſt of times, was ſteady and inviolable; and his abilities at the bar were ſo conſpicuous, that in the courſe of a few years practice he acquired a very handſome fortune.

He received the honour of knighthood, ſoon after the Reſtoration, as a reward for his loyalty, and was appointed ſole clerk of the Privy Council of Scotland, and Keeper of the Signet during life, with power to him to appoint his own deputy, or deputies at his pleaſure, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of that kingdom, dated the 28th of Auguſt 1660 (c).

He purchaſed from Walter, Lord Torphichen, the lands of Lochhill, in the Barony of Ballincreiff, and county of Eaſt Lothian, and obtained a diſpoſition thereto dated the firſt of Auguſt. 1661 (d). He afterwards obtained an act of Parliament, dated the 10th July, 1662 (e), diſſolving theſe lands from the barony of Ballincrieff, and erecting them into a ſeparate barony, which was confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal, dated the 4th of June, 1663 (f).

He likewiſe purchaſed from Sir Thomas Hamilton of Redhouſe, the lands of Standelane in the ſame county, with the corn milns thereon, and heretable office of Bailliary thereof, which were made over to him by diſpoſition, dated the ſecond of December 1662 (g), and he obtained a charter, under the great ſeal, dated the 7th of September 1663 (h), and was veſted and ſeiſed therein, by an inſtrument of ſaſine, dated the third of November, that year (i).

His next purchaſe was the town and lands, commonly called the Weſt Mains of Ballincreiff, with the corn miln, mill lands, and multure thereof; the priviledge of paſturing belonging thereto, the tack of the tythes and annuity thereof; all which he acquired by diſpoſition, from Patrick, Lord Elibank, with conſent of his curators, dated the 29th of July 1663 (k), which was confirmed to him by a deed of ratification from his Lordſhip, after arriving at the years of majority, dated the third of June, 1672 (l); and he obtained a charter of theſe lands, with the heritable office of bailliary, by royal charter,

(a) Original in the Charter Cheſt of Pitfarran. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Unprinted acts, Statute book. (f) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family. (g) Ibid. (h) Recorded in the Lord Regiſter's Office. (i) Ibid. (k) In the Charter Cheſt of the family. (l) Ibid.

under

under the great ſeal, dated the ſeventh of September, that year (a).

He alſo purchaſed the lands of Eaſter Spittal, Red-Spittal, Weſter-Spittal, Biſſetlies, and Coats, all in the above-mentioned county, from the ſaid Sir Thomas Hamilton, Dame Helen Richardſon, and Dame Magdalane Stewart; and obtained a confirmation of theſe great acquiſitions, by a royal charter, under the great ſeal, dated the ſecond of Auguſt, 1667 (b), on which he was veſted and ſeized by an inſtrument of ſaſine, dated the 24th of November, 1671 (c).

He afterwards purchaſed the lands of Myreton in the ſame county, with the corn milns thereof, which were made over to him, by diſpoſition, from Mr. John Elies, of Elieſlown, Advocate, dated the 30th July 1667 (d), on which he procured a charter under the great ſeal, dated the ſecond of Auguſt, that year (e); and was veſted and ſeized therein, by an inſtrument of ſaſine of the laſt-mentioned date.

Sir Peter, on account of his great abilities and knowledge of the law, was appointed one of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, by a royal commiſſion under the great ſeal, and took his ſeat on that bench, on the 17th of July, 1668 (f); the reſpect ſhewn to him by the other Lords was ſo great, that when the preſident, Lord Stair, went to London, he was unanimouſly choſen Vice-preſident, in preference to ſeveral that were his ſeniors on that bench (g).

He drew up deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, or reports from the firſt of June, 1668, till the end of July, 1677 (h).

The learned Sir George Mackenzie, the Lord Advocate has given us the following amiable character of him when a a Counſellor at law (i). "Wedderburnus morum probitate, "judices clienti conciliat, dicendique ſua vitate cos corrum-"pere potuiſſet vi voluiſſet nihil autem ille in facto niſi quod "quod verum, nec in jure niſi quod juſtum, pathetice urgebat "Ciceronis lectione, ſemper incumbebat unde illi dicendi ge-"nus uniforme et flex animum, ex junioribus tamen nullus "illum imitari poterat ſicut ille Ciceronem: eloquium ma-"teriam actio eloquium decorabat fumaque fugientem proſe-"quebatur."

Sir Peter's eminent abilities procured him the reſpect and confidence of the firſt characters, for rank and influence, in his time, as appears from his correſpondence, preſerved in the Charter Cheſt of Pitferrane, from which we will take the li-

(a) Recorded in the Lord Regiſter's Office. (b) Diſpoſitions in the Charter Cheſt of the family. (c) In the above-mentioned Charter Cheſt. (d) Ibid. (e) Ibid. (f) Lord Haile's Catalogue of the Court of Seſſion. (g) Ibid. (h) Preſerved in MS. in the Advocate's Library. (i) Mackenzie's Works.

berty

berty of giving ſome extracts from a few of the originals, which are too numerous to be copied in this account: the Dukes of Rothes and Lauderdale were his intimates. When the laſt-mentioned peer engaged in the detection of the evil government of the Earl of Middleton in Scotland, he was greatly aſſiſted by Sir Peter. In a letter dated at Whitehall, the 19th of February 1662 (a), he writes;

"I ſhall heartily wiſh the ſalt maſters good luck in their "addreſs, which is entruſted to the management of the Earl of "Middleton, ſince it cannot miſcarry *in ſo good a hand.* Such "publick truſts *ſhall not be envyed by me*, who am *not yet in-* "*capacitated* by my moſt gracious maſter, and who am,

"Sir,

"Your affectionate ſervant,

"LAUDERDALE."

And in another, dated the 21ſt of the ſame month (b), he writes,

"Yeſterday, I received your's of the 14th of this month, "and did immediately acquaint his Majeſtie with it; I will not "anticipate his Majeſties ſenſe of it. He will, in good time, "make his pleaſure known; in the mean time, I pray you "fail not to ſend me, *under your hand*, the true copies of that "act of council for ſtopping the proclamation (c), and ſend it "by the next poſt; and hereafter in buſineſs of conſequence, "ſend me over the extract of ſuch acts of importance. This, "in my opinion, will prove of conſequence to ſomebody: I "am no prophet, but am your affectionate friend to ſerve "you,

"LAUDERDAILL."

"*P. S.* If you did enter in the council books the Earl of "Middleton's letter, or any part of it, ſend me the extract of "that alſo."

Although Sir Peter's loyalty, and attachment to the principles of the government in church and ſtate, eſtabliſhed in the firſt Scots Parliament, after the Reſtoration were conſpicuous, yet he

(a) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family. (b) Ibid.
(c) Which Act of Council was procured by the Earl of Middleton, and was the cauſe of his overthrow.

frequently

frequently indulged his humanity, by employing the influence he had acquired with thoſe in power, for the relief of ſuch as appeared to be deſerving of clemency; and among other inſtances which might be given, we ſhall mention his application to his friend the Duke of Rothes, in behalf of Meſſrs. Hamilton, Hutchiſon, and Smith, Miniſters of Edinburgh, who were ſilenced by the Parliament in September 1662 (a), and arraigned before the Privy Council, for diſobedience to their ordinary, contrary to law; to which the Duke returned the following letter, dated London, the 4th of December, that year (b).

" Honoured Sir,

" I ſent away an fleeing pacquet with theſe three gentle-
" men's remiſſion yeſterday, and in caſe any inconveniencie
" befall it by the way, I have given you this advertiſement,
" that you may intimate the ſame to the Council; that if it
" came not before the 12th inſtant, the Counſell may prevent
" any prejudice that may occur thereupon to theſe gentlemen,
" by granting them a longer time: You will, no queſtion,
" conclude me a horible ſpendthrift, when you know that my
" money is ſo neir an end, as that I ſhall deſire you may write
" to Mr. Wilkie to advance me money as I call for it; and as
" I receive it, I ſhall take care, that on a week's ſight, it ſhall
" be delivered in Scotland to you, or whom ye ſhall appoint;
" I ſhall not be ſatisfied to have the exchange ſo cheap as I had
" the laſt, for I find it now runs higher; I have no news, and
" I am ſure it is none to tell you, that I am unchangeably
" your's,

" ROTHES."

Sir Peter obtained a charter under the great ſeal, containing an entail. " *Domino Petro Wedderburn de Gosford, uni ſena-*
" *torum Collegii Juſticiæ, et Johanni Wedderburn, ejus filio natu*
" *maximo et haeredibus ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. Petro*
" *Wedderburn, filio ſecundo, genito et haeredibus maſculis; quibus*
" *deficien. Alexandro Wedderburn filio tertio genito,* decimarum
" rectoriarum et vicariarum eccleſiae de Innerwick," in the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington, dated the 25th of February, 1670 (c).

He afterwards obtained another royal charter of lands, and Barony of Thorntown, in the laſt mentioned county, to him-

(a) Cruikſhank's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 131. 8vo.
(b) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family.
(c) Recorded in the Lord Regiſter's Office.

ſelf

ſelf and his ſons, in the order above-mentioned, dated the 11th of July, in the ſame year; and another of the Barony of Innerwick, lying in the above-mentioned counties, to the ſame ſeries of heirs, dated the 13th of January 1671 (a).

The following letter, relating to an important concern of the family of Montroſe, as it brings to light a curious hiſtorical circumſtance, ſhews likewiſe the high eſteem in which Sir Peter's knowledge and abilities were held: It is addreſſed, "For my Lord Gosford.

"My Lord, "*Glaſgow, Sept.* 9, 1673 (b).

"Beſides the many proofſs I have had of your Lordſhip's "kindneſs and favour to me in all my affairs, it was amongſt "my mother's laſt commands to me, to depend upon your ad- "vyce in all my concernments, which made me to preſume to "give your Lordſhip this trouble to crave your aſſiſtance and opi- "nion in a particular of my concern, which is lyke to trouble "me at this time. I am called for the annuity of the friends of "my little fortune, by the Lord Loudon, for the year 1628, "and forward till now, and that not onlie for the lands I now "poſſeſs, but for all which then belonged to our family, "which is like to draw deep upon me. This I repreſented to "the Duke of Lauderdale, and entreated that he would inter- "poſe with his Majeſtie, that by his royal bountie, I might be "diſcharged of the incumbrance, for the reaſons contained in "the information herewith ſent to your Lordſhip. By his re- "tyrne, I am deſired to adviſe, what can be done in law, by "the King, as the caſe now ſtands, to clear me of it? and he "hes promiſed to get it expede; and albeit, it be now out of "your Lordſhip's way, in the ſtation you are in, to adviſe "caſes of that nature; yet ſince the buſineſs is before the Ex- "chequer, and not before the Lords of Council and Seſſion, "and that I am confident of your Lordſhip's good affectione "to me and my intereſts; I have adventured to intreat for "your Lordſhip's opinion in it, in ſuch form as you would "adviſe me to return it to the Duke, and your favour "in this, amongſt many other kindneſſes, ſhall infinitely "oblige,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordſhip's humble ſervant,

"MONTROSE."

(a) Theſe two Charters are recorded in the Lord Regiſter's Office.
(b) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family.

James

James, third Earl of Salisbury, who was heir of line, by his mother, to the Earl of Dirleton, whose fortune in Scotland (a) was contiguous to that of Sir Peter, entrusted him with the whole management of his affairs in that county. In one of his letters, he writes (b)

" My Lord,

" I HAVE received your letter, with an answer to those ob-
" jections I made, and shall now signe the writings very
" speedily; I thought fit to give you this notice, and do assure
" you, I have had so long a knowledge of your integrity and
" kindness to me and my affairs; I must always own that you
" have been my friend, and I beg your Lordship to believe,
" that I am,

" My Lord,

" Your faithful humble servant,

" SALISBURY."

Some differences having arisen between John, first Marquis of Tweedale, and his brother William Hay of Drumelhier, concerning the patrimony of the latter, the whole matter in dispute was referred to the arbitration of Sir Peter, as appears by the following extract of a letter from the Marquis, dated at Yester, the 5th of April 1675 (c).

" My Lord,

" I DO most heartily thank your Lordship, for condescend-
" ing to be an arbiter for my brother, in that affair between
" him and me: it could have come in no hand more friendlie
" to us both, and wish my hope of bringing it to a conclusion,
" which I apprehend will be difficult enough, in regard I see
" differences encrease not without unhandsome dealing on his
" part, as in the reply he made to my answers to his claim,
" and the inconveniencies of not settling, do likewise grow;
" for I fear some parts of that land, which was settled upon
" him, in satisfaction of the obligement in his mother's con-
" tract of marriage, may fall wast this year, and some of the
" tenants prove insolvent, there being none to look after them,
" for I have not, since Whitsunday 73, the tearme after he

(a) Dugdale's Baron. Vol. III. fol. 408.
(b) Original in the Charter Chest of the family.
(c) Original in the above mentioned Charter Chest.

" came

" came home, nor will I again; and at that time, I am ſure " they were as good tennants, and as little reſting by them as " any in the South of Scotland. But he is ſo bent upon a de- " ſine to over-reach me, that I doubt he may wrong himſelf; " and my advice being to ſmall purpoſe to him, as affairs ſtand " betwixt us. I intendit to have waited on your Lordſhip, " but I am now making haſt to Tweedale, and ſhall not have " the happineſs to ſee you till my return; but my ſtay there " ſhall not be long, and I am,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

" TWEEDALE."

Sir Peter had the good fortune to ſettle this diſagreeable difference, to the ſatisfaction of both parties, and ſhortly thereafter he was called by his friend the Earl of Roxburgh, as appears by the following copy (²) of his Lordſhip's latter, to determine a diſpute between him and the Marquis of Tweedale, which he likewiſe happily accompliſhed to their mutual ſatisfaction.

Keiſo, 28th *May* 1675.

" My Lord,

" I HAD not the good fortune to ſee you, when I was laſt " at your houſe, where I reſolved to have given you the trouble " that now I offer you, by this earneſtly deſyring, that you " may do me the favour to be preſent at a meeting, which " my Lord Tweedale and I have appointed, about my affair " with him upon Tueſday next, the firſt of June, at Edin- " burgh. My Lord, the undoubted teſtimonie of your kynd- " nes to my family makes me take this freedom, which I hope " you will pardon, from,

" My Lord,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

" ROXBURGH."

Many ſuch inſtances of the reſpect paid to Sir Peter's great judgment and abilities, might be given. His opinion generally

(²) Original in the Charter Cheſt above-mentioned.

determined

determined all differences, where the parties were willing to ſubmit to reaſon, and to avoid the tedious, expenſive, and uncertain proceſs at law; which, to the honour of modern times, is now much more quickly diſcuſſed in Scotland than formerly.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Dickſon of Hartree, Eſq; a learned Judge of the Court of Seſſions, and chief of that antient ſurname, and by this lady he had three ſons and a daughter;

1. John, his heir,
2. Peter, who ſucceeded his brother,
3. Alexander, of whom afterwards.

His only daughter, Agnes, was married to David Haliburton of Piteur, Eſq;

John Wedderburn, of Gosford, Eſq; ſucceeded his father Sir Peter. He was ſerved heir to him by retours, general and ſpecial, of date the 8th of April 1680, and was veſted and ſeized in his whole fortune, by inſtrument of ſaſine, dated the 20th May thereafter (a).

This John was a gentleman of fine accompliſhments, and was appointed a Privy Counſellor before he was twenty years of age. He had travelled much into foreign parts; and when at the court of Copenhagen, he entered into an engagement with the King of Denmark (b), a copy of which is ſtill preſerved, whereby he agreed to furniſh his Daniſh Majeſty with a regiment of his own countrymen, conſiſting of 12 companies, of 100 men each, excluſive of officers, and other neceſſary attendants, to ſerve only while peace ſubſiſted between his Britannick Majeſty and Denmark. In this agreement, the daily pay of each perſon is ſpecified; the Colonels was 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the Captains 11*s.* 8*d.* the private man's 10*d.* and the other intermediate ranks in proportion. The Daniſh Ambaſſador, at London, was to advance five pounds as the enliſting money of each man, and twelve days pay to each officer and ſoldier on their embarkation.

Before his laſt voyage to the Continent, he made a will, dated at Edinburgh, the 14th February 1668 (c), of which the following is an abſtract.

" I John Wedderburn of Gosford, being now, God willing, " goe out of this kingdome, and reſolving to make my latter " will and teſtament, recommend my ſoul and body to the " good and merciful God, and my memorie to the affection " of my kind friends; and I do nominate my well-beloved

(a) The original deeds are in the above-mentioned Charter Cheſt. (b) Ibid.
(c) Original in the Charter Cheſt of the family.

" brother,

" brother, Peter Wedderburn, and failling him, my third " brother, Alexander Wedderburn, my only executore; and I " nominate my ſaid executore, alſo tutore to David Wedderburn " my natural ſon, and recommend the ſaid David, to choice " him to be his curatore, or anie other whom he ſall adviſe " him. Item, I ordain my ſaid executor to pay ye ſoume " of one thouſand merks Scots, to be ſecured upon bond, qrof " (whereof) the rent to be payable to the widow and orphants, " and decayed tennents of myn awne lands;—and—I—declaire, " that this nomination—is with the burdene of all debts heret- " able and moveable, dew, or which fall to be found dew, by " the deceiſt Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, my father and " me, and of all deeds preſtable, by my ſaid fathers, or done " or to be done by me."

This gentleman was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt near Calais, on the 26th of May 1688, and his corpſe being brought to Scotland, was buried in the pariſh church of Aberlady, on the 9th of July following, at which mournful occaſion a pathetic funeral ſermon was preached by the pariſh miniſter (a), from theſe words: " For here we have no continuing city, but we " ſeek one to come;" in which his character is thus ſummed up:

" In his death, the King has loſt a moſt faithful and moſt " uſeful ſubject; his country an eminent patriot, his relations " their great glory, his pariſh, and miniſters, their tutelar, " the poor their father, and all of us our beſt friend."

The following inſcription was engraved on his monument.

" In Joannem Wedderburnum,
" Gosfordii Dominum.
" Qui naufragio periit prope littus Caleleriſe,
26to Maii, A. C. MDCLXXXVIII.
" Occidit heu multis! quam multis! flebilis atqui
" Flebilior nulli quam mihi! vah! miſero.
" Vir Civiſque bonus, rigidi Sectator honeſti
" Grande decus patriae, laus columenque ſuae.
" Omnigena virtute micans Ars quam docet aut Mars
" Fautorem defleat Arſque Mavorſque ſuum."

Having never married, he was ſucceeded by his next brother, PETER WEDDERBURN, born anno 1660, who was ſerved heir to him by a ſpecial retour, dated the 11th of October 1688 (b), during the life-time of his brother, he went into the army, and was appointed ſecond Lieutenant of Captain Ogilvie's

(a) Charter Cheſt of the family. (b) Ibid.

company

company in the royal regiment of foot, commanded by George Earl of Dumbarton, by commiſſion, dated the 26th of March 1686 (a). He was afterwards advanced to the rank of Captain of grenadiers in the ſame regiment, by commiſſion, dated the 20th of September 1688 (b); and, being a perſon of great probity and judgment, he was member of the Parliaments of Scotland, from the Revolution till the Union. He was created a Baronet of Scotland, by patent under the great ſeal, dated the 30th of December 1697 (c), with remainder, "hæredibus maſculis de "ejus corpore."

He married Dame Janet Halket heireſs of Pitferrane, the eldeſt daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferrane, Baronet, and his Lady Janet, only daughter of Sir Patrick Murray, of Pildennis, Knight, ſecond ſon of Sir William Murray of Clermont Baronet, and, agreeable to the entail of the barony of Pitferrane, aſſumed the name of Halket.

Sir Peter made an entail of his eſtate of Gosford of date the 9th of September 1706 (d), whereby he ſettled it on his ſecond and younger ſons, and their heirs, male or female; and, in default of iſſue, to his daughters and their heirs, male or female; which failing, to his brother Alexander, and his heirs, male or female; which failing, to his ſiſter Agnes, relict of David Haliburton, of Piteur, and her heirs, male or female; which failing, to Sir Alexander Wedderburn, of Blackneſs, and his heirs, male or female; the eldeſt daughter, or heir female, always ſucceeding to the above eſtate, without diviſion. Of the ſame date, was the eſtate of Pittirran, entailed upon his eldeſt ſon, with remainder to his other children ſucceſſively.

He alſo executed a bond to the Kirk Seſſion of Aberlady, for 1600 merks, the intereſt whereof to be paid to the poor in the barony of Gosford; and, failing thereof, to the poor of the pariſh of Aberlady. This bond is recorded in the county regiſter, and an extract in the hands of the Kirk Seſſion of Aberlady.

By the heireſs of Pitferran, Sir Peter had five ſons and four daughters, viz

1. Sir Peter Wedderburn, Bart. his heir, who afterwards took the name of Halket of Pitferran, who roſe to the rank of Colonel in the army, and was killed in the ſervice of his country, in that fatal action under General Braddock in North America, the 9th of July 1755, leaving iſſue by his wife, Lady Emilia Steuart, daughter of Francis Earl of Murray;

(a) Charter Cheſt of the family. (b) Ibid.
(c) The original patent in the ſaid Charter Cheſt.
(d) Recorded in the Lord Regiſter's Office, and an abſtract in the Charter Cheſt above-mentioned.

three ſons; 1. Peter; 2. Francis; 3. James; all dead without iſſue.

2. Charles, of whom afterwards.

3. James, who died unmarried.

4. Alexander, who acquired the eſtate of St. German's, in the county of Haddington, and married his couſin, Elizabeth, daughter of David Haliburton of Pitcur, Eſq. but died without iſſue.

5. Robert, who married Rachel daughter of John Thompſon of Charlton, Eſq. and had iſſue.

Sir Peter's daughters were;

1. Janet, married to Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, Eſq; the heir of line of the Lord Colvill of Ochiltree, and proprietor of the eſtates of that family, in the counties of Fife and Kinroſs, by whom ſhe had iſſue.

2. Agnes, who died unmarried.

3. Chriſtian, married to James Carſtairs of Kilconquhar, who afterwards took the name of James Bruce of Kinroſs, Eſq. by whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

Sir Peter died at the advanced age of eighty-ſix, in the year 1746, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate of Goſford by his ſecond ſon,

CHARLES WEDDERBURN, of Goſford, Eſq. a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Baronet, by Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Sir Charles Halket of Pitferran, Baronet, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters.

1. John, his heir.

2. Henry, who was a Captain in the Eaſt Indies, and afterwards roſe to conſiderable preferment there. He married, and had iſſue one daughter Mary, married to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Henry married, ſecondly, a daughter of John Belches, of Innermay, Eſq. but by her he had no iſſue.

3. James, an officer in the army, who died unmarried.

4. Peter, an officer in the ſervice of the States of Holland, died unmarried.

5. Charles, an officer in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, died with many others in the priſon called the Blackhole, at Calcutta.

1. Daughter, Elizabeth, died unmarried.

2. Janet, married to John Erſkine of Balgownie.

3. Mary, married to Major Charles Steuart, by whom ſhe had five ſons and one daughter.

Charles died in the year 1755, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

JOHN WEDDERBURN of Gosford, Esq. who, upon failure of issue of his uncle Sir Peter Halket of Pitferran, succeeded to that estate, agreeable to the entail above-mentioned; also to the dignity of Baronet, and afterwards resigned the estate of Gosford in favour of his immediate younger brother, Captain Henry Wedderburn. He is now designed Sir John Halket of Pitferrane, Baronet.

Sir John entered into the military profession, and was a Captain in the army. He married, 1. Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Lord Justice Clerk, and keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland, by whom he had one daughter Elizabeth.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of the honourable John Hamilton, uncle of the present Earl of Haddington, by whom he has six sons and seven daughters:

1. Charles his heir, a Lieutenant in the 21st regiment of dragoons.
2. Peter, an officer in the royal navy.
3. John.
4. Henry.
5. Alexander.
6. Thomas.

1. Daughter, Margaret.
2. Mary.
3. Janet.
4. Amelia.
5. Catherine.
6. Shalto-Charlotte.
7. Helen.

We now return to

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq; third son of the above-mentioned Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, who got a very considerable patrimony from his father. He was bred to the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate. Being a man of extensive knowledge and abilities, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenues and excise for Scotland; which office he enjoyed as long as he lived.

By Mary, his wife, daughter of James Daes of Coldingknows, Esq; in the county of Berwick, and Advocate, by Margaret relict of Alexander Haliburton of Newmain's, Esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Kerr, of Cavers, he had one son and two daughters. He was succeeded by his only son,

PETER WEDDERBURN of Chesterhall, Esq; who studied the law, and entered Advocate. To him, with great justice, may be applied, the amiable character given to his grandfather,

Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, by Sir George Mackenzie, as before noticed. After several years practice at the bar, he was, by a royal commission, appointed a senator of the College of Justice, and was admitted to a seat on that bench, under the title of Lord Chesterhall, the 24th of July 1755.

He married Janet, Daughter of Colonel ——— Ogilvie, descended from the family of the Earl of Airly, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Alexander, now Lord Loughborough.

2. David, a Colonel in the Army, was killed in the service of his country, at the retaking of Barrock in India, in the year 1773, unmarried.

His daughter, Janet, was married to Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Baronet.

ALEXANDER, the present *Lord Loughborough*, born February 13, 1733, being bred to the law, became so eminent for his great knowledge therein, that he was called to the degree of Sergeant at law, with rank of one of his Majesty's Counsel; in January 1771, was promoted to the office of Solicitor-General, which he held till July 1778, when he was advanced to that of Attorney-General; and in 1780 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which high office he still enjoys. In the 12th Parliament of Great Britain, he represented the boroughs of Rothesay, Inverary, &c. in North Britain; at the general election in 1774, was chosen representative for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, as also for the borough of Oakhampton in Devonshire, but made his election for the latter; in 1778, he was elected for the borough of Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, and was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by letters patent, bearing date, June 14, 1780; his Lordship is also one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and was lately one of the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.

His Lordship was first married on December 31, 1767, to Betty-Ann, daughter and heir of John Dawson, of Morley, in the county of York, Esq; but her Ladyship dying, February 15, 1781, without issue, his Lordship married, July 1782, Charlotte, daughter of William the late, and sister to the present William Viscount Courtenay, but has no issue by her.

TITLE.] Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough in the county of Leicester.

CRE-

CREATION.] Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough, in the county of Leiceſter, June 14, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Argent on a Chevron, between three Roſes, gules barbed and ſeeded proper, a Fleur-de-Lis. Argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, an Eagle's head eraſed proper, and over the head a Scroll inſcribed, Illæſo lumine ſolem.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles, with wings endorſed proper, each gorged with a plain collar Argent, and thereon a Roſe, gules, barbed and ſeeded proper.

MOTTO.] ILLÆSO LUMINE SOLEM.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Mitcham in Surrey.

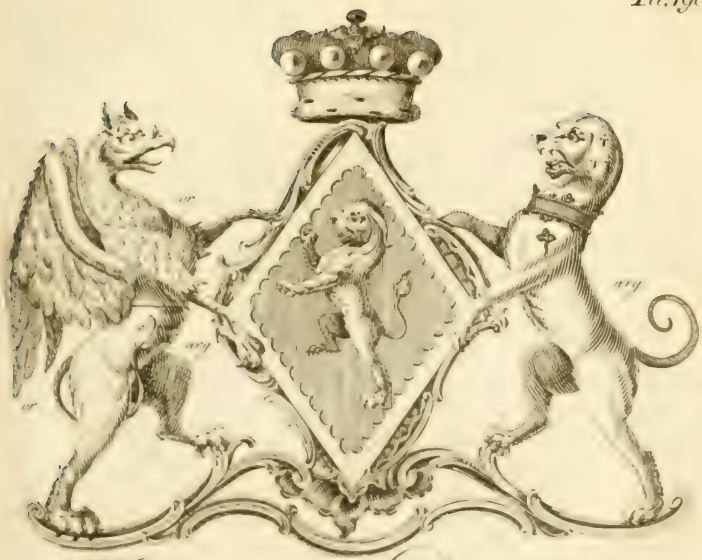
TALBOT, Baroneſs DINEVOR.

THE paternal deſcent of this Lady being fully treated of, under the title of Earl Talbot, we ſhall here only remark, that William, Earl Talbot, her Ladyſhip's father, was advanced to that dignity, to him and his heirs-male, by patent, dated March 19, 1761, 1 George III. but having no male iſſue to ſucceed to that title, his Majeſty, as a further mark of his royal favour, was graciouſly pleaſed, by other letters patent, bearing date October 17, 1780, in the twentieth year of his reign, to create him Baron Dinevor of Dinevor in the county of Caermarthen, during his natural life; and, after his deceaſe, the title of Baroneſs Dinevor, to his daughter, Cecil Rice, widow, and (after her deceaſe) the title of Baron Dinevor aforeſaid, to her heirs male, begotten and to be begotten.

Her Ladyſhip was born in July 1735, and married at Pendoylon, in the county of Glamorgan, Auguſt 16, 1756, to George Rice, of Newton, in the county of Carmarthen, Eſq; who at his deceaſe, on Auguſt 3, 1779, was Knight of the ſhire for the county of Caermarthen, Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſaid county, and Colonel of the militia thereof; alſo Treaſurer of his Majeſty's chamber, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; by whom ſhe had iſſue three ſons and three daughters, viz. 1. Henrietta-Cecilia, born September 28, 1758; 2. Lucy, born May 29, 1763, who died an infant; 3. George-Talbot Rice, born October 8, and baptiſed November 1, 1765; 4. William Rice, born April 1, 1769, and died April 20, 1780; 5. Maria, born April 5, 1773; and 6 Edward Rice, born November 19, 1776.

An illuminated pedigree of this family of Rice, drawn and atteſted by Ralph Brooke, York Herald, in the year 1600, and brought down to the preſent time, by different hands, is now in the poſſeſſion of Lady Dinevor; by which it appears; that, *Vryan Reged*, Lord of Kidwelly, Carunllou, and Yſkenen in South Wales, married Margaret La Faye (daughter of Gorobus, or Gorlois Duke of Cornwall), by whom he had iſſue, *Paſgen*, father of *Mor*, who had iſſue *Llarch*, and he had *Rhyn*, who had *Cecilt*, father of *Gurwared*, the father of *Kynbatwye*, who had *Llearch*, and he *Eynion*, the father of *Gronwey*, Lord of Kidwelly, whoſe ſon, *Rice*, Lord of Iſkenen, married Margaret, daughter and co heir of Griffin ap Kiddy,

Lord



Talbot Baroneſs Dinevor.

Lord of Gwynvey, by whom he had iſſue, *Elider ap Rice* of Iſkenen, Eſq; whoſe wife was Gladis daughter of Phillip, ſon of Bah, ſon of Gwath Voed, Lord of Eſginbrath; and by her was father to Sir *Elider ddy*, Knight of the Sepulcher; who married Cecily, daughter of Siſilt ap Llewelyn, ſon of Morithige, Lord of Cantreſelife, and had iſſue by her one daughter, Katherine, married to David Morthye, Eſq; Lord of the Caſtle of Odyn, and Fountain Gate; as alſo a ſon, *Philip* ap Elider Fitz Vryan, Eſq; who married Gladis, daughter of David Vras, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, Gwilliam and Nicholas; alſo a daughter, Criſley, wife to Richard Aubrey, and by him was mother to Walter Aubrey.

Nicholas ap Philip Fitz Vryan, Eſq; married Joan, daughter of Griffith ap Llewellin, or Voythey, Eſq; and had by her *Griffith*, ap Nicholas Fitz Vryan, Eſq; who firſt married Mabell daughter of Meredith ap Henry Dune, and after her deceaſe took to wife Joan, daughter and heir of Jenkin ap Rice ap David, Eſq; by the latter, he had only a daughter, Mabel, who became heir to her mother, and was married to Philip Manſel, who loſt his life in the quarrel between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; but by the former he had two ſons 1. Thomas, who continued the line, and 2. Owen ap Griffith Fitz Vryan, father of Richard ap Owen, whoſe ſon was Rice ap Owen, Eſq.

Thomas ap Griffith Fitz Vryan, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Griffith, of North Wales (the lineal deſcendant, from Howell ap Griffith, Lord of Lanſadorne, the great great grandſon of Yerworth, Lord of Krickheath, in North Wales), and had iſſue by her Sir *Rice* ap Thomas Fitz Vryan, Knight, which Sir *Rice* ap Thomas adhered to Henry Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry VII.) againſt King Richard III. and was at the battle of Boſworth, where Henry being victorious, he made him a Knight Banneret, as is agreed by moſt authors, but the pedigree ſays, it was at the battle of Blackheath, and that he was a conſiderable perſon in both is certain, being mentioned as a principal commander by the beſt hiſtorians; in 21 Hen. VII. he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter; and in the next reign, we find him Captain of the light horſe at the battle of Therouenne, and the ſeige of Tournay, in 1513. Fuller, in his Worthies, ſays; "Sir Rhys ap Thomas, "of Elmalin in Carmarthenſhire, was never more than a "Knight, yet little leſs than a Prince in his native country; "to King Henry VII. on his landing with contemptible forces "at Milford Haven, Sir Rhys repaired with a conſiderable "acceſſion of choice ſoldiers, marching with them to Boſworth

" field, where he right voluntarily behaved himself. That " thrifty King, according to his cheap court of remuneration, " (rewarding Church-men with church preferment, and sword-" men with honour,) afterwards made him a Knight of the " order, and well might he give him a garter, by whose " effectual help he had recovered a crown."

This great warrior married (according to the pedigree) Eva, daughter and heir of Henry ap Gwillym Esq (a) by whom he had issue; Sir *Griffith* Rice, who was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, eldest son and heir apparent of King Henry VII. on September 17, 1501, and married Katherine, daughter of Sir John St. John, Knight, aunt to Oliver, first Lord St. John of Bletlhoe, by whom he had one daughter, Rice, married to Sir John Lutterel, Knight, and a son,

Rice ap Griffith Fitz Vryan. Esq; who married Lady Katherine Howard, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and by her (who, after his decease, was married to Henry, Lord Dawbeney, Earl of Bridgwater) had one son, Griffith, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Edward Bayton, Knight.

Griffith ap Rice Fitz Vryan, Esq; the only son, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, and had issue Walter, his heir, and two daughters, Barbara, who was wife to David Flude, and Mary, to Walter Vaughan of Grove, Esquires.

Sir *Walter* Rice Fitz Vryan of Newton, Knight, the son and heir, was living in 1600, and married (b) to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Manfell of Margam, Knight, (ancestor to the Lords Manfell of Margam), by whom he had a numerous issue, viz. four sons, and seven daughters: the sons were; 1. Henry, his heir; 2. Thomas; 3. Anthony;

(a) It seems, that he had another wife. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Thomas of Ragland, Knight, sister of the whole blood to William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, of that family, as appears by a monument in the chapel at St. Donat's in Glamorganshire, with the following inscription;

" Here lieth Thomas Stradling, Esq; son to Sir Henry Stradling, Knight, and " Elizabeth his wife (the daughter of William Thomas of Ragland, Knight, in " the county of Monmouth) who died at Cardyff, in the monastry of Preaching Fry-" ars, the 8th Day of September, in the year of our Lord 1480; whose bones, after the " dissolution of the said monastry, Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight, his grandson, caused " to be taken up, and carried to St. Donat's, and buried by his son, the 4th of June " 1557; and afterwards Sir Edward Stradling, Knight, the 5th of that name, trans-" lated the said bones out of the chancel into the chapel annexed to the said church, " in the year of our Lord 1573; after whose death, his wife was married to Sir Rees " ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, and died at Picton, in the county of Pembroke, " the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1535, and was buried at Carmar-" then, in the church of the monastry of Preaching Fryars, with the said Sir Rees ap " Thomas, her husband."

(b) Monument in Margam Church.

4. Ed-

4. Edward: the daughters were; 1. Jane, married to John Flud, of Invaire Cledoga, in com. Cardigan, Esq; 2. Eleanor; 3. Barbara; 4 Mary; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Joan, and, 7. Lettice. *Henry* Rice, Esq; the eldest son, was father of *Henry* Rice of Newton, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewys of Penmark in the same County, Knight, by whom he had two sons, Sir Edward and Walter.

Sir *Edward* Rice, Knight, the eldest son and heir, dying unmarried, the estate at Newton descended to his brother, *Walter* Rice, Esq who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Deer relict of Richard Games of Llanelly, in com. Brecon, Esq; by whom he had three sons, Griffith, his heir, Henry and Walter, who both died young; also, a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Richard Middleton of Middleton-hall, in the county of Caermarthen, Esq.

Griffith Rice of Newton, Esq; was representative for the county of Caermarthen, in the last Parliament of King William's reign, and the first four Parliaments in that of Queen Anne. He died September 26, 1729, having had issue, by Katherine his wife, who was the second daughter and co-heir of Philip Hoby of Neath Abbey in Glamorganshire, Esq; (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrel, of Shotover, in com. Oxon. Knight) two sons; 1. Edward; 2. Philip, who died young; and five daughters, viz. Elizabeth, wife to Thomas Lloyd of Ilecadnoe, Esq; Katherine, married to William Bridges, of Tibberton in com Hereford, Esq; Maria, and Albinia who died unmarried; and Arabella, who died young.

Edward Rice of Newton, Esq; the eldest son, served for the county of Caermarthen, in part of the sixth Parliament of Great-Britain, but died, (before his father) on April 5, 1727. On September 6, 1722, he was married to Lucy, daughter to John Morley Trevor of Glynd in Sussex, Esq; (by his wife, Lucy, eldest daughter of Edward Montagu, of Horton, Esq. and sister to Charles, first Earl of Halifax); by whom he had one son, *George*, who married Lady Cecil Talbot, now Baroness Dinevor; and two daughters, Lucy who is unmarried, and Katharine, who died an infant.

The arms of the Rice family, as depicted in the before-mentioned pedigree, are, 1. Argent, a Chevron sable, between three Crows proper, for Rice; 2. Sable, a Lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules, for Kyddy; 3. Azure, three Bucks heads caboshed, Or, for Gwilliam; and 4. Argent, on a Cross, Sable, five Crescents, Or, and in the dexter Chief a Spear's

head

head erect, Gules: Creſt on a wreath, a Crow proper: Motto, Secret and Hardy.

TITLE.] Cecil Rice, Baroneſs Dinevor of Dinevor, in the county of Caermarthen.

CREATION.] As above-mentioned.

ARMS.] Gules, a Lion rampant, within a Border engrailed, Or, a Creſcent for difference.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide a Griffin coward, per feſs Or and Argent, his wings addorſed, their tips downward; on the ſiniſter a Talbot, Argent, his ear Ermine, charged on the ſhoulder with a trefoil, Vert, and gorged with a collar flory counter-flory on the edges, Gules.

GAGE

Gage Lord Gage.

GAGE Lord GAGE.

THIS noble family is of Norman extraction, and derives its deſcent from (a) de Gaga or Gage, who accompanied William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, and after the conqueſt thereof was rewarded by him with large grants of lands in the Foreſt of Dean, and county of Glouceſter; adjacent to which foreſt, he fixed his reſidence, by building a ſeat at Clerenwell, otherwiſe Clurewell, in the ſame pariſh; he alſo built a large houſe in the town of Cirenceſter, where he died, and was buried in that abbey; and his poſterity remained in that county for many generations, in credit and eſteem, one whereof in the reign of Edw. III. was member of Parliament for Taviſtock, and another for Baſingſtoke in the time of Hen. IV.

The direct anceſtor of the preſent Lord Gage, was JOHN Gage, Eſq; mentioned in deeds, 9 Hen. IV. whoſe ſon JOHN married Joan, daughter and co-heir of John Sudgrove of Sudgrove in Glouceſter, who (b) in 1416, 4 Hen. V. gave to John Gage, Eſq; and Joan his wife, as alſo to John Bovey, and Alice his wife (the other daughter and co-heir of the ſaid John Sudgrove), all his lands and tenements in Muſarder and Sudgrove in the ſaid pariſh in com. Glouceſter, which Joan ſurviving her huſband, did, with John Gage her ſon, in 16 Hen. VI. (c) ſettle lands and tenements in Cirenceſter, Nether Sidington, Muſarder, and Brimſfield, in com. Glouceſter, on William, Lord Lovell, Sir William Treſham and others.

JOHN Gage (the ſon) in 32 Hen. VI. purchaſed the lands, that were John Bovey's in Cirenceſter, Muſarder, Sidington, and Brimſfield; and made a further addition to his eſtate, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clere, Eſq; Lord of the manors of Aſton-Clinton in com. Bucks, and of Offspring in Kent, ſon of Sir Philip St. Clere of Aldham St. Clere in Kent, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Lovayn, Knight, Lord of the manor of Burſlow, or Briſtow, and Hedge-court, in com. Surrey, 44. Edw. III. (d), ſiſter and heir of Nicholas de Lovayn, Lord of Penſhurſt in Kent, and widow of Richard Chamberlayn of Sherburn, in com. Oxon, Eſq. This John Gage, received the honour of knighthood, and departed this life on the 30th of September

(a) Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Vol. 3. p. 286.
(b) Ex Chart. in Stemm. hujus familiæ.
(c) Chart. 10 Aug. 16 Hen. VI. in Stemm. præd.
(d) Philpot's Villare Cantium.

26 Edw.

26 Edw. IV. leaving two ſons, William, and John anceſtor to the Gages of Ruſhton, in com. Northamp.

WILLIAM Gage, the eldeſt ſon, was thirty years old, at his father's deceaſe; he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Bolney, Eſq; and reſided at Briſtow in Surrey, as appears by his laſt will and teſtament, dated there the 14th of Feb. 1496, in 12 Hen. VII. which was proved 24th of October following (a), wherein he orders his body to be buried in the church of the Grey Friars in London, next unto the ſepulcher of William Chamberlayn, Eſq; and bequeathes to the ſaid church, for his ſepulture, there to be had, and to the intent that the brethren thereof fetch his body to the earth, and ſing a trental for his ſoul, xl s.

" He, moreover, bequeathes to the church of Briſtow in " Surrey, for his tythes forgotten, or negligently with-holden " in diſcharge of his ſoul, xx s.; to the church of St. Ellyn's in " London vi s. viii. d.; and the ſame ſum to the ladies of the " priory there, to be parted among them; as alſo the like le- " gacies to Sir John Dampſell, Sir John Lyſtre, and Sir Robert " Water, prieſts." He was likewiſe bountiful to his ſervants, and a loving huſband to his wife; for, " he bequeathes, her all " his goods, &c. after his debts are paid, and coſts of burial " diſcharged, and that ſhe ſhould, during her life, enjoy the " manors of Heyton, Sinclere, and Torring, with the appur- " tenances in Suſſex; as alſo the manors of Briſtow, and Hedge- " Court, in the county of Surrey, and have the cuſtody and " rule of John Gage, his ſon and heir, during his non-age; " on which account, ſhe ſhould receive the profits and reve- " nues of all his other manors, lands, and tenements, in the " counties of Surrey, Bucks, and Kent, ſhe finding the ſaid " John, honeſtly and competently with meat, drink and ray- " ment."

Which JOHN Gage diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very extraordinary manner, both in a military and civil capacity, and became one of the moſt famous men of the age he lived in; whoſe great ſervices are thus ſet forth in an ancient manuſcript, written by his third ſon, Robert Gage, of Haling in Surrey, viz.

" Sir John Gage, Knight, was, after his father's death, in " ward to W. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and, after his " marriage, to my mother, daughter of Sir Richard Gulde- " ford, was preferred by the ſaid Duke to King Henry VIIIth's " ſervice; and diſtinguiſhing himſelf at the ſeige of Tervon (b), " was thereupon made Captain of the caſtle of Calais (uſually

(a) Ex Regiſt. vocat. Horn. qu. 10 in Cur. Prerog. Cant.
(b) Ex inform. Hen. Gage frat. Dom. Guliel. Gage de Hengrave Bar.

2 " called

" called Guyſnes); ſhortly after, was ſent for home and " knighted, and made of the Privy Council, Vice Chamber- " lain, and Captain of the guards; few years after, for ſer- " vices done on the borders of Scotland, at his return was " made Comptroller of the Houſhold, and Chancellor of the " Dutchy of Lancaſter in one day. In a few days after, he " was made Conſtable of the Tower of London, and the next, " St. George's feaſt, Knight of the moſt noble order of the " Garter; at the winning of Bullogne (36 Hen. VIII.) he " was in joint commiſſion with Charles Duke of Suffolk, Lord " Lieutenant of his Majeſty's camp, and for ſundry ſervices " there with Sir Anthony Brown, Knight, Maſter of the " horſe, was made General-captain of the bands of horſemen. " After the death of our Sovereign Lord, King Edward VI. " at the coming of Queen Mary, was made her Lord Cham- " berlain. Thus having ſerved in all theſe roomes and offices, " truely, faithfully, and painfully, from the firſt year of the " reign of our Sovereign Lord, Hen. VIII. of famous me- " mory, unto the fifth year of Queen Mary, untouched with " any reproach, or unfaithful ſervice, at this time, being " ſeventy-ſeven years of age, he ended his life in favour with " his prince, at his own houſe, at Firle in Suſſex."

Whilſt he was Captain of Guiſnes ([a]), he performed many valiant deeds in ſkirmiſhes, &c. and in 21 Hen. VIII. had for his ſervices a grant of the wardſhip ([b]), and marriage of William Baynam, ſon and heir of John Baynman, of Clowerwall in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; and the next year, being Vice Chamberlain of the houſhold; he had a grant to him ([c]), and his heirs and aſſigns, of the manors of Boreham, Rokeland, Felton, Heldyngee, Friſton, and Exſet in com. Suſſex; (alſo the manor ([d]) of Stewton, with the appurtenances in com. Lincoln, in which year he was one of the Knights ([e]) deputed by the Parliament; who, with the two Archbiſhops, and the principal nobility and clergy of the realm, ſigned that memorable letter to Pope Clement VII. deſiring his Holineſs to comply with the King in his divorce, threatening, that if he refuſed (*conſidering the two univerſities of England, the univerſity of Paris, as well as many others in France, and what almoſt all men of learning, knowledge, and integrity, both at home and abroad, have determined to be true, and are ready to defend in their diſcourſes and writings*) they can make no other conſtruction of it, but that the care of themſelves is committed to their own hands,

([a]) Hall's Chron. Life of Hen. VIII. fol. 12; [illegible]
([b]) Bille ſignata, 6 Maij, 21 Hen. VIII.
([c]) Ibid. 12 April 22 Hen. VIII.
([d]) Ibid. 2[illegible] June. ([e]) Rymer's [illegible]

and

and that they are left to ſeek their remedy elſewhere. In 29 Hen. VIII. he was ſummoned, among thoſe of the court, to be preſent at the chriſtening of Prince Edward (a) at Hampton Court. In 31 Hen. VIII. he had, for his good ſervices (b), a grant of the manor of Acliſton in Suſſex; and the following year, being comptroller of the houſhold (c), was alſo conſtituted Conſtable of the Tower of London, with a fee of 100*l.* per ann. during his life; likewiſe, on the 22d of May, inſtalled one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter; in which year he was alſo appointed chief Steward of all the honours, caſtles, manors, &c. in com. Suſſex, forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, with power to appoint a deputy, and the ſame day and year had a grant of the Stewardſhip of all the liberties, privileges, and franchiſes of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and of all and ſingular lordſhips, manors, lands, &c. of the ſaid Archbiſhop, during the minority of Henry, Lord Bergavenny. In (d) 34 Hen. VIII. he was a principal commander in the expedition made into Scotland: and the monaſtery of Combewell, alias Comwell, with the poſſeſſions thereunto belonging, in com. Kent (e), was granted to him for his ſervices; and in the following year the King authoriſes Sir John Gage, Comptroller of his houſhold, to keep and retain, in his ſervice, from time to time, forty perſons over and above his uſual attendance (f). He was then employed as one of the Ambaſſadors for concluding a peace with Scotland (g); which was brought to an end, the firſt day of October 1542, at Newcaſtle; thereupon he was ſoon after, in two commiſſions with the Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Treaſurer; Stephen, Biſhop of Wincheſter; Thomas, Biſhop of Weſtminſter; and William, Lord St. John; the one, for redeeming and ranſoming priſoners between England and Scotland; the other, for concluding (h) a treaty of marriage between his ſon, Prince Edward and Mary, the Scotch Queen.

He was much in favour with King Henry VIII. who ſhewed his eſteem of him, in cauſing his picture to be drawn (among others his warriors and favourites) by the famous Hans Holbens, to adorn his court gallery, which yet remains in the poſſeſſion of the Crown. His Majeſty alſo left him a legacy of 200*l.* in his laſt teſtament, and therein appointed him (i), with the Earls of Arundel, Eſſex, &c. to be of the council,

(a) Strype's Memorials, Vol. II. p. 5. (b) Bille Signate, 14 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII. (c) Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 3. (d) Hall's Chron. fol. 254 b. (e) Privit. Seal, 26 April. 34 Hen. VIII. (f) Ibid. 22 Maii, 35 Hen. VIII. (g) Rymer's Fœd. tom. [illegible]. (h) Rymer's Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 732. (i) Ibid. tom. xv. p. 177.

and

and aiding and aſſiſting to his executors and his ſon, Prince Edward, for the good eſtate and proſperity of the realm.

In the 3 Edw. VI. he ſubſcribed the proclamation againſt the Duke of Somerſet, the Protector; and in the ſame reign, his ſtyle among the Knights of the Garter (a) was, *Du tres valiant Chr. Mons. John Gage, Coneſtable de la Towre de Londres, et Chr. de l'ordre de la jarritierre.*

In 1 Mary, upon Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, Sir John Gage, Lord Chamberlain (b), ſtood at Chairing Croſs with the guard, and others, to the number of a thouſand men, in order to oppoſe Wyatt's paſſing that way to the city, and ſome ſhot were exchanged between the parties; yet Wyatt proceeded to Ludgate; where, being refuſed admittance, he endeavoured to return to Weſtminſter, but at Temple bar was again attacked by ſome horſemen (who had before engaged him) and taken priſoner. In 1 and 2 Philp and Mary, his ſtyle among the Knights of the Garter, was, *Du tres valiant Meſs. John Gage Chr. du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, chamblayne de la maiſon de la royne nre ſoveraigne & Conſtable de la Tours de Londres.*

He continued to be Lord Chamberlain of the houſhold, and Conſtable of the Tower of London, till his death; and, though in a very advanced age, retained a ſound judgment to the laſt, as his teſtament ſhews, which bears date (c) the 20 Feb. 1555, and the probate therof, the 10th of June following; wherein, "He wills his body to be buried in the pariſh church of Weſt "Firle (near unto the place where his wife lieth), with ſuch "moderate funeral expences, as are uſed for perſonages of his "calling and degree; alſo, that xls. be diſtributed in alms to "poor people, that ſhall come thither, by vid. doles, and xls. "to xl. pariſhes; for the payment whereof, he orders his exe- "cutors to ſell his collar of gold, of the order of the garter; "but his blue mantle of the order he preſents to the college of "Windſor.

"He further wills; that the profits, and revenues of the "parſonage of Aſcham in com. Salop, of the yearly value of "xii. vs. ſhould be applied (except ivl. per ann. which he "gives to the Vicar) for the maintenance of a chantry in "Weſt-Firle for evermore, charging his executors to prepare "a convenient and decent place in the church for that end, "and find a prieſt to miniſter divine ſervice for evermore, and "principally for the Queen's Highneſs; and for her moſt no- "ble progenitors, heirs, and ſucceſſors, and then for him the

(a) E. Lib. MS. de vit. Mil. Gart in Muſeo Aſhmole [illegible]

(b) Stows Annals. p. 621. (c) Ex [illegible]

"ſaid

" ſaid Sir John Gage, and Philippa, his wife; his anceſtors, " and all Chriſtian ſoules; which chantry prieſt and his ſuc- " ceſſors, being obedient and ſerviceable to his heirs and ſuc- " ceſſors, ſhould have meat, drink, and lodging, in his man- " ſion houſe of Weſt Firle.

" He, moreover, wills, that the parſon of the pariſh church " of Crabhouſe in Norfolk, ſhould have the tythe of a certain " field, called Peterfield, part of the ſaid domains of Crab- " houſe; the ſaid Parſon, or Vicar, and their ſucceſſors, pray- " ing for him by name, in their pariſh church, at high maſs " time, every Sunday for evermore.

" He bequeathes many legacies to his ſervants, and appoints " Edward Gage, his ſon and heir, and John Carrell, Eſq; " executors, giving to the former all his plate, jewels, ready " money, goods, &c. in full truſt and confidence, that he " maintain and leave the ſame to John Gage his ſon, and heir " apparent; or, if he die before him, to ſuch his heir male as " ſhall enjoy his manſion houſe at Firle, that he may thereby " be able with the ſaid ſtock, furniture of his houſe, and re- " venue of his lands, to maintain, and keep hoſpitality; with- " out which ſtock and ſtore of houſhold ſtuff (a ſchedule " whereof is annexed) he fears they will be greatly hindered " in their living, and not able to furniſh his houſe without " danger of decay, the which he charges his ſaid ſon, Edward " Gage, always to provide for, and foreſee, as his truſt and " hope has always been in him."

This Sir John was buried (according to his deſire) at Weſt Firle, the 28th of April 1557; and, by the order of his ſaid ſon Edward, a goodly tomb of jaſper ſtone and marble, is erected to his memory, and thereon the effigies in full proportion, of a Knight of the Garter in armour, in his collar of SS's and George; as alſo his Lady, in the dreſs of the times, both lying on their backs, with their hands elevated; at his feet a ram; at her's the creſt of her family, and againſt them, on a braſs plate in the wall, under their arms, in a garter, is this inſcription in Roman capitals:

Hic jacet Johannes Gage preclari Ordinis Garterii miles, quondam conſtabularius Turris London: Cancellarius Ducatus Lancaſtrie, Dominus Camerarius Hoſpicii Regine Marie, ac unus de privato Concilio ejuſdem Regine; et Philipa uxor ejus, qui obierunt anno Dni. 1557.
Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

And round the verge of the tomb is as follows:

Scio

Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in noviſſimo die de terrâ ſurrecturus ſum, et rursùm circundabor pelle mea, et in carne meâ videbor Deum Salvatorem meum.

Quem viſurus ſum ego ipſe, et oculi mei conſpecturi ſunt, et non alius, repoſita eſt hæc ſpes mea in ſinu meo. Job cap. xix. ver. 25.

This Sir John Gage had, by the ſaid Philippa, his wife, who was daughter to Sir Richard Guldeford, one of the Knights of the Garter, four ſons, Edward, James, Robert, and William; likewiſe four daughters, Alice, married to Sir Anthony Browne, Knight of the Garter, (anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount Montagu), Anne, wife to John Thatcher the elder of Prieſtlhaw's in Suſſex, Eſq; —— wife of —— Jennings, and ——— married to William Baynam in Clowerwall in com. Glouc. Eſquires.

Of Edward Gage, the eldeſt, I ſhall treat hereafter; James, the ſecond ſon, was ſeated at Bentley in Suſſex, whoſe deſcendants flouriſhed alſo at Wormſley in com. Hertford: Robert Gage, the third ſon, was ſeated at Haling in Surrey, and left two ſons, Robert, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the cauſe of Mary Queen of Scots; and John Gage of Harling, Eſq; father (among others) to the famous Colonel Sir Henry Gage, Knight; who, during the rebellion in the reign of King Charles I. was Gov. of Oxford, and twice relieved Baſing houſe, fighting his way through the enemy with notable advantage, but in the end was unfortunately killed at Cullum bridge, Jan. 7, 1644, aged 47 years, being ſhot through the heart with a muſket ball: Lord Clarendon gives this character of him; "He was, in truth, a very extraordinary man, of a large and "very graceful perſon, of an honourable extraction; his grand-"father (*his great grandfather it ſhould be*) having been Knight "of the Garter: beſides his great abilities and experience as a "ſoldier, which were very eminent, he had very great part "of breeding, being a very good ſcholar in the polite parts o "learning; a great maſter in the Spaniſh and Italian tongues, "beſides the French and the Dutch, which he ſpoke in great "perfection, having ſcarce been in England in twenty years "before. He was likewiſe very conversant in courts, having "for many years been much eſteemed in that of the Arch-"Duke and Ducheſs Albert, and Iſabella at Bruſſels, which "was a great and very regular court at that time; ſo that he "deſerved to be looked upon as a wiſe and accompliſhed per-"ſon. Of this gentleman, the Lords of the Council had a "ſingular eſteem, and conſulted frequently with him, whilſt "they looked to be beſieged, and thought Oxford to be the

" more ſecure, for his being in it. The King ſuſtained a " wonderful loſs in his death, he being a man of great wiſdom " and temper, and one, among the very few ſoldiers, who made " himſelf to be univerſally loved and eſteemed." He was buried in Chriſt Church Cathedral in Oxford, being attended to the grave (a) by Prince Rupert, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Treaſurer, the Lord Chamberlain, Secretaries, Comptroller, the Lords of the Privy Council, and moſt of the nobility and gentry in Oxford, and moſt of the great commanders, with the Vice Chancellor and Mayor of Oxford, with their ſeveral trains, the Heralds at Arms, &c. with this inſcription over him (b):

P. M. S.
Hic ſitus eſt Militum Chiliarcha
Henricus Gage, Eques Auratus, Filius ac
Hæres Johannis Gage de Haling, in Agro
Surienſi Armigeri, prönepos Joh'is Gage,
Honoratiſſimi Ordinis Periſcelidis Equitis
In Belgio meruit ſupra Annos xx. in
Omni Prælio et obſidione Berghæ ad
Zomam, Bredæ, ac præcipue S. Audomari; ex
Belgio ad M Britt. Regem miſſus attulit armorum
VII. M. Miſſus cum imperio Baſtalii Ædes
Expugnavit mox Baſingianis præſidiariis
Commeatu intercluſis, Strenue, re jam
Deſparata, Suppetias tulit. Caſtrum Bamburienſe cum Northamptoniæ Comite
Liberavit, hinc Equeſtri dignitate Ornatus, hoſtes denuo Baſinga fugavit.
Jamque Gubernator Oxon. creatus, cum
Ad Culhami pontem in hoſtes jam tertio
Milites audacter duceret, plumbeâ trajectus
Glande occubuit die XI Jan. 1644.
Ætat. 47, funis ſolemni luctu proſecuti principes,
Proceres, Milites, Academici, Cives Oēs Dolorem
teſtati ex deſiderio Viri, ingenio linguar. peritiâ, gloriâ militari, pietate, fide &
Amore in principem, & patriam eminentiſſimi.
Hanc memoriæ Epitomen, poſuit illi pietas mœr. lug.q; fratris
Georgii Gage.

(a) Life of Sir Henry Gage, Knight, 4to. p. 2 . where ſee the hiſtory of the life and actions of this great man at large. (b) Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. I. p. 217.

On a ſmall ſtone under the monument:

Æterna Caducis
præpone.

The fourth ſon of Sir John, was William, who died without iſſue.

Edward Gage, before-mentioned, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir John, was made one of the Knights of the Bath by Queen Mary, in the life-time of his father. He was a pious, ſober, judicious gentleman, as appears by his laſt will made at Firle, 17 December 1566, when he was in perfect health; and he lived upwards of two years after.

By which teſtament, "He bequeaths his body to be buried "in the pariſh church of Firle, and that two-penny dole be "diſtributed to ſuch poor people as would reſort to his burial; "alſo, that his executors cauſe ſeveral ſums of money therein "named, to be given to poor houſholders of many adjoining "pariſhes.

"He further wills, that his executors provide a decent "ſtone to be laid on his good father and mother, with the "pictures of them and all their children, with theſe holy words "engraven on braſs, *credo quod redemptor meus vivit, et in no-* "*viſſimo die de terra ſurrecturus ſum, et in carne mea videbo Deum* "*ſalvatorem meum.* Likewiſe, that they provide a decent "graveſtone to lie on him and his wife; all his ſons to be "kneeling behind him, and all his daughters behind her, with "the ſame holy words to be engraven on braſs.

"He gives to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, her dwelling in "his manſion houſe at Firle, as long as ſhe remains a widow, "and leaves her the charge of bringing up all her children, "except his heir apparent." And, foraſmuch (as he words it) that God had pleaſed to ſend him a gentle and loving wife, which hath long been coupled with him; and meaning to provide as well for the better maintenance of her as for the bringing up and finding maintenance for her children, "He "leaves her ſeveral lands, all her jewells, and three chains of "gold ſhe has uſually worn; bequeathing likewiſe to his "daughters, Margery, Lucy, and Margaret, every of them "500 marks at the day of their marriage, and to his daughter "Phillippa, in conſideration of her being the eldeſt, and for "other reaſons, 500*l.* and 10*l.* yearly, for their maintenance, "till they receive it; alſo the like annuity of 10*l.* per ann. to "his ſons Anthony, Thomas, George, Edward, Richard, "John, the younger, and Robert Gage, the payment where-"of he orders out of the rents of his manors and lands in "Heighton, Firles, Hoſiers, Hollandale, Compton, Exſett, "Friſton, Lamporte, and Egington, or elſewhere in the county

" of Suſſex; as alſo his manor of Crabhouſe in Norfolk, and " his lands there; and in Weſt Dereham, or elſewhere, in the " ſaid county, except thoſe appointed to deſcend to his heir, " by courſe of inheritance; and excepting all ſuch eſtates be- " fore bequeathed to Elizabeth his wife; which ſaid manors, " after his debts, legacies, &c. are paid, he entails on John " Gage, his ſon and heir, and in default of iſſue-male on his " other ſons, according to their ſeniority, and, for lack of " ſuch iſſue of them, on James Gage, his brother; and, on " default, on Robert and William Gage, his brothers; and, " in default of iſſue-male of them, to ſuch of his ſon's " daughters, and their iſſue-male.

" The reſidue of all his goods, plate, jewels, ready money, " houſhold ſtuff, &c. he bequeaths to his eldeſt ſon, John " Gage," in full truſt and confidence, that he will maintain, preſerve, and leave the ſame to his ſon and heir, and, if he die, to the next heir-male, that God ſhall cauſe to ſucceed him and inherit his manſion houſe at Firle, as his good father left it him; and he with the like charge leaves it to ſuch heir-male; whereby he may be able, with the ſaid ſtock and furniture of his houſe and land, to maintain and keep hoſpitality, to ſerve God, his Prince, and Commonwealth; without the which ſtock, he will be greatly hindered in his living, and not like to be able to keep his houſe without great danger and decay, the which he charges his ſaid ſon, John Gage, always to provide for and foreſee, as his hope and truſt is in him. " He likewiſe wills " and requires, and in God's name charges, his ſaid ſons and " brothers, and every the heirs of their bodies, to be ſatisfied " and contented with this his laſt teſtament, and not without " great neceſſities and urgent cauſe to violate, infringe, or " break it."

This Sir Edward Gage (a) died on the 27th of December 1568, and was buried on the 19th of January following, in the family chancel in Firle church, where an altar tomb of marble and ſtone is erected to his memory, according to his requeſt; over which is a braſs tablet, fixed in the wall with this inſcription,

Hic jacet Edvardus Gage Miles, et
Uxor ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt
Anno Domini 1569 (b) Quorum animabus
Propitietur Deus.

(a) Wotton's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 511.
(b) Ibid. Vol. V. p. 387.

And

And round the verge, Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, &c.

El[illegible]h his wife was daughter of John Parker of Willingdo[illegible]x, Eſq. (by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Richard [illegible]ckhurſt in Suſſex, Knight, anceſtor to the preſe[illegible]orſet, and the Viſcount Sackville); their iſſue w[illegible] and ſix daughters, viz..

J[illegible], the eldeſt ſon and heir.

A[illegible], born 25 June 1540, and died January 31, 1567, with[illegible]ue.

T[illegible], born January 27, 1541, of whom hereafter.

G[illegible]ge,

Edward, born April 19, 1549, who married Margaret, third daughter of John Shelley, of Michael Grove, in Suſſex, Eſq; and had a daughter. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Stradling, the firſt Baronet of that family.

Richard,

John,

Robert,

Henry, born October 16, 1555.

Agnes born January 16, 1547, who being provided for in her father's life time, by marriage, on November 19, 1566, to Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Caſtle, co. Glamorgan, Eſq; (but afterwards knighted) is not mentioned in her father's will (a).

Phillippa, married to Edmund Saunder of Charlewood, in Surrey, Eſq; ſon (b) and heir of Sir Thomas Saunder of the ſame place, Knight.

Mary, born September 18, 1550, married to James Thatcher, Eſq.

Margaret, born June 5, 1552, betrothed, Nov. 17, 1569, to Anthony Kemp, Eſq.

Lucy, who is believed to have died unmarried; and

Margaret, born June 1559, and was the wife of Henry Darell, Eſq.

JOHN Gage, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, was (c) 30 years old at his father's death, and heir to fifteen manors, with divers meſſuages, lands, &c in the county of Suſſex; the manors of Burſlow, and Hedge Court in Surrey; alſo that of Crabhouſe in Norfolk, he married two wives, but, leaving no iſſue by either of them; the eſtates deſcended to his nephew John, ſon and heir of his brother Thomas. He lies buried among his anceſtors at Firle, under an altar tomb of alabaſter and marble (adjoining to that of his father), on the top whereof are the portrai-

(a) It is probable that ſhe died before her father, as ſhe is omitted in his will; as alſo, in the Saunder's pedigree, Phillippa is called the eldeſt daughter.

(b) MS. pedigree of Saunder, penes me ipſ.

(c) Cole's Eſch. vol. V. in the Britiſh Muſeum.

tures in brafs of himſelf in armour, between his two wives, in the dreſs of the times, with the before-mentioned verſe, from 25th chap. Job, underneath; and over them, againſt the wall this inſcription in Roman capitals,

Hic jacet Johanes Gage, Armiger, et duæ Uxores ejus,
Elizabetha et Margaretta, qui obierunt Anno Domini
Mileſimo quingenteſimo nonageſimo quinto.
Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

And in a niche, at the front of the tomb,

Johannes Gage, qui hic jacet, fecit hæc monumenta,
Anno Domini, 1595.

The ſaid THOMAS Gage, his brother, was born January 27, 1541, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Guldeford, Knight, and, deceaſing in the year 1590, was buried at Firle, as a grave ſtone ſhews, whereon are the figures, in braſs, of a gentleman in armour, with his wife by him; as alſo the effigies of a ſon and two daughters, infants, kneeling in a praying poſture, and underneath them this memorial:

Hic jacet Thomas Gage Armiger, et Uxor
Ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt Anno Domini
Mileſimo Quingenteſimo Nonageſimo, qui
Habuerunt unum filium, et duas filias;
Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

His two daughters were, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Pordage, Knight, and Elizabeth, to Creſſacre More of More Hall, otherwiſe Gobions, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; great grandſon of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England.

JOHN Gage, the ſon, ſucceeding to the eſtates on the death of his uncle as above obſerved, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of England, by letters patent bearing date, March 26, 1622. He married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton in Dorſetſhire, Knight, third daughter and (after the death of her only brother Thomas) co-heir to Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Kitſon of Hengrave, in com. Suffex, Knt. This Lady, Penelope, was a great beauty, but ſeventeen years of age, when ſhe was left a widow, and became a very great fortune; for the lady, her mother, left her the whole inheritance of the Kitſons, and ſhe ſhared (with her ſiſters) that of the Darcy's; and after the death of her ſecond huſband,

Sir

Sir John Gage, who departed this life, October 3, 1633, and was interred with his ancestors; she was thirdly married to Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth in Suffolk, Kent (a), but had issue only by John Gage, viz. five daughters; whereof, Frances was first married to Sir William Tresham, of Rushton in Northamptonshire, Bart. and, secondly, to George Gage, Esq; Penelope, wife of Henry Merry, of Barton in Derbyshire, Esq; Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Petre, of Cranham in Essex, Knight; and Anne, to Henry Petre, fifth son of William, Lord Petre: also four sons; 1. Sir Thomas, his successor; 2. John, of Stoneham in Suffolk, who died without issue; 3. Edward, who, being made heir to his mother's inheritance at Hengrave in Suffolk, became seated there, and, having before received the honour of knighthood, was created a Baronet, July 15, 1662, and from him the Baronets of that branch descended; 4. Henry, who married Henrietta, daughter to Thomas, Lord Jermyn of Rushbrook, and sister and co-heir to Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, by whom she had a daughter, Mary, who became a nun, and one son, John Gage, of Princethorp in Norfolk, Esq

Sir THOMAS Gage of Firle the *second Baronet*, eldest son and heir of Sir John, died about the year 1655, and having wedded Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Chamberlain of Sherburn in Oxfordshire, Esq; (who surviving him was remarried to Sir Henry Goring, of Burton in Sussex, Bart. where she was buried in 1694) had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Thomas his successor; 2. Sir John, of whom presently, 3. Henry, who died without issue; and 4. Joseph, of whom more particularly hereafter, as immediate ancestor to the present Lord Gage.

Sir Thomas Gage's daughters were, Frances, married to Sir Charles Yate, of Buckland in Berkshire, Bart. Mary, to Anthony Kemp, of Slingdon in Sussex, Esq; and Catharine, to Walter, Lord Aston of Forfar in Scotland.

Sir THOMAS Gage, *third Baronet*, eldest son and successor to his father, died unmarried at Rome, in his travels, Novem. 22, 1660; and in the chapel of the English college there, on a white marble gravestone, is this inscription for him,

(a) We are told this odd circumstance concerning her marriages; that being at first courted by her three husbands together, who quarrelled about her, she artfully put an end to their dispute by threatening the first aggressor, with her everlasting displeasure; by which means, they, not knowing whom she might choose, laid the quarrel aside; and she told them humourously, if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turns, which happened accordingly, though very unlikely to turn out.

D. O. M.
Thomæ Gagio Equiti
Baronetto Anglo, Suſſexienſi,
Patre, Honoribus, ac Nominibus,
Matre, Nobilitati pari,
Maria Tankervilla
Alias Chamberlana, nato;
Familiæ non magis.
Generis Claritate,
Quam perpetua Fidei Catholicæ
Conſtantia Principiis
Illuſtris.
Qui in ipſo Ætatis Flore,
Ipſoque in almam Urbem ingreſſu,
Deo Animam, Corpus Terræ
Inter Cives ſuos tradidit
XXII Novembris, Anno Domini MDCLX.
Johannes Gagius, Eques
Baronettus, cariſſimo fratri,
Moerens poſuit.

He was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his next brother,

Sir JOHN Gage, *fourth Baronet*, who married, firſt, Mary, daughter of Thomas Middlemore of Edgebaſton, in the county of Warwick, Eſq; and on her deceaſe, July 28, 1686, married, ſecondly, Mary, daughter of Sir William, and ſiſter of Sir Rowland Stanley, of Hooton in Cheſhire, Barts. By the former, he had three ſons and ſeven daughters; whereof only two daughters ſurvived, and at length co-heirs to their brothers viz. Mary, married to Sir John Shelley of Michael Grove, in Suſſex, Bart. and Bridget, wife of Thomas Bellaſſis, Viſcount Fauconberg, and died, November 18, 1732, being grandmother to the preſent Earl Fauconberg. Sir John, by his laſt wife had iſſue one daughter, Mary, wedded to Henry, Lord Teynham, (but ſhe died without iſſue), likewiſe, three ſons ſucceſſively, Barts. Sir John, the father dying, May 27, 1699, in the 58th year of his age, was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate, by

Sir JOHN GAGE, *fifth Bart.* his eldeſt ſon, who ſurvived his father but about eight months, dying in January $\frac{1699}{1700}$, aged eight years, was ſucceeded by his next brother,

Sir THOMAS GAGE, *ſixth Bart.* who, travelling in France, for his farther accompliſhment, died there in October 1713, in the twentieth year of his age, and was buried at Blaye, in the province of Guyenne; whereupon the title, and a great eſtate, devolved upon his only ſurviving brother,

Sir WILLIAM GAGE, *ſeventh Bart.* born in the year 1695, who, renouncing the errors of the church of Rome, was elected to the laſt Parliament of King George I. as repreſentative for the town of Seaford in Suſſex, for which place he ſerved till his death. On the revival of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, he was created one of the Knights Companions thereof, on March 27, 1725, and inſtalled July 17 following; but dying (a) unmarried, April 23, 1744, the Engliſh title of Baronet deſcended to Thomas, Viſcount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, to whoſe ſons Sir William left the bulk of his eſtate.

We muſt, therefore, now return to

JOSEPH GAGE, Eſq; fourth and youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Gage the ſecond Baronet, who had his mother's inheritance at Sherburn Caſtle; and her ſiſter, Elizabeth, dying without iſſue, he inherited the remainder of what ſhe had not ſold, whereby the caſtle of Sherburn became the family ſeat, but was ſold, with the eſtate belonging thereto, in 1716, to Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield. He alſo acquired a great eſtate by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to George Penruddock, of Hampſhire, Eſq; and at length heir to her brothers (who died childleſs); and ſhe deceaſing, December 5, 1693, left him two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Weſton, of Sutton in Surrey, Eſq; and Ann, to Richard Arundel Bealing, of Langherne in Cornwall, Eſq; as alſo two ſons; 1. Thomas, created Viſcount Gage, and, 2. Joſeph.

Joſeph, the ſecond ſon, acquired an immenſe fortune by the Miſſiſippi ſchemes in France in the year 1719, but, by the fall of that bubble the year following, was reduced to poverty, whereupon he retired into Spain, and being of a very enterpriſing diſpoſition gained himſelf ſo much eſteem there, that in 1727, he obtained a grant from that crown for working and draining all the gold mines in Old Spain, and fiſhing for all wrecks on the coaſts of Spain, and the Indies; he was alſo in 1741 preſented by his Catholic Majeſty, with a ſilver mine of very great value, to him and his heirs by patent, with the title of Count, or Grandee of the third claſs, after which, he was conſtituted General of his Majeſty's armies in Sicily, and in March 1743 honoured with the title of a Grandee of Spain of the firſt claſs, and commander in chief of the army in Lombardy, being alſo preſented by the King of Naples, with the order of St. Gennaro, and a penſion of 4000 ducats a year. He married the Lady Lucy Herbert, fourth daughter of William the firſt Marquis of Powys.

(a) Coffin-plate.

THOMAS

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon, was, in conſideration of his great merit, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, "by a prince, "the moſt diſtinguiſhed of all the princes of Europe for his "vaſt capacity, in diſtinguiſhing the real merits of his ſub-"jects," being created Viſcount Gage of Caſtle Iſland, and Baron Gage of Caſtlebar, by privy ſeal, dated at St. James's, June 13, and by letters patent, September 14, 1720, with the creation fee of 20 marks.

His Lordſhip, having at very great expence, and with an unremitted aſſiduity, detected the fraudulent ſale of the Derwentwater eſtate (forfeited to the crown upon that Earl's attainder for treaſon) the Houſe of Commons, on March 31, 1732, ordered their Speaker to give the thanks of that houſe to his Lordſhip for that great ſervice, which were conveyed in the following ſpeech:

"My Lord Gage,

"The Houſe have come to an unanimous reſolution, that "the thanks of the Houſe be given to your Lordſhip, for the "great ſervice you have done the publick in detecting the "fraudulent ſale of certain forfeited eſtates of James, late Earl "of Derwentwater; and of a forfeited annuity, iſſuing out of "the ſame, which were veſted in commiſſioners and truſtees to "be ſold for the publick uſe. And the manner of your Lord-"ſhip's making this diſcovery hath ſhewn your diſintereſted "regard to the publick ſervice, as the effect of it may be "greatly to the publick benefit.

"The applying the forfeited eſtates to the uſe of the publick "being one of the principal reaſons for making it thereby im-"poſſible they ſhould ever be given back to the unfortunate "families they once belonged to, the Houſe of Commons "could not, without uneaſineſs, think of this pretended ſale, "which has thrown into private hands, no way allied to the "eſtate, ſo large a ſhare of the profit due to the publick, with "a very low, and almoſt the bare appearance only of a con-"ſideration for one part, and not ſo much as even *that* for "another.

"But your Lordſhip's ſeaſonable detection of this injurious "tranſaction will very likely produce juſtice and reſtitution "to the publick; and for this ſervice your Lordſhip is now re-"ceiving a reward, that, I can anſwer for your Lordſhip, you "eſteem the greateſt and moſt honourable you can acquire; "and which, my Lord, will not only remain with you, but "will derive a laſting honour to thoſe who may come after "you.

"An

" An honour, my Lord, the Houſe hath always been moſt " tender of in the way, and for the reaſon, they confer it upon " you; and, if I may uſe the expreſſion, is a ſort of bounty " they have ever been moſt frugal of granting. Few are the " inſtances of it, not that publick ſervices have not frequently " been performed, but that the thanks of the Houſe of Com- " mons are never given for publick ſervices, but what are the " moſt eminent, ſuch as that which your Lordſhip hath lately " done the ſtate.

" I am very conſcious how imperfectly I have conveyed the " ſenſe of the Houſe to your Lordſhip; but the having no " time to prepare myſelf for it, muſt be my excuſe. I will " only add, that no one could with greater pleaſure obey the " order of the Houſe on this occaſion than I do; which is, to " give your Lordſhip the thanks of the Houſe, for your ſaid " ſervice to the publick; and I do give your Lordſhip the thanks " of the Houſe accordingly."

In 1721, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Tewkſbury in Gloucesterſhire, which he continually repreſented till within a few months of his death: he was alſo verdurer of the foreſt of Dean in that county; was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, November 25, 1731, and in 1747 appointed Steward of the houſhold to Frederick Prince of Wales.

His Lordſhip had two wives, firſt Benedicta-Maria-Tereſa, daughter and ſole heir of Benedict Hall, of High Meadow in com. Glouceſter, Eſq; ſecondly, Jane, daughter of —— Godfrey, widow of Henry Jermyn Bond, of Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, Eſq. By the latter, (who ſurvived till October 8, 1757) he had no iſſue; but by the former, who died, July 25, 1749, and was buried at Newent in Gloucesterſhire, had a daughter, Tereſa, married to George Talbugh, of Bodney in Norfolk, Eſq; and two ſons; 1. William-Hall, the preſent Viſcount, and Baron Gage; 2. Thomas, who is a General in the army, and Colonel of the 22d regiment of foot; and late Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America; he married December 8, 1758, at Mount Kemble in North America, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, Eſq; Preſident of the Council of New Jerſey, by whom he has had ſix ſons and five daughters; viz. Henry, born at Montreal in Canada, March 4, 1761; William, born at New York, and died young; Thomas, who died an infant; John, born at New-York, December 25, 1767; Thomas, who died young; William-Hall, born in Park Place, St. James's, Weſtminſter, October 2, 1777; Maria-Tereſa, born at Montreal, April 4, 1762; Louiſa-Elizabeth, born at New York, December 12, 1765;

1765; Harriot, a twin with John, born at New York, December 23, 1767; Charlotte-Mary, born in Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, Auguſt 19, 1773; and Emily, born in Park Place, St. James's, April 25, 1776. His Lordſhip departed this life, December 21, 1754, and was buried among his Anceſtors at Firle, being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

WILLIAM-HALL, *ſecond Viſcount Gage*, and *firſt Baron Gage of Firle*; who, in 1744, was elected to Parliament for the Cinque Port of Seaford, (in the room of Sir William Gage, Bart. and Knight of the Bath); at the general election, in 1754, was again choſen for that place, which he continued to repreſent till his advancement to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain by patent, bearing date, October 17, 1780, by the title of Baron Gage, of Firle in the county of Suſſex; his Lordſhip is alſo Paymaſter of his Majeſty's penſions and bounties, and F. R. S.

His Lordſhip was married, February 3, 1757, to Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of Sampſon Gideon, Eſq; and ſiſter to the preſent Sir Sampſon Gideon of Spalding in Lincolnſhire, Bart. but her Ladyſhip died, July the 1ſt 1783, aged 44 (a), without iſſue.

TITLE.] Sir William-Hall Gage, Baron Gage, of Firle, and Baronet, Engliſh honours; alſo Viſcount Gage of Caſtle Iſland, and Baron Gage of Caſtle Bar, in the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, March 26, 1622, 24 Jac. I. Viſcount Gage of Caſtle Iſland, in the county of Kerry, and Baron Gage of Caſtle-bar, in the county of Mayo, 14 September 1720, 7 Geo. I. and Baron Gage of Firle, in the county of Suſſex, October 17, 1780. 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Per Saltire. Azure and Argent, a Saltire, Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Ram ſtatant, proper, armed and unguled, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, proper, ducally gorged, Gules.

MOTTO.] COURAGE SANS PEUR.

CHIEF SEATS.] At High Meadow in the county of Glouceſter, and at Firle and Lewes, both in the county of Suſſex.

(a) Coffin-plate.

Brudenell Lord Brudenell.

BRUDENELL Lord BRUDENELL.

THE deſcent of this noble Peer, being already deduced under that of the Duke of Montagu, to whom his Lordſhip is next brother, as ſhewn in Vol. II. page 500, it is only neceſſary here to obſerve, that,

JAMES, *the preſent Lord Brudenell*, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by virtue of letters patent, bearing date, October 17, 1780, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Brudenell, of Deen in the county of Northampton; he is alſo Maſter of the Robes, and Keeper of the Privy Purſe to his Majeſty. His Lordſhip was married, November 19, 1760, to Ann Legge, daughter of George, Viſcount Lewiſham, and ſiſter to William, the preſent Earl of Dartmouth, but has no iſſue.

TITLE.] James Brudenell, Baron Brudenell of Deen, in the county of Northampton.

CREATION.] Baron Brudenell, October 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Argent, a Chevron, Gules, between three Morions, Azure, a Creſcent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath a Sea horſe, proper finned, Or, charged on the ſhoulder with a Creſcent for difference Sable.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter, a Stag Argent, attired Or, between the Attires a croſs pattè fitchè of the laſt, the point reſting on his head; in his mouth an Arrow in bend ſiniſter, Or, the barb downwards; on the Siniſter ſide a Horſe, Argent, charged on the ſhoulder, with a Croſs patonce, quarterly Sable and Argent.

MOTTO.] EN GRACE AFFIE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Deen in Northamptonſhire.

DE GREY Lord WALSINGHAM.

THAT this family is of very great antiquity has been ſhewn in Vol. II. under the title of Marquiones Grey, to which we muſt refer the reader. Mr. Blomefield, in his hiſtory of Norfolk, Vol. I. fo. 578, deduces the branch of which we are now to treat, from

WILLIAM de Grey or Graa, of Cavendiſh in Suffolk, third ſon of Henry, by Iſolda, ſiſter and co-heir of Robert Bardolph; which William left two ſons, John, and Henry.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Cavendiſh, which he left to his ſon and heir,

Sir THOMAS de Grey, Knight, who became poſſeſſed of Cornerth in Suffolk, about the year 1306, by his marriage with Alice, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Richard de Cornherd, or Cornerth, Knight, and thereupon quitted the arms of his own family, and aſſumed thoſe of his wife; which his deſcendants uſed for many generations, as their paternal arms, viz. Azure a Feſs between two chevronels Or, which arms, the Cornerths took in imitation of the Bainards, their ſuperior Lords, of whom they held a great part of their eſtate, by retaining the charges, and only changing the colours, a practice much uſed in thoſe times. In 1321, Thomas de Grey, and Alice his wife, held divers lands in Great Cornerth, which had belonged to her father, beſides divers other lands and meſſuages in the ſame county. The ſaid Thomas died in 1321, and Alice, his wife, ſurviving him, ſhe, in the year following, ſettled lands on her younger ſons, Roger, and John; but the eldeſt ſon and heir was,

Sir THOMAS de Grey Knight, who ſucceeded to the principal part of the eſtate, and married Iſabel, daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, of Merton in the county of Norfolk, Eſq; and upon the petition of her father's lands, ſhe having Merton, Bunwell, &c. allotted to her, he came and ſettled at Merton, in the ancient ſeat of the Baynards, and it has ever ſince been the principal reſidence of this family; he likewiſe bore the arms of Baynard, quartered with his own; and his poſterity did the ſame, as is evident on their monuments, ſeals, &c.

In 1337, the ſaid Thomas and Iſabel ſettled the manor of Merton, with lands in Hockwold, and the manor and advowſon of Bunwell, on themſelves in tail, Merton manor being then held by Katherine, widow of Fulk Baynard, in dower. In 1345, he held one fee in Merton, of John Fitz Walter, who held

De Grey Lord Walsingham.

held it of the King, which was lately Fulk Baynard's, one quarter of which Thomas Gernoun held of the ſaid Thomas Grey. This quarter of a fee in Merton was firſt the inheritance of the Bardolfs, and given by Robert Bardolf to his ſiſter Iſolda, and Henry de Gray, her huſband, on their marriage; and it continued in this family till one of them infeoffed it in the time of Hen. III. At their deaths they left it to,

Sir ROGER de Grey of Merton, Knight, their eldeſt ſon, who died about 1371, as his will was proved in that year (a), whereby he declares, that he had infeoffed Sir William Bawde, Prieſt, and others, in his manors of Cavendiſh, Little Cornerth, and Preſton in Suffolk, and Merton in Norfolk; he ordered his father, Sir Thomas Grey's debts to be paid, and that Alice, his wife, ſhould have an annuity of twenty marks per annum, and Mr. Thomas Grey, his brother, another of the ſame ſum; the manor of Little Heneye, worth 10*l.* per annum, to go to two prieſts yearly. The profits of his manor of Hadeſton, or Bunwell, to raiſe portions for his two daughters; and if Thomas, his ſon, die before either of his daughter's marriages, then their fortunes to be at the diſpoſition of Sir William Bawde. Which will is dated at Dover, and is in French.

THOMAS de Grey, his ſon and heir, died a minor, leaving two ſiſters,

Margaret, afterward married to Sir Thomas Shardelowe, Knight, and Joan, to Thomas Pynchbeke, whereupon the manor of Merton was divided into three parts; Thomas Grey, Clerk, their uncle, had one third part; which in 1388, he ſettled on Pynchebeke and his wife, whereby they had two-thirds, and Sir Thomas Shardelowe, and Margaret his wife, had the other part, the whole being entailed, for want of iſſue of the nieces, on Thomas de Grey, their uncle, and his heirs, as it ſeems they did; for, in 1402, the ſaid

THOMAS Grey, Clerk, held the manor of Merton, and the whole eſtate of the Greys in Norfolk, and died poſſeſſed thereof before the year 1404, for then,

FULK de Grey, Eſq; (ſon of Fulk de Grey, and Margaret his wife) nephew and heir to Thomas de Grey, Clerk, had livery of his eſtates in Norfolk and Cambridgeſhire, being Lord of Vernon's manor, in Elm in Cambridgeſhire, in right of his mother, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, Knight, Lord of Vernon in Elme, and heir to her brother Thomas, as alſo of Merton, &c. he married Eleanor Bernardiſton, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

(a) Regiſt. Hayden in Archiep. Cant. Norw. fol. 5, 7.

WIL-

WILLIAM de Grey of Merton, Eſq; who married Chriſtian, daughter and co-heir of John Manning, Eſq; of Great Elingham in Norfolk, and by his will (a), dated November 3, 1474, ordered his body to be buried in St. Peter's Church of Merton, by Chriſtian, his wife, which was accordingly performed, and a ſtone laid over his grave in the middle ayle, which had four eſcutcheons, the firſt with the Greys arms; the ſecond Grey, quartering Baynard, the third Grey, quartering Manning, and the fourth Grey, impaling Manning: and this inſcription in old characters,

Orate pro animabus Will'i de Grey Armigeri, et Chriſtianæ uxoris ejus: filie Johis Mannynge nuper de Ellingham Magna Gener: et pro animabus omnium Benefactorum ſuorum, et pro Animabus pro quibus tenentur. Qui quidem Will'us obiit in feſto S'ci Martini Ep'i, anno D'ni MCCCCLXXIV; Dicta Chriſtiana obiit in feſto S'ci Petri ad Vincula . . . . . .

WILLIAM de Grey of Merton, Eſq; his only ſon and heir, held the manors of Merton and Hadſton, alias Baynards in Bunwell, of John Ratcliffe, Lord Fitz Walter; he had two wives, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield of Oxbrugh in co. Norfolk, Eſq; and Grace, daughter of Thomas Teye, Eſq; relict of Francis Hethe of Worling in the ſame county, Eſq. Againſt the north wall of Merton church, is a monument for him and his two wives, with their effigies on braſs plates: he is repreſented kneeling, and in armour (with the arms of Grey and Baynard quarterly), and his helmet lying by him, a ſcrowl and a ſhield of the ſame quartered coats over his head; behind, are his five ſons dreſſed in looſe gowns, with a diſrobed ſcrowl over their heads; oppoſite to him, is Mary Bedingfield, his firſt wife, kneeling, with her three daughters behind her, and an imperfect ſcrowl over her head, with the arms of Grey quartering Baynard, and impaling Bedingfield, and Tudenham quarterly; behind them is Grace Teye, his ſecond wife, and her two daughters in diſhevelled hair, over her has been a ſcrowl, beſides the arms of Grey quartering Baynard, and impaled with Teye: but all the inſcriptions being loſt, I have not been able to aſcertain more than three of the ſons, viz. Thomas, Edmund, and Foulk, and one daughter, Chriſtian, who became the wife of George Bokenham, of Snitterton, Eſq; and dying in 1492, was buried at Merton (b).

(a) Regiſt. Gelour in Archiv. Norv. par. 2. fol. 169. b.
(b) Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. I. fo. 28[illegible] 579.

Thomas

Thomas de Grey of Merton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of William de Grey (by Mary Bedingfield, his firſt wife), married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Fitz Lewes, Knight, but ſhe dying without iſſue, he entered into holy orders, being ordained a prieſt in his father's life-time, therefore did not ſucceed to the eſtate; and, dying in an advanced age, lies buried with his wife, in the ſouth ayle of Merton church, having this inſcription in old characters engraved on a braſs plate againſt the wall,

In this ile lyeth buried under one ſtone
Thomas de Grey, Eſquire and Elizabethe his
Wife, Dowghter of Sir Rycharde Fitz-Lewes
Knight, and after her deſeaſe made himſelfe
Preaſt, and ſo lived xli yeares, and departed
Out of this Lyfe, the firſt of September 1556.

Foulk, the younger ſon, was buried in the ſouth ayle of Great Carbrook church in Norfolk, in 1560 (*), as appears by the pariſh regiſter, in the grave of Elizabeth Drury, his wife, who was buried Nov. 8, 1555, from whom deſcended the de Greys of that place. But,

Edmund de Grey, Eſq; ſecond ſon of William de Grey, and Mary Bedingfield, became heir to the eſtate, and died ſeized of the manors of Merton and Bunwell, for whom is this inſcription on braſs, fixed againſt the north chancel wall at Merton:

Here by underneath, lyeth Edmund de Grey,
Eſq; who married Elizabeth ye dowghter
Of Sir John Spelman, Knt. and deceaſed this
Preſent life the 20th day of Auguſte, 1548.

They had iſſue three ſons and four daughters; 1. Thomas; 2. Robert, of whom hereafter; 3. Edmund, Lord of the manor of Baynard in Bunwell (who, by Mary his wife, daughter of—— Jernegan, had one ſon, John, who died 20 Aug. 1548, without iſſue; and four daughters, who became co-heirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife to Edward Marſham, of Melton in Norfolk, Eſq. Ann, to George Pierſon of London, Eſq; Eleanor, to John Alden, and Margaret): the daughters were; 1. Elizabeth, married to Robert Kempe, of Giſſing in Norfolk, Eſq; 2. Eleanor; 3. Joan, wife to Anthony Talbot, Eſq; and 4. Mary, married to Edward Kempe, of London, Eſq; brother to the ſaid Robert Kempe of Giſſing.

(*) Blomfield's Norfolk, Vol. I. fo. 287, 379.

THOMAS de Grey, ſon and heir of Edmund, married, firſt, Ann, daughter of Henry Everard, of Lynſted in Suffolk, Eſq; ſecondly, Temperance, daughter of Sir Wimond Carew, of Anthony in Cornwall, Knight; by the latter, with whom he lived but a ſhort time, he had no iſſue, yet ſhe held Bunwell in jointure, and was remarried to Sir Chriſtopher Heydon, of Baconſthorp in Norfolk, Knight. The ſaid Thomas de Grey died (a) ſeiſed of Hadſton, or Baynard's manor in Bunwell, held of the Earl of Suſſex at one fee; Berryhall manor in Ellingham (late Manning's), held of the Earl of Suſſex, as of his manor of Atleburgh; the advowſon of Bunwell, held of Sir Thomas Lovell, by fealty; and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent; the manor of Merton, held of the Earl of Suſſex, as of his manor of Woodham-Walter in Eſſex, parcel of Fitz Walter's, alias Baynard's Barony; 300 acres of land, 100 acres of paſture, 20 acres of wood, 1000 acres of marſh, and 300 acres of bruery, a fold cloſe, and commonage for 100 cows, in Tompſon, Griſton, Watton, Totington, and Merton, held of the Queen in capite, by the 20th part of a fee. He lies buried under a fair marble, at the eaſt end of the ſouth ayle at Merton, with this inſcription, in old characters:

Here under lyeth intombed the body of Tho. de Grey, Eſq; ſonne and heyre of Edmund de Grey, Eſq; who deceaſed the 12th May 1562, and had to his firſt wife, Anne Everode, daughter of Henry Everode, of Lynſted in Suffoke, Eſquier; and to his ſecond wiffe, Temperance, the daughter of Sir Wymonde Carewe, of Anthony in Cornewell, Knight, whoſe ſoul God pardon.

THOMAS de Grey, Eſq; his only ſon, was but ſeven years old at his father's death, therefore in ward to Queen Elizabeth, and dying a minor, in 1565, the eſtate deſcended to his uncle,

ROBERT de Grey, ſecond ſon of Edmund, by Elizabeth Spelman, who had livery thereof the ſame year; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell, of Harlinge, co. Norf. Knight: they were both buried at Merton, where a monument is erected againſt the ſouth chancel wall, with the following inſcription:

(a) Inquiſ. poſt Mortem capt. apud Norvic. 4 Eliz.

Hic

Hic
Requieſcunt Robertus de
Grey armiger, qui obiit, 28 die
Februarij Anno Domini 1600, et Ætatis ſuæ 70.
Ac Anna Uxor ejus, Filia Thome Lovell
De Harlinge Militis. Ex quorum nato unico & Hærede Gulielmo de Grey, milite per
Doam. Annam uxorem ejus Filiam Jacobi
Calthorpe de Cockthorpe Milit. Com[illegible]
Jam per triginta Annos beatè continuat. prodigit hæc clara Soboles,

Filij	Filiæ
Robertus eorum	Elizabeth defuncta.
Filius primo-genitus	Barbara, nupta Tho.
Ætate ſua ſex menſium,	Guybon Armigero,
Ex hac Vita migravit,	Anna, nupt. Cottono
Anno Dom. 1606.	Gaſcoigne Gen: defunct:
Robertus, modo	Ellena, nupta Talmach
Hæres apparens.	Caſtle, Armigero.
Jacobus,	Dorothea, nupt: Jacobo
Edmondus,	Reynold Armigero.
Gulielmus defunct.	Maria,
Phillipus defunct.	Penellope
Gulielmus ſuperſtes.	Elizabetha defuncta.
	Catherina defuncta.
	Jana.

Anteceſſorum Memoria, Honor magis et longiùs viget,
Quando eorum Pietas et Providentia, in Poſteris ſuis relucent.
Anno Domini 1632.

Sir WILLIAM de Grey, the only ſon and heir of Robert, being as eminent for his probity as deſcent, received the honour of knighthood; in the year 1600, he married Ann, daughter of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe in co. Norf. Knight (a), by whom he had iſſue ſeven ſons, and ten daughters; the ſons were; 1. Robert, who died 1606, aged ſix months; 2. Robert, who became heir; 3. James, who continued the line; 4. Edmund, who was Major in the army, and married Frances, eldeſt daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, of Boſton, co. Linc. Knight, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Boſton, widow of Francis Jermy of Gunton in Norfolk, Eſq; where ſhe was buried in 1665, but her huſband lived to a great age, and was

(a) She was buried at Merton, 1622. E. Regiſt.

buried at Merton in 1689; 5. William, buried at Merton in 1616; 6. Philip, buried at Merton 1628; 7. William, who was alſo a major, and buried at Merton in 1686; the daughters were; 1. Elizabeth, buried at Merton 1618; 2. Barbara, married at Merton 1617, to Thomas Guybon, or Gibbon, Eſq; 3. Ann, married at Merton in 1623, to Cotton Gaſcoigne, Eſq; 4. Hellen, married at Merton in 1631, to Tolmach Caſtle, Eſq; 5. Dorothy, married at Merton, in 1631, to James Reynolds, Eſq; 6. Mary, married at Merton 1633, to Edward Bullock of Fulcborn, in co Eſſex, Eſq; and dying December 27, 1664, was buried in St. Peter's, at Hungate church, in the city of Norwich; 7. Penelope, married at Merton 1639, to Chriſtopher Athow, Eſq; 8. Elizabeth, who died unmarried 1621, and was buried at Merton; 9. Catherine, who died 1631, unmarried, and was buried at Merton; and, 10, Jane, married to Thomas Bacon, Eſq; ſecond ſon of the Judge Bacon, ſhe died July 27, 1698, and was buried in St. Gregory's church in Norwich.

Sir William died October 19, 1632 (*), and was buried at Merton, as was Ann, his widow, in 1662; he died ſeiſed of Merton, Bunwell, Berryhall in Ellingham, a manor in Bichamwell, and Cawſton's manor in Cornard Parva, with the lands, commonages, and foldage aforeſaid.

ROBERT, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, was twenty years old, on March 20, 1632 (†), had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles I. June 23, 1641. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Bridon, of Ipſwich in Suffolk, gent. died in 1644, and was buried in Merton chancel, under a large graveſtone, having a braſs ſhield at each corner; the firſt is Grey or Cornerth, impaling Calthorpe; the ſecond is Grey, viz. Barry of ſix, with an annulet in chief (a), impaling Bridon; 3. Grey, ſingle with an annulet; 4. Bridon, ſingle: In the middle is a braſs eſcutcheon, with mantling, creſt and theſe quarterings; 1. Grey, with an annulet; 2. Grey, alias Corneth; 3. Bainard, 4. Manning; and this inſcription,

> Here under lyeth the body of Sir Robert de Grey, Knight, (ſonne and heyre of Sir William de Grey, Knight, late of Merton, deceaſed), who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heyres of William Bridon, late of Ipſwich, gent. and had iſſue by her, William, late deceaſed, Barbara, and Anne, now living, and departed this life, the 20th day of October, anno Domini 1644.

(*) Cole's Eſcheats, Vol. V. p. 184, in Bibl. Harl. (†) Ibid.

(a) He reſumed the original coat of the Grey's, differenced by an Annulet.

His

His widow ſurvived him near fifty years, and was buried in the chancel of St. James's church in St. Edmund's Bury, under a flat ſtone, with this inſcription (*) in capitals;

Under this ſtone lyeth ye body of
Dame Elizabeth De Grey, relict
Of Sir Robert De Grey of Merton in
Norfolke: ſhe dyed in ye 67th year of her
Age, March ye 27th 1692.

They left iſſue two daughters and co-heirs. Barbara, the eldeſt, married to Ralph Hautry, of Riſlip in Middleſex, Eſq; and Anne, the youngeſt, to Sir John Gawdey of Weſt Harling in Norfolk, Bart.

Sir Robert, dying without ſurviving male iſſue, was ſucceeded in the eſtates at Merton, &c. by his next brother,

James de Grey, Eſq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Martin Stutevile (or Stutfield) of Dalham, in co. Suffolk, Knight: they are buried under a black marble, in the chancel at Merton, with the following inſcription:

Exuviæ
Viri honorabilis Jacobi de Grey Armigeri, Filij
Secundi Gulielmi de Grey Militis, et Dominæ
Annæ Uxoris ſuæ, qui ex Elizabethâ, Filia
Martini Stutfield de Dalham, in Agro
Suffolciensi Militis, charissima Sponſa prolem
Reliquit, Gulielmum de Grey Armigerum, Filium
Unicum, Elizabetham, Suſannam et Annam,
Filias: et tertio Die menſis Junij, Anno Domini MDCLXV,
Spiritum Deo reddidit, et in
Pace hic requieſcit, Carnis Reſurrectionem
Expectans Gloriosam, in Adventu Salvatoris
Domini noſtri Jeſu Christi
In Memoriam conjugis clariſſimi
Et mœrentiſſimi
Marmor hoc
Reponendum curavit.

Alſo under this ſtone, lieth the body of Elizabeth de Grey, daughter of Sir Martin Stutevile, of Dalham in the County of Suffolk, Knt.
She departed
This life, upon the 15th day of September 1696, in the 80th Year of her age, her wholl life having bene a continued Example of great vertu and prudence.

(*) Le Neve, Monumenta Anglicana, Vol. III. p. 135.

Beſides the children mentioned on the above monument, it appears from Merton Regiſter, that they had alſo a daughter, Barbara, who died in 1656, and was buried at Merton, as were the other daughters, viz. Suſanna in 1697; Ann, in 1702, both unmarried, and Elizabeth (who married Sir William Rant of Thorp Market, Knight) in 1717.

WILLIAM de Grey, Eſq; the only ſon and heir, inherited the eſtates, and was elected to parliament in 1685, as repreſentative for the borough of Thetford in Norfolk: he married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length co-heir to Thomas Bedingfield of Darſham in co. Suffolk, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, ſeven ſons, viz. 1. Jeremiah; 2. William; 3. Robert; 4. Nicholas; 5. William, who all died without iſſue, and before their father; 6. Thomas, who became heir to the eſtates; and 7. James, who took the name of Bedingfield, and died about the year 1735: alſo one daughter, Mary, married firſt to Chriſtopher Calthorp, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir Chriſtopher Calthorp of Barſham in Norfolk, Knight of the Bath; and, ſecondly, to Eraſmus Earle, of Salle in the ſame county, Eſquire.

THOMAS de Grey, Eſq; his ſon and heir, who was baptiſed at Merton, Auguſt 13, 1680, choſen Burgeſs for Thetford, to the ſecond parliament of Great Britain, and for the county of Norfolk, to the fifth and ſixth parliaments; he was alſo in the commiſſion of the peace for the ſaid county, as his predeceſſors had generally been. He died in 1765, being buried at Merton, on December 18, in that year, having had iſſue, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham, of Felbrigge, in co. Norfolk Eſq; (who was buried at Merton, May 10, 1758), three ſons;

1. William, born and baptiſed at Merton, Sept. 14, 1710, and buried there, Feb. 15, 1717-18.

2. Thomas, who became heir; he was baptiſed at Merton, September 29, 1719, repreſented the county of Norfolk in two parliaments, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Weſtern batallion of the militia of the ſaid county. He was married, on Auguſt 12, 1745, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Fiſher of Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; but died without iſſue, May 23, 1781, and was buried at Merton; his wife had ſepulture, January 25, 1750, at Tudenham in Suffolk.

3. William, late Lord Walſingham.

They had likewiſe three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, baptized in the pariſh of St. Ann, Weſtminſter, in 1707, married June 3, 1734, to the Rev. Edward Chamberlayne, Rector of Great Creſſingham in Norfolk, and died Feb. 5, 1751-2.

2. Catherine, baptiſed at Merton, April 26, 1713, and buried there July 3, 1777, unmarried.

3. Charlotte, buried at Merton, Auguſt 8, 1727.

WILLIAM, *firſt Lord Walſingham*, was born at Merton, July 7, 1719, and educated in Chriſt's College, Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the laws, and after became ſo eminent in his profeſſion, as to be appointed one of his Majeſty's Counſel, January 30, 1758, was made Sollicitor-General to his Majeſty, December 16, 1764; Attorney-General, Auguſt 6, 1766; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and was conſtituted Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, January 26, 1771, which he reſigned, June 7, 1780. In 1762, he was choſen repreſentative in Parliament for Newport in Cornwall; at the general election in 1768, was re-choſen; and, in 1770, was elected for the univerſity of Cambridge; he was alſo Comptroller of the revenue ariſing from Firſt Fruits and Tenths, and was created Lord Walſingham, Baron of Walſingham in the county of Norfolk, by letters patent, bearing date, October 17, 1780. His Lordſhip was married in the chapel belonging to Somerſet Houſe, on Nov. 12, 1743, to Mary, daughter of William Cowper, of the Park, near Hertford, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue two ſons and a daughter; William, the eldeſt ſon, was born June 15, 1746, and baptiſed the next day, in the pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, London; he died Feb. 20, and was buried the 23d, 1746-7, at St. Clement's Danes; Thomas, the ſecond ſon, is now Ld. Walſingham; and Charlotte, the daughter, was born Feb. 7, and baptiſed March 4, 1744-5, in St. Clement's Danes; was married at Great Creſſingham in co. Norfolk, June 16, 1769, to Joſeph Windham, of Great Creſſingham, Eſq. His Lordſhip died May 9, 1781, and was buried at Merton, being ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſurviving ſon,

THOMAS, *now ſecond Lord Walſingham*, who was born July 14, and baptiſed the 17th, 1748, in the pariſh of St. Clement's Danes; on April 30, 1772, he was married to Auguſta-Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of William, firſt Lord Bolton, by whom he has iſſue; 1. Georgina, born June 28, and baptiſed July 28, 1773, in the pariſh of St. Mary-le-bone, Middleſex; 2. Charlotte, born June 28, and baptiſed, July 26, 1774, at Windſor; 3. George, born June 11, and baptiſed July 9, 1776, in St. Mary-le-bone; 4. Thomas, born April 10, and baptiſed, May 8, 1778, in St. Mary-le-bone; and 5. Auguſta-Mary born March 7, and baptiſed, April 2, 1780, in St. Mary-le bone.

At the general election, in 1774, he was chosen representative for the borough of Tamworth, in Staffordshire; in 1775, was appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber; and in June, 1777, made one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in which office he continued till his accession to the peerage; and his Lordship is now Comptroller of the First Fruits and Tenths, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors, and F. R. S.

TITLE.] Thomas De Grey, Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk.

CREATION.] Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham, by pat. Oct. 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

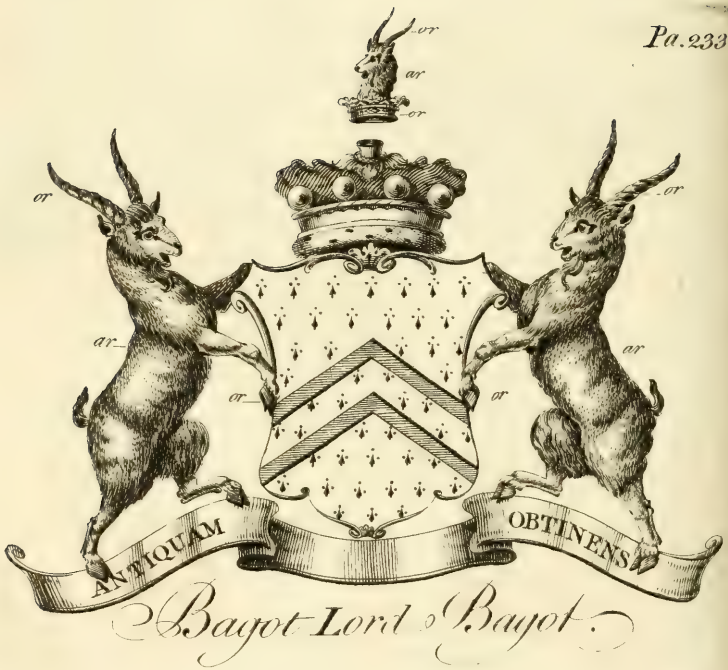
ARMS.] Barry of six, Argent and Azure, in chief three Annulets, Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Wyvern's head coupt, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Wyverns reguardent Argent, collared, Azure; chained Or, and charged on the neck beneath the collars, with three Annulets, barways Gules.

MOTTO.] EXCITARI NON HEBESCERE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Merton near Thetford in the county of Norfolk.



Bagot Lord Bagot.

BAGOT Lord BAGOT.

THAT this family is of great note and antiquity appears from the general ſurvey of the eſtates in this kingdom, made by command of William the Conqueror, in which ſurvey, now known by the name of Domeſday Book, they are recorded as poſſeſſors of Bagot's Bromley, in the county of Stafford, which they held of Robert de Stadford, anceſtor to the ancient Barons Stafford, whoſe male line terminating about the time of Richard I. in Robert de Staff rd, his ſiſter and heir Millicent conveyed that Barony by marriage to Hervey de Bagot (a younger branch of this family), who thereupon aſſuming the ſurname as well as title of Stafford, became progenitor to the ſucceeding Barons and Earls of Stafford, and Dukes of Buckingham.

The pedigree in the poſſeſſion of the preſent Lord Bagot, from which this account is chiefly collected, is a very fine one; and, beſides being well ſupported by the deeds and other evidences it is principally compiled from, it is likewiſe atteſted by Sir William Dugdale and Gregory King, two eminent officers of the College of Arms (a). The firſt mention d in the pedigree is,

BAGOD *Dominus medietatis de Bromele*, which he held of Robert de Stafford, as is mentioned in Domſeday Book. He gave for his arms, Ermine two Chevronels Azure: his great grandſon SIMON de Bagot poſſeſſed the ſame eſtate of Bromley, as appears by the following deed. "Sciant tam preſentes et "futuri quod ego Rads. de Mutton et heredes mei quietum "clamavimus Simoni Bagot et heredibus ſuis in perpetuum "omne me et omnem clameum quod ego et heredes mei ha- "buimus verſus eundem Simonem et heredes ſuos in villa de "Bromleg pro duobus marcis de argento et uno puncino de "precio unius marce quod predictus Simo mihi dedit. Hijs teſti- "tibus Herveio Bagot Herveio herede ſuo—cum multis alijs." It likewiſe appears, by ſeveral deeds recited in the pedigree,

(a) Thus ſubſcribed, Junij 24, Anno 1663, Inſpecta fuit hæc Genealogia et approbata per me, Guiel. Dugdale, Norroy Regem Armorum.

And under-written thus,

Hanc Genealogiam Sampſon Erdeſwike de Sandon in com. Staff. Arm. (rebus Heraldicis peritiſſimus) deſcribendam curavit circ. ann. (ut videtur) 1600 Gulielmus Dugdale, Norroy ad annum 1663. Eandem ſupplevit, et Gregorius King Arm. Fecialis Lanc. inde deduxit uſq. ann. 1700. Et in D. 14, in Armor. Regiſtrar. Mandavit,

Gregorius King, Lancaſter.

that

that the ſaid Simon had two ſons, Sir Hugh his heir, and Sir William, who differenced his arms, by bearing the field Argent, and left a ſon and heir Henry.

Sir HUGH Bagot, Knight, the eldeſt ſon, was Lord of Bromley, and left iſſue, by Alicia, his wife, a ſon Sir RICHARD Bagot, Knight, Lord of Bromley Bagot, who by Chriſtian his wife had two ſons, Sir William his heir, and Robert, whoſe ſon and heir, Richard, is proved by the following deed, "2 E. 2. Die Jovis prox. poſt feſtum ſancti Gregorij Papæ A°. "Ri. F. fil. Regis E. ſecundo ego Ricus fil. Roberti Bagot "de Bromley Bagot, relaxi Willo fil Alured de Sulney et "Sibille uxoris ejus totum jus in quadam placea terre in Tun-"ſtall in feodo de Bromley Bagod que vocantur Horſepool. "Hijs teſtibus, &c."

WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon, was a Knight, and Lord of Bromley Bagot; he died temp. Edw. I. 1296, leaving by Hawiſia his wife (who ſurvived him) two ſons, John and William; alſo a daughter, the above mentioned Sibilla, wife of William de Sulney.

JOHN Bagot, the eldeſt ſon and heir, appears by deeds to have been poſſeſſed of Bagot's Bromley, in 17 Edw. I. and had by Lucia his wife a ſon,

Sir JOHN Bagot, Knight, who took to wife, Eglina, daughter and co-heir of Sir Anketil Malory, of Kirkby Malory in com. Leiceſt. Knt. he relinquiſhed the arms of his own family, and uſed thoſe of Stafford,

Viz. Argent, a Chevron, Gules between three Martlets, ſable, in which he was followed by ſome of his deſcendants. He was ſucceeded in the ſame eſtate by,

Sir RALPH Bagot, Knt his ſon and heir, who flouriſhed in 37 and 41 Edw. III. as appears by his deeds of thoſe dates; he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard de Blithfield, Lord of the manors of Blithfield and Luttle hay in com. Staff. whereby he became poſſeſſed of thoſe eſtates which had been in his wife's family from the Conqueror's time. Their ſon and heir,

Sir JOHN Bagot, Knt. was a perſon of great renown, being of the Privy Council to King Henry IV. and Lieutenant of Calais (under Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, natural ſon of the great John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, ſon of the renowned King Edw. III.) to which office he was appointed by this warrant, "20 June, A°. R^i. Hen. IV. nono. Thomas "Beaufort, Capitaine du Chaſtiel de Calais ordonne John "Bagot, Chivalier ſon Lieutenant la, pur un An entier, et au "a le dit, John donouratz oveſq; luy ſur la ſavegard du dit "Chaſtiel pur meſme le temps durant la pees ou trieue, luy "meſme

" meſme à cheval et deux hommes d'armes à pee et ſept ar-
" chiers a pee, et prendra pur luy meſme deux ſoldz le jour
" et pur cheſcun de ditz hommes d'armes à pee VIII^d. le jour,
" et pur cheſcun de ditz archiers à pee VI^d. le jour, et pur luy
" meſme de regard eſpecial C^s. le quartr. Et le dit John ferra
" à paier a dit Monſieur Thomas les tierces, de toutz priſon-
" niers et autres gaines." And, two years after, he was conſti-tuted one of the deputies of the ſaid Duke, to treat for the further continuation of the ſaid truce, as appears by this deed. " 10 Aug. 11, Hen. IV. Thomas Admiral d'Angli-
" terre d'Ireland et Guien Capitaigne de Chaſtell de Caleys, et
" conſervatour des treues, conſtitute et ordonne, John Bagot,
" Chlr. et John Pickering, Clerk, contemt. et ſeualment ſes
" Deputies et Lieutenants pur entendre et traicter ſur les de-
" batz de treues & attemtz pur entre le Roy d'Angleterre, et
" Roy de France, des attemptatz pur entre le dit Monſieur
" Thomas et l'Admiral de France où s' Lieutenants." And, that he was held in great eſtimation by King Hen. V. and King Hen. VI. appears by his being retained to ſerve them for the term of his life, under the following covenants; " Le ſecond
" de Juillet l'an de s'reigne premer, H. Roy d'Angliterre et
" de France et Seigneur d'Irland à toutz ſalut. ſachez q; de
" notre grace eſpecial et pur le bon et greable ſervice q; notre
" treſcher et biename Bacheler Johan Bagot, nous ad fait et
" ferra en tempz avener, luy avons grantez quarante marcs
" aprendre annuelement à terme de ſa vie, de la lendemaine de
" paſq; car tenpaſſe des iſſues des notre manoire d'Uttoxhatre
" en le countie de Stafford as termes de Seint Michel, et de
" paſque par oureles porcons. purveuz tout foitz que le dit
" Johan ne ſoit retenuz ovec nul autre a terme de vie forſque
" ſolemnent ovefque nous. En teſmoignance de quel choſe
" nous avons fait faire ceſtes nos Lettres patentz donnez ſoube
" le ſeale de notre, Duchy de Lancaſtre à notre palais de Weſt-
" minſter, le ſecond jour de Juillet l'an de notre primer." He was likewiſe retained to ſerve King Hen. VI. upon the ſame conditions, as is certified by a ratification of the ſaid covenants in the following words; " Et le Roy Hen. VI. le xxix jour
" de Juyng, l'an de s'reigne premir (per literam de ſigneto,
" H. Ducis Glouceſtrie) ratifia et confirma a les ſuis ditz let-
" tres interchtz." The ſaid Sir John Bagot dying in 1437, was buried in the St. Auguſtine Friars, near Fordrigge in Stafford, and left iſſue by his wife Beatrix, daughter of Sir John Villers, Knight, one ſon, Richard, and three daughters, Margery, married to Henry Bradborne, Joan to John Curzon of Kedleſton, in com. Derb. and Elizabeth to —— Knyveton of Bradley, Eſquires.

RICHARD

RICHARD Bagot, the only ſon, married Iſabella, daughter of Sir Robert Aſton, Knight, (ſon and heir of Sir Roger Aſton, Knight) by whom he had only one ſon,

JOHN Bagot, Eſq; who died January 24. 1480. He married firſt, Iſabel, daughter of John Curſon of Eſſex, Eſq; and after her deceaſe, he wedded Agnes, daughter of ——— Kniveton, Eſq; by the former, he had one ſon, Lewis, and three daughters, Ann, married to Robert Kniveton; Maud to Richard Arblaſter of Longden, and Elizabeth to William Dunham, Eſquires, and by the latter, only one daughter, Eleanor, married to Robert Cawarden, Eſq.

Sir LEWIS Bagot, Knight, the only ſon, was of the body to King Henry VII. he married firſt, Emma, daughter of ——— Kniveton, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue four daughters; Jane, married to James Thirkeld of Callengwood; Eleanor to Thomas Mevel of Boldhall; Elizabeth, to George Eaſt of Yardley, and Ann, to John Bedell, Eſquires; alſo a ſon, John, who died before his father, without iſſue, and was buried at Blithfield, in the chancel of which church was a flat ſtone, with the effigies of a man and his wife enlayed in braſs, and this inſcription round the edge,

(a) Hic jacent corpora Johanis Bagot fil. et heredis Lodowici Bagot milit. et Helena ux. ejus filie Tho. Botiler de Bewſey milit. qui quidem Johes. obijt 28 die Novembr. anno domini MDXII, et dicta Helena obijt die Junij MD.

Sir Lewis married to his ſecond Lady, Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Knight, by whom he had a ſon, Thomas; Sir Lewis lies buried with his ſecond Lady at Blithfield, with this inſcription on their monument, on the north ſide of the chancel,

Hic jacent corpora Lodovici Bagot Militis,
Et Annæ Uxoris ejus:
Qui quidem Lodovicus obijt ultimo Die Menſis Maij, A. D. 1534:
Quæ vero Anna, obijt 4to Die Menſis Septembris, A. D. 1514
Quorum Animabus propitr. Deus. Amen.

THOMAS Bagott, Eſq; his ſon and heir, married Jane, daughter of Richard Aſtley of Patiſhull in com. Stafford, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue (b) two ſons, Richard his heir, and John;

(a) Harl. MSS. in Brit. Muſeum, No. 2129.
(b) Viſitation of Staffordſhire, made anno 1583, in Coll. Arm.

alſo

alſo two daughters, Jane married to ——— ſon of Sir Brian Brereton, Knight, and Margaret to Ralph Aderley, Eſq. He lies buried under an aral tomb, on the north ſide of Blithfield chancel, with the following circumſcription in Saxon characters,

Hic jacent Corpora Thomæ Bagot, Arm.
Filij et Hæredis Lodovici Bagot, et Johannæ, Uxoris ejus,
Filiæ Richardi Aſtleij, Armig.
Qui quidem Thomas, obijt xiii die Maij, A. D. 1541.
Et dicta Johanna obijt ———
Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

Richard Bagot, Eſq; his eldeſt ſon and heir, reſumed the ancient arms of the Bagots, Ermine two chevronels, Azure. He married Mary, daughter of William Saunders, of Welford in com. Northamp. Eſq; by whom he had iſſue Walter; Anthony, born 20 November 1558, and died unmarried; Margaret wife of William Trew of Chartley; Ann, born 11 May 1555, and married, July 30, 1577, to Richard Broughton; Dorothy, married to Ralph Okeover; and Lettice, to Thomas Knardiſley of Laxton, Eſquires. He alſo lies buried with his wife, in the chancel of Blithfield, with this inſcription,

Hic jacent Corpora Richardi Bagot, Armig.
Et Mariæ Uxoris ejus;
Qui obijt 2° Die Febr. Anno Domini, 1596.
Et dicta Maria, ob. ———

Walter Bagot, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, was born, October 24, 1557, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Cave of Stanford in com. Northamp. Eſq; (by Elizabeth, ſiſter to William Lord Burleigh, anceſtor to the preſent Earls of Saliſbury and Exeter,) by whom he had four ſons; 1. Lewis, born April 19, 1587, who died unmarried in his father's lifetime; 2. Hervey, of whom hereafter; 3. Richard, of Colton Hall, in com. Stafford, who died without iſſue; 4. William, of Shropſhire, who married Mary, daughter of —— Hughes, by whom he had no iſſue: alſo, four daughters, 1. Ann, married to Thomas Lane, of Bentley in com. Stafford; 2. Frances, married to Thomas Broughton of Broughton, in the ſame county; 3. Lettice, to Sir William Owen, of Cnrdover in com. Salop, Knight, and 4. Mary, to John Cotes, of Woodcote in com. Salop, Eſq. He lies buried with his wife in Blithfield church, with this inſcription over them,

In hope of a joyful Reſurrection,
Here lyeth the body of Walter Bagott, of
Blithfield in the county of Stafford, Eſq;
(One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace,
Deputy Lieutenant, and twice High
Sheriff of the ſaid County) and of Elizabeth
his wife, Daughter of Roger Cave, of Stanford,
in the County of Northampton, Eſq;
by Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter to
William, Lord Burleigh, Lord High
Treaſurer of England.
The ſaid Walter and Elizabeth, had iſſue
four ſons and four daughters,
viz.
Lewis, Hervey, Richard and William (a);
Anne, Frances, Lettice and Mary.
This family of the Bagotts have continued
in this county ever ſince the Conqueſt,
from whence the Bagotts, ſometimes
Earls of Stafford, and Dukes of Buck-
ingham, were lineally deſcended.

He dyed, Mar. 16, A°. Dni. 1624.

She dyed, Decem. 2. A°. Dni. 1638.

HERVEY, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, born February 8, 1590, was advanced to the dignity of an Engliſh Baronet, by patent, dated May 30, 1627, 3 Car. I. He was a ſtrenuous aſſertor of the rights of his Sovereign, and was fined upwards of 1000*l.* (b) for his loyalty to his Prince. He married two wives; firſt, Catherine, daughter of Humphry Adderley, of Weddington in com. Warwick, Eſq; ſhe died Feb. 16, 1622, and was buried at Blithfield; ſecond, Ann, daughter of Sir Clement Fiſher, of Packington in com. Warwick, Knight, relict of Sir Thomas Dilke, of Maxſtoke Caſtle in the ſame county, Knight, ſhe died, Decemb. 27, 1660; by the laſt he had no iſſue; but by the firſt he had five ſons; 1. John, who died young; 2. Sir Edward, of whom hereafter; 3. Hervey Bagot of Pipe Hall in com. Stafford, Eſq; who was one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to King Charles II. and married two wives; 1. Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Arden, Knight, ſiſter and co-heir of Robert Arden, of Pipe Hall, Eſq; ſhe died in Sept. 1649; and he re-married with Elizabeth, ſole daugh-

(a) The pedigree mentions another ſon, John, who died an infant in 1599.
(b) See the liſts of thoſe Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, &c. that compounded for their eſtates, in letter E.

ter

ter and heir to Sir Thomas Rotherham, of Somerefſe, in com. Bedford, Knight, and by her (who died, July 13, 1685, and lies buried at Cannock in Staffordſhire) had only one daughter, Elizabeth, born September 17, 1653, but died unmarried. By his firſt wife, he had two ſons; 1. Arden, who ſucceeded him in the eſtate at Pipe Hall; 2. Colonel Richard Bagot, who died unmarried, and one daughter, Mary, married firſt, to Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth; and, ſecondly, to Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorſet. Arden Bagot, Eſq; who ſucceeded to Pipe Hall, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, Knight, ſiſter to Thomas, Lord Leigh of Stonely in com. Warwick by whom he had two ſons, Thomas-Arden, and William, who died an infant; Thomas-Arden Bagot, Eſq; married Honor, daughter and co-heir to Sir William Egerton of Worſley in com. Lanc. Knight, brother to John, Earl of Bridgewater, by whom he had one ſon, named Egerton, (who died, April 13, 1775). He lies buried in the collegiate church of Rippon in Yorkſhire; where, on an atchievement againſt the wall, in the north ayle of the body of the church, is the following inſcription (*a*):

H. S.
Ex Normanorum progenie
Thomas-Arden Baggot,
De com. Warwic. Armiger,
Uxorem duxit
Honoram Egerton,
Prænobili Genere
Comitum de Bridgewater,
Ex quâ
Filium reliquit Unicum
Egerton Baggott,
Obijt Jun. 11, 1729, Ætat. 45.
Sequemur.
Amicitiæ ergo pinxit & poſuit
J. B. Boutats, Civis
Antverpienſis.

Colonel Richard Bagot, the fourth ſon of Sir Hervey Bagot, Baronet, travelled much to accompliſh himſelf for the ſervice of his country: he was Governor of Litchfield for King Charles I. in whoſe cauſe he loſt his life at Naſeby fight, 1645, and lies buried in Litchfield Cathedral. Walter, the fifth ſon, died young. Sir Hervey had only one daughter, Elizabeth,

(*a*) Ancient and Modern Hiſtory of Rippon, 8vo. p. 121.

married

married to John Scrimſhire, of Norbury Manor in com. Staff. Eſq. whoſe widow ſhe died Novemb. 5, 1712, ætat. 90, and was buried at Ladbroke in Warwickſhire (a). Sir Hervey lies buried at Blithfield, where upon a monument, againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, is the following inſcription (b).

M. S.

Herveij Bagot, Baronetti,

Qui primò Katherinam, Humfridi Adderley, de Weddington, in agro Warwic. Armigeri, natam, in Uxorem duxit. è quâ Edvardum & Hervæum, modo ſuperſtites, Richardum Lichfieldienſis foralicij præfectum, in Naveſbienſi prælio fortiſſime dimicantem occiſum; et Elizabetham. Johanni Skrimſhire (primogenito Joh. Skrimſhire, de Norbury) Arm. copulatam, genuit ſecundò Annæ, Clementis Fiſher, de Packington, in dicto Agro Warw. Equitis Aurati, filiæ, Thomæq Dilke, de Maxſtoke-caſtro, Militis, relictæ,

Matrimonio ſe junxit.

Qui quidem Hervæus, patriæ charus (præcipua cujus munera maximo cum honore ſubivit) Regiq. fidus; cui per anguſtias ſuas aſperrimas, graſſante nuper ſubditorum ſuorum conjuratione immaniſſimâ audacter et continuo præſto fuit; rei familiaris jacturam, carceres, aliaq. indigniſſima, maximo animo, pectoreq. benè præparato perpeſſus eſt. Harum verò calamitatum tandem ſuperſtes, et Exoptatam ſereniſſimi nunc regis Caroli ſecundi reſtaurationem intuens, XXVII°. die Decembris, ſalutis humanæ Ao. M.DC.LX° et ætat. LXIX°. fælicitèr in Domino obdormiens, inter dictas conjuges juxta heic contumulatur.

Sir EDWARD Bagot, Bart. his ſon and ſucceſſor, married Mary, daughter of William Lambard of the town of Buckingham, Eſq; (High Bailiff of that ancient corporation) relict of John Crawley, Eſq. ſon and heir of Sir Francis Crawley, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, temp. Car. I. by whom he had twelve ſons and five daughters; 1. Hervey, born Feb. 19, 1641, for whom is the following memorial in Blithfield Church,

(c) Hervey Bagot, of that noble family, the twentieth heir, and more (had he ſurvived) than the 20th Knight, a youth of excellent hopes, admirable perfections; in morals, manly and

(a) Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire.
(b) Le Neve's Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 79.
(c) Harl. MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 2129.

grave

grave; in wiſdom, grey-haired; only in age childiſh; ſtudious of all good arts; intractable to ill, not knowing vice, but by correcting it in others; of devotion to God, duty to parents, reſpect to all, a great exemplar in a little volume, in all huge rare; in nothing, had he not died, common; a ſaint, though a child; a ſcholar, though an heir; in the incomparable ornaments of mind and body, a lively expreſs of heaven's power and earth's capacity; dear to his friends, dearer to God, who haſted (as it were) to treaſure up this lovely jewell, leſt it ſhould be ſullied with a long mortality, in his glorious cabinet of eternity, in the year of grace 1655, age 15.

2. Edward, born March 18, 1643, who died an infant; 3. Sir Walter, his ſucceſſor; 4. Lambard Bagot, of Maid's Morton in com. Bucks, Eſq; who died unmarried, and lies buried at Blithfield, with this inſcription (a):

Subtus reconduntur
(Sic voluit
Vir, humilitate pereximius)
Exuviæ Lambardi Bagot, Armi.
Ex filijs Edoardi Bagot, Parti.
Qui in levamen et ſubſidium
Sex pauperum Virorum,
Hoſpitium annuis Redditibus
Locupletatum,
In Abbots Bromley extrui
Teſtamento curavit.
E vitâ exceſſit III°. Jan. MDCCII,
Anno Ætatis ——.

Richard, the fifth ſon, born April 1651, died young; 6. Lewis, born June 22, 1652, died at Tripoli, returning from Jeruſalem, unmarried; 7. Capt. William Bagot, of Colton com. Staff. born Feb. 26, 1653, died Nov. 6, 1699, unmarried; 8. John, born May 8, 1655, died 1662; 9. Francis, who died young; 10 and 11, Hervey and Edward, twins, born May 1658, and died young; 12. Charles, born Jan. 17, 1660, who died unmarried, March 30, 1724, aged 64, and was buried at Blithfield. The daughters were, Ann, born March 14, 1642, married Auguſt 1658, to Walter Chetwynd, of Ingeſtree in Staffordſhire, Eſq; and died Dec. 6, 1671; Mary, born April 6, 1646, married Sir Richard Newdigate,

(a) Le Neve's Mon. Angl. Vol. IV. p. 44.

of Arbury in Warwickſhire, Baronet, and died in 1691: Lettice, Frances, and Mary, the three other daughters, died infants. Sir Edward died March 30, 1673, and was buried with his anceſtors at Blithfield, where againſt the eaſt end of the chancel is a monument of white marble, thus inſcribed:

In memory
of the Hon.
Sir Edward Bagot,
late of this place, Bart.
ſon of Sir Hervey Bagot, Bart.
a true aſſertor of Epiſcopacy in the
Church, and Hereditary Monarchy in the State:
who was by his country unanimouſly choſen
one of the Knights of the Shire in that memorable
Parliament which reſtored both. After which happy
Settlement, by his affable Temper, conſtant Hoſpitality, and inviolable Integrity in doing Juſtice,
he drew to himſelf the Love and Eſteem of all.
He married Mary, the Relict of John Crawley, Eſq;
daughter and ſole heireſs of William Lambard, of
Buckingham, Eſq; by whom he had 17 children:
ſeven ſurvived him, viz. 5 ſons, Walter, Lambard,
Lewis, William, and Charles; and 2 Daughters, Ann,
married to Walter Chetwynd of Ingeſtree, in this
County of Stafford, Eſq; and Mary, married to Sir
Richard Newdigate, of Arbury, in the county of
Warwick, Bart. and died the 30th of March, in the
57th year of his age, and in the year of our
Lord 1673.

Alſo this inſcription for his Lady:

H. S. E.
Maria, Filia & Hæres Wil. Lamba d de Buckingham, Arm.
1°. nupta Johanni Crawley, de Someries, in Agro Bedfordien.
Reginæ Attornato, Filio natu maximo Franciſci Crawley,
Eq. Aurat. unius Juſtic. com. Banci, ſub Regno Sereniſſimi
Regis Caroli, ex quo nullam ſuſcepit prolem, poſtea Ed.
Bagot de Blithfield, Baro. Connubio juncta antiquiſſimam
Bagotorum Familiam, 12 Filijs, & 5 Filiabus auxit. Morbis
tandem & Mœrore conſumptum optimum enim Maritum
Vidua ultra 13 annos defleverat, obijt 22° die Octobris,
A. D. 1686, Ætat. ſuæ 67.

De-

Deſideratiſſimæ Matronæ & chariſſimæ Matris, Memoriæ, Sacrum, Lambardus Bagot, Arm. Filius 2us. L. M. Q. poſuit.

Sir WALTER Bagot, Bart. their eldeſt ſurviving ſon, repreſented the county of Stafford in ſeven Parliaments. Doctor Plott (a), mentions him as a noble promoter of his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire. He married Jane, daughter and ſole heir of Charles Saleſbury of Bachymbyd in Denbighſhire, Eſq; by whom he had five ſons; 1. Saleſbury, born 18 Nov. 1671, and died Oct. 29, 1673; 2. Sir Edward, his ſucceſſor; 3. Walter, born 10 Oct. 1678, and died December following; 4. Charles, born November 5, 1681, who repreſented the county of Stafford in Parliament in 1710, died at London, unmarried, on April 28, 1738, and was buried at Blithfield; 5. William, born January 14, 1686, who died unmarried, Decemb. 13, 1733, and was buried at Blithfield. Alſo, five daughters; 1. Mary, born December 2, 1672, married February 25, 1692, to Sir George Parker, of Ratton in Suſſex, Bart. and died, May 9, 1727; 2. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1674, married June, 1739, to Henry, Earl of Uxbridge; 3. Jane, born September 24, 1676, married October 12, 1695, to Maurice Jones of Llanrhyader in com. Denbigh, Eſq; 4. Frances, born Auguſt 9, 1677, and died unmarried in 1697; and, 5. Ann, born February 28, 1679, married to George Shakerley, of Gwyereſhilt in com. Denbigh, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Jeffery Shakerley, of Shakerley in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; Sir Walter, and his Lady, both lie buried at Blithfield, with the following inſcriptions:

To the
pious Memory of
Sir Walter Bagot,
Son of Sir Edward Bagot, Bart. and Inheritor
of his Eſtate and Character in all reſpects.
He had the honour to be unanimouſly
choſen one of the repreſentatives of this
County in ſeven Parliaments, though he was often diſabled, by a complication of infirmities, from attending the ſervice. He was hoſpitable
and temperate; courteous, and yet ſincere;
an affectionate Huſband, a tender

(a) Plott's Staffordſhire, fo. 225.

Father, and one who by his prudent Management improved the Eſtate without impairing the Reputation of his Family. He had 10 Children by Dame Jane his Wife: 7 ſurvived him, viz. 3 ſons, Edward Charles and William: and 4 daughters; Mary, married to Sir George Parker, of Ratton in Suſſex, Bart. Jane married to Maurice Jones, of Llanrhyader in Denbighſhire, Eſq; and Anne, married to George, eldeſt ſon of Sir Geffry Shakerly of Shakerly, in the County of Lancaſter, by Dame Jane, his ſecond Wife. He died, Feb. 15th 1704, In the 60th year of his age.

To the pious memory of Dame Jane Bagot, wife of Sir Walter Bagot, Bart. daughter and ſole heireſs of Charles Saleſbury, of Bachymbyd, in the county of Denbigh, Eſq; deſcended from the antient and loyal family of the Saleſbury's in that county. This Lady was eminent for her Piety and Charity, through the whole Courſe of her Life; and at her Death made an ample Proviſion for the Poor, appointing an Almſhouſe to be erected near Lanvorog, in the county of Denbigh, and endowing it with ſixty pounds a year for ever, for the maintaining of ſix poor women, and four poor men; ſhe ſo lived in this world, as one who conſtantly expected to be called to another, to which ſhe was removed the 20th of July, in the 45th year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1695.

Sr EDWARD Bagot, Bart. the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and ſucceſſor, was born July 21, 1673; and repreſented the county of Stafford in ſeveral Parliaments, both before and after his father's death. He was married on April 15, 1697, to Frances, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Thomas Wagſtaffe, of Tachbrooke in Warwickſhire, Knt. (who ſurviving him, re-married Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart. and departed this life in 1714): by her he had iſſue two ſons, Hervey, born September 17, 1699, and died November 18 following; and Sir Walter-Wagſtaffe his ſucceſſor; alſo two daughters, Frances, born April 18, 1698, married to Sir John Cheſter, of Chichley in com. Buck., Bart. and Jane, married to Craven Kynnerſley, of Loxley in the county of Stafford, Eſq; Sir Edward died in May

May 1712, and was buried among his anceſtors at Blithfield.

Sir WALTER-WAGSTAFFE Bagot, Bart, the only ſurviving ſon and heir, was born Auguſt 23, 1702, repreſented the borough of Newcaſtle-under-Line, in the county of Stafford, in the laſt Parliament of King George I. was choſen one of the repreſentatives for that county to ſeveral Parliaments, and at the time of his death was one of the repreſentatives for the univerſity of Oxford, and LL.D. He married, July 27, 1724, Lady Barbara Legge, eldeſt daughter to the right honourable William, Earl of Dartmouth, by whom he had iſſue eight ſons and eight daughers, viz.

1. Edward, who died an infant.

2. William, the preſent Lord Bagot, of whom hereafter.

3. Charles, born September 1, 1730, and has taken the name and arms of Cheſter, by virtue of an act of parliament, and in purſuance of the laſt will of his couſin, Sir Charles Bagot Cheſter, of Chichley in com. Bucks, Bart. He married, October 3, 1765, Catherine, daughter of the honourable Heneage Legge, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by whom he has iſſue five ſons; 1. Charles, born October 25, 1770; 2. Anthony, born May 5, 1773; 3. William, born May 27, 1775; 4. John, born Auguſt 3, 1779; and, 5. Henry, born October 28, 1780; alſo ſeven daughters; 1. Catherine, born September 16, 1766; 2. Louiſa, born November 18, 1767; 3. Barbara, born February 28, 1769; 4. Frances, born October 26, 1770; 5. Ann, born June 21, 1776; 6. Mary, born June 24, 1777; and, 7. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1778.

4. Walter, born November 2, 1731, who has the eſtate of Pipe Hall, and is Rector of Blithfield and Leigh in com. Stafford. He married, September 7, 1773, Ann, third daughter of William Swinnerton, of Butterton in com. Stafford, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue two ſons, Egerton-Arden Bagot, born January 3, 1777, and Walter, born February 13, 1778; likewiſe three daughters, Ann, born June 12, 1774; Honora, born June 20, 1775; and Elizabeth, born May 25, 1780.

5. Richard, who has taken the name of Howard, born November 13, 1733, and married March 20, 1783; Frances, daughter of the late William Howard, Viſcount Andover.

6. John, who died an infant.

7. Lewis, born January 1, 1740-1, who was conſecrated Biſhop of Briſtol, which he held with the Deanry of Chriſt Church, Oxford, until 1783, when his Lordſhip was tranſ-

lated to the ſee of Norwich, on the death of Dr. Yonge, and LL.D. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Hay, late Governor of Barbadoes.

8. Thomas, born February 14, 1746, and died at Naples unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Barbara, born March 29, 1725, and is married to Ralph Sneyd of Keele in com. Stafford, Eſq.

2. Ann, born February 28, 1726-7, who is unmarried.

3. Frances, born November 3, 1732, and died an infant.

4. Jane, born September 29, 1735, and is unmarried.

5. Elizabeth, born September 17, 1738, and is unmarried.

6. Maria, born November 23, 1739, and married to Rowland Wingfield, of Preſton-Buckhurſt in Shropſhire, Eſq.

7. Catherine, born February 25, 1742; and

8. Henrietta, born February 4, 1744.

Sir Walter died January 20, 1768; his Lady died Auguſt 29, 1765; and were both buried at Blithfield. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir WILLIAM Bagot, Bart. *now Lord Bagot*, born February 28, 1728; who repreſented the county of Stafford, from the general election in 1754, till he was advanced to the peerage, by letters patent, dated October 17, 1780, by the ſtile and title of Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley in the county of Stafford, to him and the heirs-male of his body. His Lordſhip was married Auguſt 20, 1760, to Louiſa, only daughter of John, Viſcount St. John, and ſiſter to Frederick, the preſent Viſcount Bolingbroke and St. John, by whom he has had ſix ſons and three daughters; 1. Edward, born January 23, 1763, and died 1773; 2. Walter, born March 28, 1766, and buried at Blithfield, June 11, 1773, three days after his brother Edward; 3. William, born September 11, 1773; 4. Hervey, born March 14, 1777; 5. Charles, born September 1781; and 6. Richard, born at Daventry, November 22, 1782: the daughters were; 1. Louiſa, born September 30, 1764; 2. Barbara, born October 1, 1768, and buried at Blithfield June 11, 1773; and 3. Henrietta, born February 14, 1780.

TITLE.] Sir William Bagot, Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, in the county of Stafford, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, May 30, 1627, 3 Car. I. Baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley in the county of Stafford, October 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.]

ARMS.] Ermine, two Chevronels Azure.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, Or, a Goat's head, Argent, attired, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Goats, Argent, attired and unguled, Or.

MOTTO.] ANTIQUAM OBTINENS.

CHIEF SEAT.] Blithfield near Litchfield in the county of Stafford.

FITZ-ROY Lord SOUTHAMPTON.

CHARLES, *the preſent Lord Southampton*, is brother to his Grace, Auguſtus Henry, Duke of Grafton; under which title his Lordſhip's deſcent may be ſeen in Vol. I. p. 189.

His Lordſhip was born June 25, 1737, and, on July 27, 1758, married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, and Vice Admiral of the Red ſquadron, by whom he has iſſue, now living;

George-Ferdinand, born Auguſt 7, 1761, who is a Captain in the army, and one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

Charles, born September 5, 1763.
Auguſtus-William, born July 21, 1764.
Henry, born September 13, 1765.
Warren, born September 1, 1768.
Frederick, born October 10, 1769.
William, born December 12, 1773.
Robert, born May 27, 1775.
Edward-Somerſet, born October 25, 1776.
Ann-Caroline, born May 9, 1759.
Suſanna-Maria, born September 7, 1760.
Charlotte, born July 13, 1767.
Emily, born December 26, 1770.
Louiſa, born December 12, 1771.
Georgaina, born October 13, 1782.
Alſo two ſons and a daughter, which died infants.

His Lordſhip is a Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces, Colonel of the third, or King's own regiment of dragoons, and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. He was created Lord Southampton, Baron Southampton, of Southampton in the county of Hants, by letters patent, dated Oct. 17, 1780, to him and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

TITLE.] Charles Fitz-Roy, Baron Southampton, of Southampton, in the county of Hants.

CREATION.] Baron Southampton, of Southampton, October 17, 1780. 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth grand quarters, France and England quarterly; ſecond grand quarter, Scotland; third grand quarter Ireland; over all, a baton ſiniſter, componè Argent and Azure.

CREST.

Fitz-Roy Lord Southampton.

CREST.] On a chapeau gules, turned up, ermine, a Lion ſtatant guardant Or, ducally crowned Azure, gorged with a collar counter compony, Argent and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide a Lion guardant, Or, ducally crowned, Azure, gorged with a plain collar, compony Ermine and Azure; on the ſiniſter ſide a Greyhound, Argent, collared as the Lion.

MOTTO.] ET DECUS ET PRETIUM RECTI.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Fitz-Roy Farm, near Highgate in Middleſex.

HERBERT Lord PORCHESTER.

MAJOR Genereal WILLIAM Herbert, 5th ſon of Thomas the eighth Earl of Pembroke, married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Tews, Eſq; of Aix la Chapelle, and died March 31, 1757, leaving iſſue two ſons; 1. Henry, now Lord Porcheſter; 2. Charles, who married Lady Caroline Montague, ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Mancheſter; alſo two daughters, Georgina, and Caroline, both unmarried.

HENRY, *the preſent Lord Porcheſter*, was born Auguſt 20, 1741, married July 15, 1771, to Elizabeth-Alicia-Mary Wyndham, eldeſt daughter of Charles, Earl of Egremont, by whom he has iſſue five ſons; 1. Henry George, born June 3, 1772; 2. Charles, born July 5, 1774; 3. William, born January 12, 1778; 4. George, born February 21, 1779; 5. Percy, born September 17, 1780; alſo, one daughter, Frances, born June 5, 1775; and was advanced to the peerage by letters patent, dated October 17, 1780, by the title of Baron Porcheſter, of High Clere in the county of Southampton. His Lordſhip is likewiſe Colonel of the Wiltſhire militia, and LL D.

TITLE.] Henry Herbert, Baron Porcheſter, of High Clere in the county of Southampton.

CREATION.] Baron Porcheſter, October 17, 1780, 20 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Per pale Azure and Gules, three Lions rampant Argent, a creſcent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath a Wyvern with wings elevated vert, holding in his mouth a ſiniſter hand, coupt at the wriſt, Gules, charged on the breaſt with a creſcent for difference.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Panther guardant Argent, ſpotted Gules and Azure, and fire iſſuing out of his mouth and ears, proper; on the ſiniſter ſide a Lion Argent, each ducally gorged per pale Azure and Gules, and charged on the ſhoulder with one ſpot of ermine.

MOTTO.] UNG J[illegible] SERVIRAY.

CHIEF SEAT.] At High Clere in Hampſhire.

DUNNING

Herbert Lord Porchester.

Dunning Lord Ashburton.

DUNNING Lord ASHBURTON.

JOHN DUNNING, ſecond ſon to John Dunning, of Gnatham in the county of Devon, died December 1, 1780, aged 80, and was buried at Aſhburton in that county, where he had reſided many years. He married Agnes, daughter of Henry Jutſham, of Old Port in the pariſh of Modbury in Devonſhire, by whom he had two ſons, John, who died young, and John, the late Lord Aſhburton; alſo a daughter Mary, born in September 1733, who is now living unmarried.

JOHN, *the firſt Lord Aſhburton*, was born at Aſhburton, October 18, 1731; having acquired a good claſſical education, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with ſuch aſſiduity and ſucceſs, that, being admitted to the degree of Barriſter, he very ſoon became diſtinguiſhed for his great profeſſional abilities; ſo that on December 23, 1767, he was appointed Solicitor General to his Majeſty, which he reſigned in March 1770; at the general election, in 1768, was choſen repreſentative for the borough of Calne, for which he was rechoſen at the general elections in 1774 and 1780; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the peerage by patent, dated April 8, 1782, whereby he was created Lord Aſhburton, of Aſhburton in the county of Devon, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and on the 13th of the ſame month, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter; his Lordſhip was alſo Recorder of the city of Briſtol, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

His Lordſhip was married, on March 31, 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, of Larkbear, in the county of Devon, Eſq; ſiſter to John Baring, Eſq; Member in the preſent Parliament for the city of Exeter, by whom he had iſſue two ſons; John, born October 29, 1781, who died in April 1783, and was buried at Aſhburton; and Richard Barrè. His Lordſhip died Auguſt 18, 1783, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

RICHARD-BARRÈ, *the preſent Lord Aſhburton*, who was born, September 16, 1783.

TITLE.] Richard-Barrè Dunning, Lord Aſhburton, of Aſhburton in the county of Devon.

CREATION.] As above-mentioned.

ARMS.] Bendy ſiniſter of 8, Or, and Vert, a Lion rampant, ſable.

Crest]

CREST.] On a wreath, an Antelope's head coupt proper, attired, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Antelopes proper, attired, hoofed, and charged on the breaſt with an Acorn ſlipt proper, and gorged with collars bendy of 8 Or, and Vert.

MOTTO.] STUDIIS ET REBUS HONESTIS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Aſhburton in Devonſhire, and Putney Heath in Surrey.

Norton Lord Grantley.

NORTON Lord GRANTLEY.

THE family of Coigniers was denominated from their ancient place of reſidence in the Duchy of Normandy; and one of them having attended the Norman Duke in his victorious expedition into England, was rewarded by the Conqueror with grants of divers lands in Yorkſhire, whereupon he ſet led in this kingdom, and became the common anceſtor to the ſeveral branches of the families of the Coigniers, Coniers, Conyers, &c. which have ſince flouriſhed therein.

The firſt who is mentioned in the pedigree (a), is EGBERTUS Coigniers, whoſe ſon, ROGER (in ſome manuſcripts, called Robert) Coigniers, married Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Richard Norton, of Norton in Yorkſhire, with whom he had a conſiderable eſtate in that county, which deſcended to their ſon and heir, Adam.

Which ADAM, conformable to the cuſtom of thoſe times, aſſumed the name of his mother's family, calling himſelf Norton of Norton; he married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Nonwicke (who is ſometimes called the great Forreſter), and had by her two ſons, Richard anceſtor to the Nortons of Yorkſhire, and John, from whom thoſe of Suffolk deſcended.

RICHARD Norton, the eldeſt ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Tempeſt, Knight, and by her had Sir JOHN Norton, Knight, his ſon and heir, who had to wife Jane, daughter of Sir Randolf Pygott, Knight, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Sir JOHN Conyers (anciently wrote Coigniers), alias Norton, of Norton, Knight, who ſerved the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, in the years 1507 and 1508, and a third time in 1514; he married Margaret, daughter of Roger Warde, of Grindall in Yorkſhire, by whom he had two ſons, John and Henry, and three daughters; 1. Margaret, married to Sir Roger Laſcelles, of Brackenburgh, Knight; 2. Jane, to Sir William Mallory of Studely, Knight, and 3. Ann, to Chriſtopher Wandeford, of Kirklington in Yorkſhire, Eſq.

JOHN Conyers, alias Norton, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, married Ann, daughter of Miles Ratcliffe, of Ryleſton in Yorkſhire, Eſq; and had iſſue ſix ſons, Richard, Chriſtopher, Marmaduke, John (who died without iſſue), Thomas and William; alſo three daughters, Iſabel, wife of —— Battie, of Hewick, Ann, firſt married to Robert Plompton, and after to Robert

(a) Viſitation of Yorkſhire in Coll. Arm. not. 2d D 5.

Moreton

Moreton of Bawtrey; and Margaret to Thomas Markenfield, of Markenfield, Eſquires.

RICHARD Norton, of Norton, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, was one of the council for the North, in the reigns of Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. alſo High Sheriff of the county of York, in 10 Eliz. But in 1569, (12 Eliz.) he joined in an inſurrection with Charles Nevile, Earl of Weſtmoreland, Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and many others in the North of England, who publiſhed a manifeſto, declaring, "That they "took up arms with no other deſign than to reſtore the re- "ligion of their anceſtors, to remove evil counſellors from "the Queen, to reſtore the Duke of Norfolk, and other faith- "ful peers, who were confined and deprived of their honours, "to their liberty and the Queen's favour; and that they at- "tempted nothing againſt the Queen, to whom they vowed a "moſt conſtant fidelity and affection." They being ſoon ſuppreſſed by the Queen's forces, many of the principal malcontents were convicted of high treaſon and attainted; among which were this Richard Norton (of Norton Conyers) with Chriſtopher, Marmaduke, and Thomas, his brothers (a).

The ſaid Richard had two wives; firſt Suſanna, fifth daughter Richard Nevil, Lord Latimer; ſecondly, Phillipa, daughter of Thomas Trapps, of London, widow of Sir George Giffard, Knight; by the latter he had no iſſue; but by the former, he was father to eleven ſons and ſeven daughters.

The ſons were: 1. Francis Norton, who married Albreda, ſiſter and co-heir of Thomas Wimbiſh, of Lincolnſhire, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons; 1. Jeremy; 2. John, who both died young; and 3. Henry, ſeated at Boroughbridge in Yorkſhire, (the family eſtates being forfeited on his grandfather's attainder), who, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of William Tankard of Branton in Yorkſhire, had three ſons; 1. Theophilus, 2. Baſil, who both died unmarried, and 3. John, who was aged 67 years, in 1665 and unmarried (b).

John, ſecond ſon of Richard Norton, by Suſanna Latimer, died without male iſſue, Edmund, the third ſon, was anceſtor to the Lord Grantley; William, fourth ſon, married Ann, ſecond daughter of Mathew Boynton, of Barmſton, Eſq. (c). Thomas fifth ſon; George, ſixth ſon; Chriſtopher, ſeventh ſon; Marmaduke, eighth ſon; Sampſon, ninth ſon; Richard, tenth ſon; and Henry, eleventh ſon; are mentioned in the Viſitation, but it does not appear that any of them married.

(a) Camden's Life of Queen Elizabeth.
(b) Viſitation of Yorkſhire, by Sir William Dugdale, in Coll. Ar.
(c) Kimber's Baronetage in pedigree of Boynton.

The

The ſeven daughters of the ſaid Richard Norton, and Suſanna Latimer, were, 1. Ann, married to Robert Bernard, of Knofriſt; 2. Mary, married firſt to ——— Green, of Newby, and after his death to John Lamborne; 3. Clara, wife of Richard Goodrick, of Ribſton; 4. Jane, wedded to Richard Gaſcoigne of Sidbury; 5. Joan, married to ——— Gerrard; 6. Elizabeth, wife to Henry Johnſon, of Waltonhede; and 7. Catherine, who married Francis Bulmer, of Tirteſdale, Eſquires.

Edmund Norton, the third ſon, was ſeated at Clowbeck in the North Riding of Yorkſhire; and his deſcendants, upon failure of iſſue of his two elder brothers, became the principal branch of the family; he died in or about the year 1610, having had iſſue, by his wife Cecilia, daughter of the above-mentioned Mathew Boynton, of Barmſton in Holderneſſe, within the county of York, Eſq; (who before her marriage had been Maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and was ſiſter to Sir Thomas Boynton, of Halnaby in com. Ebor. Knt.) four ſons; 1. Richard, 2. Francis, who both died unmarried; 3. William, of whom hereafter; and, 4. Robert, who poſſeſſed an eſtate at Swinton in Yorkſhire, in right of his wife Catherine, daughter and heir of John Stavely, of Swinton, Eſq; by whom he left iſſue, at his deceaſe, which happened in 1625, or thereabouts (a), a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Smurthwayte, of Nutwiche Cote in Yorkſhire, Eſq; and three ſons; 1. Maulger Norton, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond in Yorkſhire, Eſq; who was living in 1665, and then aged 72 years, having iſſue by his wife Ann, daughter to Sir George Wandeſford, Kirklington, in Yorkſh. Knt. anceſtor to the Earls of Wandesford) 2 ſons, John, then 28 years of age, and Michael, a merchant in London (b); 2. Richard, whoſe wife was Margaret, daughter of Francis Hall, of Worſall in Yorkſhire, by whom he had a daughter Mary, married to Sir John Yorke, of Goulthwaite in com. Ebor. Knt. and three ſons; Edmund, married to Jane, daughter and ſole heir of Toby Dutler, of Chopwell in com. Dunelm. but with ut iſſue; William, a Barriſter of Grey's Inn; and Chriſtopher, 14 years old, in 1665; and 3. William.

But to return to,

William, third ſon of Edmund Norton, and Cecilia Boynton: he ſettled at Sawley, near Ripon in Yorkſhire, which eſtate is ſtill enjoyed by the family, and married Margaret, daughter and ſole heir to William Welbury, of Newton in Cleveland, Eſq; by whom he had an only ſon,

(a) Viſit. præſ.
(b) Viſit. prædict. not. C. 40.

WILLIAM Norton, of Sawley, Esq; who had to wife Ann, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William Hilliard, of Bishop Wilton in Yorkshire, Knight, and by her, who died about the year 1645, had a daughter, Ann, married to John Wadone, of Lofthouse Hill in Yorkshire, Esq; and four sons, Wellbury, John, William, and Robert.

WELBURY Norton, of Sawley, Esq; the eldest son, was one of the Justices of the peace for the county of York in 1665, and then 33 years of age. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne in Yorkshire, Esq; by whom he had four daughters; 1. Catherine, married to Thomas Stringer of Sharleston in Yorkshire, Esq; 2. Mary; 3. Ann, and 4. Helen, wife of Edward Beckwith, of Nutwich in Yorkshire, Esq; and three sons; 1. William Norton of Sawley, Esq; 2. Thomas Norton of Grantley, of whose descendants hereafter; and, 3. Captain John Norton, of Carlton Hall near Rothwell in com. Ebor. who married a daughter of John Stanhope of Grimstone near York, Esq; and had by her Elizabeth, married to ——— Stephenson; Ann, who died at York in 1759, unmarried; and one son, John Norton, of Carleton Hall, who married his first cousin, Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Norton of Grantley, Esq; and had by her two sons, William, who died unmarried, and the Revd. Thomas Stringer Norton, who married ——— daughter of ——— Parkinson of Yorkshire.

WILLIAM, the eldest son of Welbury Norton, of Sawley, Esq; succeeded to that estate, and dying, July 27, 1735, aged 81, was buried at Ripley in Yorkshire. He had two wives, first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gabetis, of ——— in Westmorland, Esq; secondly, Isabella, daughter of Sir Edward Blacket, of Newby in Yorkshire, Bart. By the last he had only a daughter, Isabella, who married to William Thornton, of Thornville near Knaresborough, Esq; representative for the city of York in several Parliaments; and by the former (who died, November 2, 1712, aged 58, and was buried at Ripley) he had five sons and six daughters, whereof three sons and one daughter lived to maturity, viz. 1. William, who succeeded to the estate of Sawley, and died May 21, 1721, aged 44, and was buried in Ripon Minster, having had issue, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Ralph Lowther, of Ackworth Park in Yorkshire, Esq; (*); one son, William, who died an infant, and was buried at Ripon Minster; and two daughters, whereof the youngest, named Dorothy, died a minor, whereby her sister Margaret, became sole heir, and was first married to Thomas Liddel Bright, of Badsworth in Yorkshire, Esq; (by

(*) She died November 26, 1717, aged 36, and was buried at Ripon.

whom

whom ſhe had an only daughter and heir, Mary, who married Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, and is now living (his widow); ſecondly, to Sir John Ramſden, of Byrom in Yorkſhire, Bart. 2. Gabetis Norton, of Sawley, Eſq; who married Frances, daughter of ——— Oates, Eſq; relict of Capt. Furneſs of Ovenden near Halifax, but died without iſſue; 3. Edward Norton, of Knareſborough in Yorkſhire, Eſq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Redſhaw, of Sunleyraines near Ripon, Eſq; by whom he had one ſon, Edward Norton, of Sawley, Eſq; married to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Moor of Cottingham Southwood, near Hull in Yorkſhire, Gent. and was living 1772, without iſſue; alſo two daughters, Margaret, wife of Abel Collin Lander, Rector of Clifton, near Nottingham, and Elizabeth, living 1772, unmarried; Dorothy, the daughter of William Norton, of Sawley, by Margaret Gabetis, died unmarried. July 4, 1736, aged 47, and was buried at Ripley (a).

Having now traced the deſcent of the other branches, we proceed to the Grantley line, which is deſcended from Thomas Norton, ſecond ſon of Welbury Norton, of Sawley, Eſq; as mentioned at page 256.

Which THOMAS Norton was 7 years old in 1665 (b), and afterwards became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate at Grantley, near Ripon in Yorkſhire. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fletcher, of ——— in com. Weſtmoreland, Eſq; by whom he had three daughters; 1. Catherine; 2. Margaret, wife to her firſt couſin, John Norton, of Carlton Hall, Eſq; as before-mentioned; and, 3. Elizabeth; alſo one ſon,

THOMAS Norton of Grantley, Eſq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Serjeantſon, of Hanlith in Craven, Eſq; He died February 22, 1719, aged 36. and was buried at Weſt Tanfield in Yorkſhire: ſhe ſurvived till September 10, 1774, and was interred in Ripon minſter. Their iſſue were, one daughter, Mary, wife to John Braithwaite, of Sharo near Ripon, Eſq; and three ſons; 1. Fletcher, now Lord Grantley; 2. William, a Captain in the navy, who married Margaret, daughter of John Wood, of Copmanthorp in Yorkſhire, Eſq; but died without iſſue, April 19, 1779, and was buried at Copmanthorp; and 3. Edward, who was one of the ſix Clerks in Chancery, and married Sukey, daughter of John Hindley of the Six Clerks Office, but died without iſſue, in 1752; and his widow is ſince re-married to Maward Rowe, Eſq; of the Treaſury.

(a) Ex Stemm. penes Dom. Grantley
(b) Vide præcedt.

FLETCHER, *Lord Grantley*, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was born at Grantley June 23, 1716 (a), and, having applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, was called to the bar, appointed King's counſel, and Attorney-general for the county Palatine of Lancaſter, was made Solicitor general, December 14, 1761, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him in 1762, was promoted to the office of Attorney-general to the King, December 1763, which he held till Auguſt 1765, and was conſtituted Chief juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts ſouth of Trent, February 19, 1769; in the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, he repreſented the borough of Appleby in Weſtmorland; at the next general election was choſen for Wigan in Lancaſhire; and at thoſe in 1774 and 1780, elected for Guilford in Surry; upon the reſignation of Sir John Cuſt, bart. in 1769, was elected to ſucceed him, as Speaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons; having filled the higheſt dignity in the lower houſe of Parliament, his Majeſty was pleaſed, in conſideration of his very eminent ſervices, to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, bearing date April 9, 1782, creating him Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield in the county of York, and to the lawful heirs-male of his body: his Lordſhip is alſo a member of the moſt honourable Privy Council, Recorder of Guilford, and LL.D.

His Lordſhip was married on May 21, 1741, to Grace, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Chapple, Knight, one of the Judges of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, by whom he hath had iſſue five ſons and two daughters, whereof Thomas and Grace-Trafhern died in their infancy. The ſurvivors are, 1. William, born February 19, 1741-2, who is his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Swiſs Cantons, and repreſentative in Parliament for the borough of Guilford; 2. Fletcher, born November [illegible] 1744, who, at the general election in 1774, was returned to Parliament for the city of Carliſle, as alſo for the borough of Cockermouth, but made his election for the former; in the enſuing year he vacated his ſeat in parliament, and is now one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; 3. Chapple, born April 2, 1746, promoted on November 17, 1780, to the command of a company in the ſecond regiment of Foot Guards, with the rank of Colonel in the army; 4. Edward, born March 11, 1779-50, who is a Barriſter at Law; and, 5. Grace, born November 8, 1752; all unmarried.

TITLE.] Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Lord Grantley, and Baron of Markenfield in the county of York.

(a) From the pedigree in the Houſe of Lords, certified by his Lordſhip.

CREATION.] Lord Grantley, and Baron of Markenfield, by patent, April 9, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Azure, a maunch Ermine, debruiſed by a Bendlet Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a blackmoor's head affronte, coupt at the ſhoulders, his temples adorned with a garland of laurel proper tied with ſtrings Argent and Azure, and round his neck a wreath.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide a Griphon, Argent ducally gorged, Or, on the ſiniſter a Lion, Or.

MOTTO.] AVI NUMERANTUR AVORVM.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Grantley near Ripon in Yorkſhire, and Worth near Guilford in Surrey.

RODNEY Lord RODNEY.

WHETHER this family was reſident in this kingdom at the time it was governed by the Saxons, or became tranſplanted hither in conſequence of the Norman invaſion in 1066, does not appear; but that they have been ſettled here about 650 years is inconteſtible.

The firſt mention of the name that I have met with is WALTER Rodney, to whom the Empreſs Maud, daughter to King Henry I. granted the manors of Brackwell, Lamet, and Hurleſton, with ſeveral other lands in the counties of Somerſet, Cornwall, and Devon (a), in all which he was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir HENRY Rodney, Knight, who was appointed Steward to the young King Henry (ſon to King Hen. II.) ſo called by reaſon he was crowned in his father's life-time, though he never poſſeſſed the throne, his father ſurviving him.

Sir RICHARD Rodney, Knight ſon and heir to Sir Henry, was ſlain at Acres, in 4 Rich. I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

WILLIAM, who was ſent by King John, Ambaſſador to the Pope, and, dying on his journey to Rome, was buried at Viterborne (b), leaving a ſon and heir,

Sir RICHARD Rodney, Knight, ſlain at Hereford by Llewellin, Prince of Wales, anno 1234, having had iſſue by his wife Jane, daughter to Sir John Eſtley, Knight, two ſons, the eldeſt of whom, named Robert, loſt his life with his father, and leaving, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of —— Burnett, only a daughter, Jane, (who became wife to Sir Thomas Pathull, Knight): the inheritance deſcended to his brother Thomas.

Which THOMAS Rodney married Margaret, daughter to Sir Arnold Mountenay, Knight, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor.

Sir RICHARD Rodney, Knight, of whom the learned Glover, Somerſet Herald, makes this particular mention in his Treatiſe De Nobilitate Civili, "*Anno* MCCCXVI. *dominus* Richardus de "Rodney *filius fuit Miles apud* Keynſham (c), *die tranſla-* "*tionis Sancti* Thomæ Martyris *in præſentia Domini* Almarici "*Comitis de* Pembrock, *qui cinxit eum gladio, et Dominus* Mau-

(a) Harl. MSS. No. 1153, p. 40. (b) Ibid.

(c) Keynſham continued in the poſſeſſion of this family till the middle of the laſt century, when by a co-heireſs it was carried into the family of Brydges, as will be ſeen hereafter.

"ricius

Rodney Lord Rodney.

"ricius *de* Berkley, *super pedem dextrum posuit unum calcar, et* "*Dominus* Bartholomæus *de* Badilesmere, *posuit aliud super pe-* "*dem sinistrum in aula, et hoc facto recessit cum honore* (a)." from which we may conclude, that he was a person very highly esteemed, or his receiving the order of knighthood would not have been attended with such peculiar marks of respect from those great peers who assisted at it. This Sir Richard married Maud, daughter to Sir Osbert Giffard, Knight, by whom he had his son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM Rodney, Knight, whose first wife was Katherine, daughter to Sir Fulk Fitz Warine, Knight; and his second, Alice, daughter to Sir John Clifford, of Somersetshire, Knight; by the latter, he had one son, John, father to Thomas; and by the former, he had two sons; 1. William, who left only a daughter, Mary, the wife of Sir Henry Lorty, Knt. 2. Thomas, who succeeded to the estates.

Which THOMAS married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bluet, of Wiltshire, Knight, by whom he was father to

Sir THOMAS Rodney, Knight, who took to wife, Katherine, daughter to Sir Robert Chedder, Knight, and had by her two sons, John and Thomas; also a daughter Katherine.

Sir JOHN Rodney, Knight, the eldest son and heir, married Jane, daughter to Hugh Crescy, and had issue, Walter, William, and Jane.

WALTER, the eldest son, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and served the office of High Sheriff for the counties of Dorset and Somerset, 18 Hen. VI. He first married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John St. John, Knight; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Walter, the first Lord Hungerford; she died, January 23, 1469 (b), leaving two sons; Thomas, and John, who married Jane daughter to Richard Bridgmanston, in com. Dorset.

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir, had issue, by Isabel his wife, three sons, Sir John, Thomas, and Walter; likewise two daughters, Joan and Ann.

Sir JOHN Rodney, Knight, the eldest son, was seated at Rodney Stoke, alias Stoke Rodney, in com. Somerset, and married Ann, daughter of Sir James Crofts, Knight, by whom he had issue three sons; 1. Walter; 2. George, whose descendants will be treated of after those of his elder brother; and, 3. Francis; also two daughters, Grace, married to Christopher Leate, of Dorsetshire, Esq; and Elizabeth, to William Brent (c).

(a) Selden's Titles of Honour, Edit. 1631, p. 375.
(b) Harl. MSS. [illegible]
(c) Hutchins's Dorsetshire, Vol. II. p. 310.

WALTER, the eldeſt ſon, was Sheriff for the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, 3 Hen. VIII. and after received the order of knighthood, but died before his father, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Compton, Eſq; and ſiſter to Sir William Compton, Knight, ſurviving (a), and by her two daughters, Elizabeth, who married to Thomas Powtrell, and Ann, to Nicholas Powtrell, Eſquires; likewiſe one ſon,

JOHN Rodney, Eſq; who, on his grandfather's deceaſe, ſucceeded to the family eſtates. He married Ann, daughter to John, Lord Mordaunt, widow to John, ſon of Sir Michael Fiſher, Knight (b), by whom, at his death, which happened December 25, 2 Edw. VI. (c) he left one ſon, Maurice, then nine years of age; and two daughters, Ann, and Elizabeth, then minors; but afterwards Ann became wife to William Sutton of Aram, by whom ſhe was grandmother to Robert, the firſt Lord Lexington; and Elizabeth was married to John Claxton, Eſq.

MAURICE Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Eſq; the only ſon and heir, was Sheriff of Somerſetſhire, 22 Eliz. 1580, made his laſt will and teſtament, Aug. 6, 30 Eliz. and departed this life three days afterwards (d). He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyer, of Somerforth in com. Wilts, Knight; by whom he had iſſue three ſons; 1 Henry, 2. Thomas, who both died young in their father's life-time; 3. George; alſo, two daughters, Dorothy, married to Rice Davis, Eſq; and Jane, to William Trenchard of Dorſetſhire, Eſq.

GEORGE, the only ſurviving ſon and heir, was twenty years old at his father's death (e), and afterwards had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, but died without iſſue, whereby the family eſtates devolved upon the deſcendants of George, the ſecond ſon of Sir John Rodney, by Ann, daughter of Sir James Croft, before-mentioned.

Which GEORGE, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Kirton, of Chedder, in com. Somerſet (f), by whom he had iſſue four daughters; 1. Barbara, wife of George Buckland, Eſq; 2. [illegible]; 3. Agnes, married to Thomas Hodges, Eſq; and 4. Lucretia; alſo an only ſon and heir,

Sir JOHN Rodney, who received the honour of knighthood, from King James I. at the Charter Houſe, London, May 7, 1603. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Seymour,

(a) It appears, from a monument in Langar church, Nottinghamſhire, that ſhe was afterwards married to Sir John Chaworth, Knight.

(b) [illegible] Baronagium in [illegible] unt.

(c) [illegible]

(d) [illegible] Eliz. (e) Ibid.

(f) [illegible] Arm.

Knight,

Knight, (brother to Thomas, Lord Sudley, Edward Duke of Somerſet, Lord Protector, in the reign of King Edward VI. and Lady Jane, wife to King Hen. VIII.) by whom he had three daughters, Jane, married to John Trenchard of Warmwell in com. Dorſet, Eſq; (a); Elizabeth firſt married to Paine Fiſher, Eſq; ſecondly, to ——— Norwood, ; and thirdly, to ——— Kirton ; and Penelope, to Sir Theodore Newton, of Bilton in Gloucesterſhire, and Barrow's Court in co. Somerſet, Knight, who, in conjunction with his mother-in-law, Lady Jane Rodney, widow, gave the choir organ (which now ſtands on the north ſide of the choir) to the abbey church at Bath (*): alſo three ſons; 1. Sir Edward his heir; 2 George, who was living in 1630 when his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Lakes, of Channons in Middleſex, Knight, and widow of William Cecil, Lord Ross, died, as appears upon her monument in Rodney Stoke church, the inſcription of which is printed in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, Vol. I. p. 128; and 3. William.

Sir Edward Rodney, Knight, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was ſeated at Stoke Rodney, in 1614 and 1623, in the firſt of which years he was at the expence of glazing one of the upper windows on the north ſide of the body of the above-mentioned abbey church (†), and married to Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodriffing in com. Norfolk, Knt. (‡), by whom he had iſſue one ſon, William, half a year old in 1623; and three daughters, who, by the death of their brother without iſſue, became co-heirs, viz. 1. Elizabeth; 2. Frances, who married Sir Thomas Brydges, Knight, a younger branch of the Lord Chandos's family, who on the partition of the eſtates, had Keynſham allotted to him, and it yet remains in his family; and 3. Penelope, who married Sir Peter Gleane of Norfolk, Bart. and dying on February 17, 1689, was buried at Hardwick in that county (§).

From a younger branch of this ancient family, Lord Rodney is believed to be deſcended; but the ſlender notice taken of ſuch branches in the heralds viſitations, the long diuſe of thoſe viſitations, together with the general confuſion in which this kingdom was involved by the Civil war between King Charles and the Parliament, and the great deſtruction of family deeds and evidences which it occaſioned, muſt render it extremely difficult, if not altogether impoſſible, for not only his Lordſhip, but alſo moſt of the deſcendants from the younger

(a) Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, Vol. II. p. 116. (b) Vide ibid.
(*) Account of the Abbey Church at Bath, p. 157. (†) Ibid. p. 167.
(‡) Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, Vol. V. 12mo. Parochial de Hardwick.

ſons of the beſt families in the kingdom, to join themſelves to their old family ſtock.

An author, about forty years ago, very juſtly obſerved, that, "In a few years more, if ſome ſpeedy expedient is not found "out to prevent it, *time* will terminate all proofs to *family* "*arms* and *pedigrees*, and alſo bury in oblivion the births, "marriages, iſſues, and deaths, of all *diſtinguiſhed families* in "the *kingdom*; and conſequently their *rights* of *inheritance* to "their paternal and maternal eſtates." Little or nothing has been ſince attempted to remedy this growing evil, except ſome ſtanding orders of the Houſe of Lords, of May 11, 1767, relating to aſcertaining the deſcents of the peers of this kingdom: in conformity to theſe orders, upon Lord Rodney being advanced to the peerage, his pedigree was entered in the Houſe of Lords, and certified by his Lordſhip, on May 15, 1783, whereby it appears, that,

HENRY Rodney of Walton upon Thames, in the county of Surry, Eſq; was a Cornet of horſe at fourteen years of age, and afterwards a Captain of marines; he died December 25, 1737, and was buried at Walton. He married Mary, eldeſt daughter and co-heir to Sir Henry Newton, Knight, Envoy extraordinary to Genoa, Tuſcany, &c. LL.D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of the dioceſe of London, and by her (who died in January 1736 7, and was buried at Walton) had iſſue two daughters, and three ſons; 1. Henry, ſome time of Baliol College Oxford, who died in 1736, aged 21 years, and was buried at Walton: 2. George-Brydges, now Lord Rodney; 3 James Rodney, of Alton in the county of Southampton, Eſq; ſome time High Sheriff of that county; he was born, Auguſt 28, 1724, and married September 27, 1751, to his firſt wife, Anna, daughter of Stephen Newcome, Governor of Bencoolen, in the Eaſt Indies. She died February 2, 1774, aged 52, and was buried at Walton upon Thames; he was married on December 12, 1774, to his ſecond wife Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Ruſſell, of New Alreſford in Hampſhire, Eſq; but has no iſſue. The daughters were, Maria-Conſtantia, married to Charles Nethercot, Eſq; an Enſign of invalids; ſhe died April 12, 1782; and Katherine, who died an infant, both buried at Walton.

GEORGE-BRYDGES Rodney the ſecond ſon, *now Lord Rodney*, was baptiſed in the parish of St George in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, February 13, 1718. Having entered at an early age into the royal navy, his behaviour ſoon gained him the eſteem of his ſuperior officers, whoſe recommendations procured his appointment to the command of the Shearneſs of 20 guns, in September 1743; in

September

September 1744, he was made Captain of the Ludlow Caſtle of 40 guns; on October 14, 1747, he commanded the Eagle, a ſhip of the line, in the fleet with which the late Lord Hawke obtained that compleat victory over that of the French, under the command of M. de Vaudreuil, off Cape Finiſterre, when ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips of war were captured; of the part Captain Rodney bore in that engagement, the brave commander gave honourable teſtimony in the letter which announced his ſucceſs to the Admiralty; in which he ſays, "the Eagle "fell twice on board the Admiral's ſhip, owing to her having "her wheel ſhot to pieces, all the men at it killed, and her "braces and bowlines gone;" and theſe damages were ſuſtained by his being by his being cloſely engaged with two of the enemies ſhips at once.

In March 1749, he was appointed Captain of the Rainbow of 50 guns; on May 9 following was appointed governor and commander in chief on and over the iſland of Newfoundland (*), and ſailed to protect the fiſhery of that iſland, as Commodore of the ſmall ſquadron which is uſually ſent in time of peace on that ſervice. On the commencement of hoſtilities with France in 1755, he reſumed his ſtation as commander of a ſhip of the line, and in May 1757 was appointed Captain of the Dublin of 74 guns; in 1758, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral; and in July, the next year, he was directed to take a ſmall fleet of men of war, and ſome bombs under his command, to proceed for Havre de Grace, where preparations were carrying on for invading the coaſts of Great Britain: theſe preparations he was charged to diſconcert and deſtroy; a ſervice which he performed moſt effectually, having with equal ſkill and ſpirit brought his fleet to anchor in the road of Havre, in a proper ſituation to cover the bomb veſſels, which were ſtationed in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, from whence they continued to bombard for upwards of forty-eight hours, with terrible effect, ſetting fire to the town at ſeveral different times, and deſtroying the magazines of ſtores which had been collected, the flat-bottomed boats, many of which were alſo overſet and rendered uſeleſs. And this very eſſential ſervice was performed with very little loſs on board the Britiſh fleet, which continued to pay frequent viſits to Havre during the remainder of that ſummer, and great part of the enſuing, whereby Admiral Rodney totally fruſtrated the deſigns of the enemy, and ſo compleatly ruined not only the preparations, but the port itſelf as a naval arſenal, that it was

(*) London Gazette.

no

no more in a ſtate to annoy his country during the continuance of that war.

The ſpirit and aſſiduity, with which theſe ſervices had been performed, recommended Admiral Rodney ſo highly to Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), who then glorioufly conducted the affairs of the nation, that he fixed on him to command a ſquadron, which was deſtined to be ſent to the Weſt Indies, in the Autumn of 1761, to attempt the reduction of the French iſland of Martinico; on which ſervice he ſailed from Spithead on the 18th of October, having under his command four ſhips of the line, a frigate, a ſloop, and three bomb veſſels, and arriving at Barbadoes the latter end of November, and being joined there by a part of the troops which had been ſucceſsfully employed in the ſiege of Belleiſle, and by another body from North America, under the command of General Monckton, he proceeded to Martinico; and arriving on the 7th of January, he ſilenced the batteries of the enemy, and made an admirable diſpoſition for landing of the troops, which was compleated the 16th, and the army proceeding by regular approaches, in which they were cordially and ſucceſsfully aſſiſted by the navy, the whole iſland capitulated on the 7th of February; a conqueſt, which added new luſtre to the arms of Great Britain, and reflected the higheſt honour on thoſe who conducted this important expedition, which was rendered ſtill more advantageous by the ſurrender of St. Lucia, and other French iſlands in the ſame track, whereby the enemy were reduced to ſubmit to humiliating terms of peace.

In 1762, he was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Blue, had the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain conferred upon him and his iſſue-male, by letters patent, bearing date January 21, 1764; on December 3, in the year following, was conſtituted Maſter of Greenwich Hoſpital; on October 21, 1770, he was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Red, to that of Vice Admiral of the White, four days after; was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of Great Britain in Auguſt 1771; and the next year was appointed Commander in Chief over all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels on the Jamaica ſtation.

In 1778, Sir George was conſtituted Admiral of the White, and the next year was appointed to the command of a large fleet, which was deſtined to the double ſervice of relieving Gibraltar (then beſieged by the Spaniards), and then to proceed to the Weſt Indies, where he was to aſſume the chief command: the fleet ſailed from Spithead, December 1779, and on the 8th of January following Sir George fell in with fifteen ſail of Spaniſh tranſports and merchant ſhips, laden with bale-

bale-goods and military ſtores, under convoy of the Guiſpuſc ano of 64 guns, four ſtout frigates, and four ſmaller, every one of which were captured; and proceeding on his voyage to Gibraltar, on the 19th of the ſame month, he came up with the Spaniſh fleet commanded by Don Juan de Langara, and brought them to a cloſe engagement, in which the enemy were totally defeated, and the Admiral himſelf taken in the Phœnix of 80 guns and 700 men; as were alſo the San Julian of 70 guns and 600 men (which afterwards went on ſhore and was loſt); the San Eugenio of 70 guns and 600 men, afterwards loſt in the ſame way; the Monarcha of 70 guns and 600 men; and the Diligente of the ſame force. The San Domingo, of 70 guns, blew up in the action; ſo of eleven ſhips of the line and two frigates, which compoſed the Spaniſh fleet, four of the former were taken and preſerved; two were loſt by tempeſtuous weather, after they were in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Admiral; one blew up; and the remaining four ſhips of the line and two frigates eſcaped to Cadiz, carrying with them evident marks of that valour to which the others had ſubmitted.

On the 20th of February, the thanks of the Houſe of Commons were unanimouſly voted to Sir George Rodney, for this great and important ſervice; and the ſame teſtimony of gratitude was, on the next day, offered by the Houſe of Lords; alſo, on the 6th of March, the freedom of the city of London was voted in Common Council, to be preſented to him in a gold box of an hundred guineas value: a compliment of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh having been previouſly paid.

Having performed this important ſervice, Sir George Rodney proceeded to Gibraltar, and having effectually relieved that garriſon by ſuccours of men and ſupplies of ammunition and and proviſions, and waited the return of a ſmall ſquadron, which he had diſpatched for the like purpoſes to Minorca, he directed the principal part of the fleet to return to England, under the command of Admiral Digby; and taking with him a certain number of ſhips, prepared to accompliſh the remaining part of his inſtructions, in reinforcing the fleet in the Weſt Indies, and taking the chief command of it.

Soon after his arrival on that ſtation, he offered the enemy battle on two ſucceſſive days, as they lay at anchor in Fort Royal Bay. On the 15th of May, at night, the enemy put to ſea, of which Sir George having gained intelligence, he purſued them; and coming up with them on the 17th, an engagement enſued, in which, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority of numbers, victory declared for the Britiſh fleet, whoſe, from the damages ſuſtained in the fight, was not howe-

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in a condition to purſue the flying enemy, who took ſhelter at Guadalupe. As a diſtinguiſhing mark of royal gratitude, for theſe great ſervices, his Majeſty was pleaſed, on November 14 following, to confer on Sir George Rodney, the honourable order of the Bath, by nominating him a ſupernumerary Knight Companion thereof, there being no ſtall vacant at that time.

On the 3d of February 1781, Sir George Rodney, with the fleet under his command, and a body of land forces commanded by General Vaughan, reduced the Dutch iſland of St. Euſtatia, with all its dependencies, together with 150 ſail of merchant ſhips richly laden, and one frigate of war; and alſo an amazing quantity of ſtores and merchandize, which had been collected there for the ſupply of the French and Americans; and a ſixty gun ſhip and a frigate having left St. Euſtatia with a convoy for Europe, about thirty ſix hours before the arrival of the Admiral, he detached two ſhips of the line and a frigate in purſuit of them, who came up with and captured the whole. Theſe advantages were ſoon followed by the ſurrender of the two Dutch colonies of Demerary and Iſſequebo, on the Spaniſh main, and the French iſland of St. Bartholomew. In May following, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſettle annuities of 2000*l.* per annum on Sir George Brydges Rodney, 1000*l.* on Captain Rodney, 500*l.* on Lady Rodney, and 100*l.* on each of the other children, as a reward of Sir George's eſſential ſervices to his country.

Towards the cloſe of this year, Sir George Rodney returned to England on account of his health, which had for ſome time been in a very indifferent ſtate. On the 6th of November, he was appointed Vice Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the navies and ſeas thereof, in the room of Lord Hawke, deceaſed; and his health being much recruited, he returned to his command in the Weſt Indies very early in the year 1782.

On the 9th of April, Sir George, with the whole Britiſh fleet in the Weſt Indies, came up with the French fleet under the command of the Compte de Graſſe, who was proceeding with a number of tranſports, filled with troops and neceſſaries, upon an expedition againſt the Britiſh Leeward Iſlands; and an action was commenced, which was diſcontinued by the bearing away of the enemy, who had the advantage of the wind.

But on the 12th of that month, a diſabled ſhip of the enemy having been diſcovered by the Admiral, he made a ſignal for two of his ſhips to bear down and engage her; this manœuvre obliged Compte de Graſſe to edge towards his crippled ſhip in order

order to protect her; this brought on a general engagement, which lafted with unremitting fury from ſeven in the morning till half paſt ſix in the evening, the conſequence of which was the moſt compleat and deciſive victory that has ever done honour to the Britiſh flag; the French commander in chief, the Compte de Graſſe, being captured in the Ville de Paris of 110 guns, and upwards of 1500 men; as were alſo le Glorieux, le Cæſar, and le Hector, each of 74 guns, 750 mariners and 150 ſoldiers; and l'Ardent of 64 guns, 650 mariners, and 100 ſoldiers, and one ſhip of the line ſunk. Both fleets ſuffered greatly, but the Britiſh chiefly in their maſts, ſails, rigging, and hulls; the loſs of men being ſmall, conſidering the length of the engagement and the cloſeneſs of the action, in which both fleets looked upon the honour of their King and country to be moſt eſſentially concerned.

Sir George Rodney, in his diſpatches to the Admiralty, on this glorious occaſion, was laviſh in the praiſes of his officers and men; the noble behaviour of his ſecond in command, Sir Samuel Hood; that of the third, Rear Admiral Drake, and o Commodore Affleck, he ſaid, was above praiſe (*). By the liſt of the killed and wounded on board the Britiſh fleet, the numbers were, 230 killed and 750 wounded; the ſlaughter on the enemy's ſide muſt have been much greater, their whole army conſiſting of 5500 men, being on board their ſhips of war, and as for the greateſt part of the action every gun told, it may be judged what havoc muſt be made among them, when the Formidable of ninety guns, the ſhip which Sir George commanded, fired near eighty broadſides.

As ſoon as the damages ſuſtained in this engagement could be tolerably repaired, Sir George Brydges Rodney diſpatched Rear Admiral Hood, with a ſtrong ſquadron, in purſuit of the diſperſed fleet of the enemy; who, on the 18th of the ſame month, came up with, and captured le Caton of 64 guns, 650 men; le Jaſon of 64 guns, 609 men; l'Amiable of 32 twelve-pounders, and 290 men; and la Ceres of 18 guns, 160 men; all which had alſo troops on board. In a ſubſequent diſpatch, Sir George adviſed the Admiralty Board, that the enemy's battering cannon, travelling carriages, and train of artillery, were on board the ſhips that had been captured.

In May 1782, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Saltaſh; at the next general election was choſen for Oakhampton; in the firſt parliament after the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, he repreſented Penryn; at the general election

(*) Sir Samuel Hood was rewarded with an Iriſh peerage; and Rear Admiral Drake and Commodore Affleck were created Baronets of Great Britain.

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in 1768, was, after a very formidable conteſt, elected for the town of Northampton; and, upon a general election in 1780, was choſen by a conſiderable majority for the city of Weſtminſter.

His Lordſhip was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain by letters patent dated June 19, 1782, creating him Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke in the county of Somerſet, to him and the heirs-male of his body; and on July 1, 1783, the Houſe of Commons granted 2000*l.* a year to his Lordſhip and his ſucceſſors, for his gallant conduct during the war.

On February 2, 1753, he was married to his firſt wife Jane, daughter of Charles Compton, Eſq; and ſiſter to Spencer, Earl of Northampton; ſhe died in January 1757, and was buried at Old Alresford in Hampſhire, having had iſſue one daughter, Jane, who died an infant, and was buried at Old Alresford; and two ſons; 1. George, of whom hereafter; and 2. James, who commanded the Ferret ſloop of war, and was loſt at ſea, in Auguſt 1776, unmarried.

His Lordſhip's preſent Lady is Henrietta, daughter of John Clies of Liſbon, Merchant; their iſſue are, two ſons and four daughters, viz. John, born May 10, 1765, now a Captain in the Royal Navy; Jane, born December 24, 1766; Henrietta, born January 27, and baptiſed February 18, 1769 (a); Margaret-Ann, born at Paris, in May 1776; Sarah, born May 1780, and Edward, born June 17, and baptiſed July 1, 1783 (b).

George Rodney, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, and heir apparent, was born, December 25, 1753, and is now Captain of a company in the third regiment of Foot Guards, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and is alſo repreſentative in Parliament for the town of Northampton; on April 10, 1781, he was married to Ann, ſecond daughter and co-heir apparent to the right honourable Thomas Harley, Alderman of the city of London, and brother to Edward the preſent Earl of Oxford, by whom he hath iſſue an only child, George, born June 18, 1782, and baptiſed the ſame day (c).

TITLE.] Sir George Brydges Rodney, Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, and Baronet,

CREATIONS.] Baronet, January 21, 1754, 27 Geo. II. and Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke in the county of Southampton, June 19, 1782, 22 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Or, three Eagles diſplayed, purpure.

CREST.] On a ducal coronet, Or, an Eagle, riſing, purpure.

(a) Regiſter of baptiſms in the pariſh of St. George, Hanoverſquare.
(b) Ibid. (c) Ibid.

SUP-

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles with wings open and addorſed, purpure; beaked, membered and armed, Or, diſplaying the flag of St. George, ſtaff proper, encircled with a naval crown, gold, which ſupporters were granted by patent on the 2d January, 1782.

MOTTO.] NON GENERANT AQUILÆ COLUMBAS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Great Alresford in the county of Southampton.

RAWDON

RAWDON Lord RAWDON.

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity, as appears by many deeds and papers in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen within the county of York, and particularly by the title deed of their eſtate, granted by William the Conqueror; part of which eſtate, with the manſion houſe, is ſtill enjoyed by the Earl of Moyra, father to Lord Rawdon. The following lines are taken from the original deed, as mentioned in Weaver's monuments:

I William Kyng, the thurd yere of my Reign,
Give to the Paulyn Roydon, Hope and Hopetowne,
With all the bounds both up and downe;
From Heven to Yerthe, from Yerthe to Hel,
For the and thyn, ther to dwel,
As truly as this Kyng right is myn;
For a Croſſebow and an Arrow,
When I ſal come to hunt on Yarrow
And in Token that this thing is ſooth,
I bit the whyt wax with my Tooth.
Before Meg, Mawd, and Margery,
And my third Sonne Henry.

Whether the family was ſettled in England before the Conqueſt, is not abſolutely certain; but it appears that the above PAULYN (or Paulinus) de Roydon, commanded a band of archers under the Conqueror, of whoſe gift he had the lands of Rawdon near Leeds in Yorkſhire, and the name of the family was taken from the town of Rawdon, three miles from Leeds. In their manſion houſe, called Rawdon Hall, are ſtill remaining ſeveral particulars which have a peculiar air of antiquity, among which are the figures of bears chained to the trunks of trees, to which the ſupporters uſed by Lord Rawdon allude. About two miles diſtant from the manſion houſe, ſtood the famous abbey of Kirkſtall, the ancient burial place of the family, to which, as appears by many deeds, they were great benefactors.

THOR, the ſon and heir to Paulyn (a), was father to SERLO de Rowdon, living in time of King Stephen, whoſe ſon ADAM lived in the reign of Richard I. all which deſcendants are men-

(a) Thoreſby's Leeds, p. 168, and 580.

tioned

Rawdon Lord Rawdon.

tioned in very ancient charters ([a]), without date, appertaining to Kirkstall abbey aforesaid. Adam had issue, MICHAEL, who flourished and died in the reign of Hen. III. which Michael, by his deed confirmed to God, and the Monks of Kirkstall, all the land which Hugh de Frances held of him in the Ville of Rawdon; Nicholas Ward, and Simon his brother, with many others being witnesses.

SIMON, son to Michael, was also living in the time of Henry III. and was succeeded by his son MATTHEW, as appears by dateless charters of each; which Mathew, had issue RICHARD de Roudon, temp. Edw. I. as is evident from a chartulary of the priory of Bolton in Craven ([b]).

JOHN, son and heir of Richard, is mentioned in deeds of 11 and 17 Edw. I. and 7 and 23 Edw. III. in which last year he departed this life, and was buried at Rawdon; being succeeded by his son,

MICHAEL de Rawdon, *filius Johannis*, as stiled in deeds ([c]), about 19 Edw. III. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Aldwoodley in com. Ebor. by whom he had issue MICHAEL, written *the son of Michael de Rawdon*, in 50 Edw. III. whose wife was Eleanor, daughter to ——— Scott, of Scottshall, near Leeds, Esq; ([d]) by whom he was father to Thomas, and John called John de Brerehaugh, of whom presently.

THOMAS, the eldest son, married Alice, who by her deed, dated at Rawdon, A. D. 1349. in the twenty-third year of the reign of King Edward III. over England, and ninth over France, stiling herself therein relict of Thomas, son of Michael de Rawdon, gave and granted in her pure widowhood, to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and blessed Leonard, and to the Prioress and convent of Esthoite, for the health of her soul, and for her father's, and for the souls of all her ancestors, in Frank Almoigne, one messuage which had been her father's; unto which were witnesses, Dom. Simon de Ward, John de Calverley, chevaliers, and others.

That this Thomas died without issue male, appears probable, as well from the above donation, as that John his brother was stiled of Rawdon, in 15 Rich. II. when he made a feoffment of all his lands and tenements which he had in Raudon. John Ward and Walter Calverley, Knights, being witnesses, cum multis aliis.

This JOHN married ———, daughter and heir of ——— Follefait, and had issue by her JOHN, his heir living, 4 and 8 Edw. IV. and 21 and 29 Hen. VI. who married the daughter

([a]) Nuper penes Johan. Stanhope, Arm.
([b]) Penes Johan. Ingleby de Ripley, Bart. fol. 118, 144, and 146.
([c]) Int. Cart. fam. Fran. Rawdon, Arm. A. D. 1660.
([d]) Thoresby's Leeds, p. 580.

of — —— Arthington of Arthington in co. Ebor. Esq; from whom proceeded JOHN Rawdon of Rawdon, living 16 Hen. VII. and 1 Hen. VIII. which last mentioned John left issue, by —— his wife, daughter of Robert Thornton, of Denbigh in Yorkshire, Gent. two sons, John and Ralph; from the latter several eminent persons were descended, on which account I shall trace them down, and then return to John, the eldest son, from whom Lord Rawdon is descended.

The said Ralph removed from Rawdon in the year 1520, to Kebech in Cleveland, and had a son Ralph, who about 1568 settled at Stearesby in the parish of Brandsbie in com. Ebor. where he purchased lands, and married Jane, daughter of John Brice of Stillington in com. Ebor. gent. ([a]), by whom he had three sons, Laurence, Robert, and Sir Marmaduke.

Lawrence, the eldest son, was Sheriff of York, A. D. 1615 (*), was elected Alderman, 1624; and in 1627 would have been Lord Mayor of that city, had not his death prevented it July 5, 1626. He married Margery, daughter of Nicholas Barton, Esq; and had three sons and two daughters, Roger, Robert, and Marmaduke; Margery, married to Sir Roger Jacques, of Elvington, Knight; and Mary; he lies buried in the chancel of Crux church, in York, under a fair blue marble stone, with his coat of arms, of a fess between three pheons, impaled with those of the city (his wife surviving him); upon this fess, his eldest son afterwards added a lion, passant Or, and bore for crest, on a mount, vert, a gryphon sejant, Or, winged argent, laying his talon on a pheon sable; motto, Solem dura obduratis. Marmaduke his youngest son, was a great benefactor to the city of York, and built at his sole expence the cross in that city; he gave a gold chain, of sixteen ounces, to the Lady Mayoress of York and her successors, and also a silver chamber pot, of fifty ounces; and a gold cup to the city of York.

Robert Rawdon, the second son, was seated at Mitcham, in Surry, where he died, A. D. 1644, leaving issue William Rawdon, of Bermondsey court in that county, Esq. The third son of Ralph, before-mentioned, was the famous Sir Marmaduke, who altered the fess in his arms, from Sable to Gules charged with a golden Lion passant, and had for his crest a gryphon sejant, Or, on a mount vert; to which, for his signal services, a further augmentation was given by King Charles I. at Oxford, viz. in a canton, Or, a Rose, Gules, the national badge.

(*) Thoresby's Leeds, p. 580.
(a) Torr's Antiquities of York, p. 93, and 95.

This

This Sir Marmaduke being an honour to the family, I ſhall give a brief account of his life ([a]). He was baptized at Brandſbie, the 20th of March 1582, and at the age of ſixteen came up to London with his eldeſt brother Laurence, who placed him with a merchant; but his parts ſoon diſcovering themſelves, his maſter, Daniel Hall, ſent him as his factor to Bourdeaux, where he managed with that integrity and care, as raiſed Mr. Hall a fair eſtate, and himſelf great credit, to the advancement of his own fortune. About 1610, he returned to England and ſettled in London; and, ſome time after, was elected a Common Council-man of that city (an office then of great repute, and amongſt whom were many aldermen-fellows, and out of whom aldermen were uſually choſen); he was free of the company of cloth-workers, whereof he was afterwards maſter, and to their hall a worthy benefactor, by re-building and beautifying the ſame, as appeared by an inſcription there, before conſumed in the conflagration, A. D. 1666. In 1617, he was Captain of the city militia, which he exerciſed for many years with reputation and credit. He was Treaſurer for the French merchants, and the orderer of their affairs, as well for their private negotiations, as for the public ones of the city; employed before the council-table, temp. Jac. I. and Car. I. from both which princes he received great favours, and with whom he often had private conferences on national affairs; his Majeſty King James having often, in his return from Royſton, called at his houſe at Hodeſdon. He was in no leſs eſteem with the favourite Duke of Buckingham, who would often take him from the council-board in his coach, unto his own houſe in York-buildings, and adviſe with him two or three hours together. He was one of the firſt that rigged out a ſhip for the diſcovery of the North weſt paſſage; he was likewiſe one of the firſt that planted in Barbadoes, where he buried above 10,000 [illegible], which in his time had no reſurrection, though beneficial to others. He was a great adventurer to Spain, France, the Canary Iſles, and Turkey (of which company he was likewiſe free), to the Weſt-Indies, and ſeveral other parts of the World, where he employed much ſhipping and ſeamen to the people's benefit, and advance of the King's revenues. Anno 1627, he ſerved in parliament for Alborough in com. Suffolk. Anno 1639, was choſen alderman of London, but fined for the ſame. About the ſame time, he was made one of the city Lieutenant-colonels, which he held till, perceiving the city in-

(a) The chief of this account of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon is from a MS. which belonged to Samuel Bagnall, Esq. who married his grandaughter.

clined to the Parliament, he laid down his commiſſion, rather than obey their orders, though offered any preferment they could beſtow, but refuſed all for his allegiance; whereupon being ſuſpected, and ſuſpecting them, to ſecure himſelf, he withdrew to Hodeſdon in the county of Hertford, where he had a fair houſe of his own building, and ſettled his affairs.

The cloud now began to gather, which ſoon after broke, and laid the kingdom under a deluge of blood and confuſion; the weak ſuffered themſelves to be debauched out of their loyalty, by the artifices of the wicked, by whom the popular diſcontents were by degrees wrought up to a moſt unnatural rebellion. Mr. Rawdon's affection to the Crown was too notorious for him to expect fair quarter; therefore, in March 1643, he went to Oxford, and offered his ſervice to the King, who well knew his merit and intereſt, divers honeſt citizens having followed him, among whom was the famous Herbaliſt Johnſon, who was ſlain in thoſe civil wars. After a month's ſtay at Oxford, at his own charge, he raiſed a regiment of foot and likewiſe a troop of horſe, and was appointed governor of Baſing-houſe in Hampſhire; and had not been long there before he was beſieged by Sir William Waller, whom by his valour he drove from thence, forcing him to raiſe the ſiege: but Sir William, to recover his loſs and diſhonour, came again before it, in November following, with an army of 8000 horſe and foot; he ſat down before it on Sunday morning, ſinging of pſalms; and on Monday, the 6th of November, began the aſſault with great and ſmall ſhot very fiercely, and continued till 10 o'clock at night; and that afternoon, the enemy having poſſeſſed themſelves of the Grange, which conſiſted of about twenty houſes that were very near the garriſon's outworks, Colonel Rawdon commanded them all to be ſet on fire, which was executed by his Lieutenant-colonel, the aforeſaid Johnſon, with good ſucceſs; they killed and burned about three hundred of Waller's men, and wounded above five hundred took from the enemy above one hundred muſkets, two braſs petards, with divers ſcaling ladders and other inſtruments, and proviſion for war: the enemy on this wanting weapons, the beſieged had reſpite for five days; but on the Sunday after, a ſtorm being reſolved on, Colonel Rawdon cauſed his men to be ready, and to keep cloſe till they came up to the gates, where he had ſome drakes ready loaden with caſe ſhot; and when the enemy came, he cauſed the gates to be opened, diſcharged them ſuddenly, and with his men beat them back with a ſtrange diſorder to their total overthrow. In this encounter it is thought they killed them near 3000 men; amongſt Sir William Waller's ſoldiers was the green regiment, formerly commanded by Colonel

Colonel Rawdon, when he lived in London, and till then knew not what it was to fight againſt him; many of them, as it is reported, deſerted Sir William, and could never be perſuaded to fight any more againſt the Colonel, who had not in his garriſon above five hundred fighting men, but they were choſen and ſtout. There were few of them in this fight but had a number of great and ſmall ſhot about their ears; but it pleaſed God ſo to order it, that only two were killed, and about twelve wounded. In this ſiege, they had ſpent their ſmall ſhot, and were forced to take lead from the tops of the turrets, to make bullets, which the Lady Marchioneſs of Wincheſter, to her great commendation, with her gentlewomen and maids, buſied themſelves in caſting, towards their ſupplies, while the men defended the works.

Of the ſucceſs of this laſt day's fight the Colonel ſent an expreſs to the King at Oxford, who with the Queen, at the receipt of it, were well pleaſed, and liberally rewarded the meſſenger, commanding a perſonal account from the Colonel himſelf; whereupon in a few days the Colonel attended the King, kiſſed his hand, and was received with this welcome; "My honeſt citizen, I give you thanks for your good ſervice you have done me;" and withal commanded him to draw his ſword, which done, the King took it in his hand, and, in preſence of many of his nobles and gentry, ſaid, "This ſword hath got you honour, and ſhall give it you," and ſo bidding him kneel down, conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

After this, he was beſieged in Baſing Houſe, by the Lord Fairfax, and others, twice or thrice, but with no better ſucceſs than Waller; Sir Marmaduke defending the place with an incomparable reſolution; one of theſe ſieges endured twenty-five weeks, in which the beſieged ſuffered very much for want of proviſion, inſomuch that the Lord Marquis of Wincheſter (whoſe houſe it was), ſeeing little hopes of relief, doubted they ſhould be forced to ſurrender upon conditions, and communicating his opinion, was anſwered by Sir Marmaduke, "My "Lord, you have in the houſe good ſtore of ſack, and good "tobacco; pray let me have ſome of it for my ſoldiers, and "you may be confident, with the grace of God, as long as "there is ever an horſe, dog, cat, or rat, or any thing eatable, "I will never deliver up the garriſon;" accordingly, he was as good as his word, and kept it till the King ſent Sir John Gage to relieve him.

Notwithſtanding all theſe good ſervices, the Marquis was not pleaſed to have any other governor of his own houſe but himſelf (my Lord, and his retinue, being rigidly devoted to

the church of Rome, did not ſo well like Sir Marmaduke, who was a true ſon of the church of England, and had his chapel and chaplain within the houſe for himſelf and ſoldiers); ſo that, contrary to the King's intention, and almoſt to his knowledge, Sir Marmaduke was removed, which coſt the Marquis dear, no leſs than the loſs of his houſe, which not long after Sir Marmaduke's final departure was taken by the Parliament forces and razed to the ground.

As it was chiefly by the Queen's means, at the inſtance of the Marquis, that Sir Marmaduke was removed from being governor of Baſing; the King, to compenſate Sir Marmaduke, conſtituted him governor of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis: but within three days news was brought, Weymouth was re-taken by the enemy; at which the good King was troubled, not knowing how to diſpoſe of Sir Marmaduke.

At length, ſending for Sir George Liſle, who was then governor of Farringdon, the King requeſted of Sir George, that he would diſpoſe of that garriſon to Colonel Rawdon. Sir George ſwore, that with all his heart, and that he would leave it to him, as ſoon as to any man in England, becauſe he was ſure he would keep it: ſo the King ſent for Sir Marmaduke, and told him that he was to be governor of Farringdon, and that he ſhould ſtay there till ſome better place offered. He gave his Majeſty thanks for the great care he had of him; and that if his Majeſty ſhould ſend him to keep a mole-hill, he would defend it as long as he had life.

Going to take poſſeſſion of this poſt of Farringdon in com. Berks, he was way-laid by an ambuſcade of fifteen hundred men to intercept him; but diſcovering the ſame, by two priſoners taken by the ſcouts, the enemy's deſign was prevented.

While he was at his command here, after a while, the King being worſted in the north, the Parliament drew their forces within the contribution of Farringdon, firſt to ſtraiten them, and then by degrees to lay ſiege againſt them. General Fairfax marching to the weſt took in Highworth, and at the ſame time he ſent ſummons to Farringdon, which had been beſieged by Colonel Pudſey, and others, many months before. To this ſummons of Fairfax Sir Marmaduke replied ſo tartly, that Fairfax would not venture to ſtorm them, the garriſon at their approach killing many of them from the church ſteeples, and by fortunate ſallies, killing and taking priſoners above an hundred ſome mornings. In fine, after the enemy were freſh ſupplied with new forces, and had fortified themſelves in the weſt end of the town, with a ſtrong half-moon, &c. he drove them from the neighbourhood, and ſeveral times routed them, bravely

bravely defending the ſame till his death, which happened here April 28, 1646, after a ſharp ſickneſs that did alone that which the perilous voyages of his youth, the ſtrength and power of the Parliament army, and the dangers he had voluntarily expoſed himſelf unto, in defence of his King and country, could never accompliſh, being aged then ſixty-four years.

In anno 1645, Sir Marmaduke was choſen High Sheriff of the county of Hertford; but his exemplary zeal for the eſtabliſhed church, and his unſhaken fidelity to the crown, having rendered him one of thoſe, whom the iniquity of that age called malignants, when the rebels had reverſed all laws, both human and divine, they began to viſit the virtues of the father upon his children, and having plundered his family, expoſed his eſtate to ſale; and what the poet makes Æneas ſpeak to his ſon, would have been very applicable from Sir Marmaduke to his heir,

Diſce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem;
Fortunam ex aliis. ———

Amongſt ſome of his works of piety, I find him a benefactor to the church of Allhallows, Barking, London; to clothworkers hall; to St. Giles's in the fields; and to the town of Hodeſdon in Hertfordſhire, by giving the inhabitants that freeſtone conduit which ſtandeth in the middle of the town, repreſenting the figure of the Samaritan woman, with a pitcher under her arm, pouring out water; he alſo repaired the chapel of that town, where remains his motto, *Magna eſt veritas, et prævalet*. In like manner was he a benefactor to the town houſe; in the windows of moſt part of which places, aforeſaid, his arms were put up.

He was buried in the church at Farringdon, which garriſon afterwards was governed by a council of war, till the King made Sir William Courtenay, governor, one whom Sir Marmaduke had upon his death-bed recommended.

Sir Marmaduke married, 161[illegible], Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir unto Thomas Thorowgood of Hodeſdon aforeſaid, Esq., a Lady who brought him a fortune of 10,000*l*. He had by her ten ſons and ſix daughters; of the daughters, Elizabeth married Edmund Forſter, Eſq; (a) ——— married Mr. Henry Crew (b); Katherine married William Gamble, alias Bowyer, of Leyton Stone in Eſſex (c); Martha died in 1633 unmarried

(a) Salmon's Hertfordſhire, fo. 11. (b) Ibid.
(c) Chauncy's History of Hertfordſhire, fol. Brookburn.

and was buried at Broxburn in Hertfordſhire (a); the other two died young.

Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, will be particularly mentioned hereafter; Marmaduke, the third ſon, was brought up at Cambridge, and was a fellow commoner in Jeſus College; where, having ſtayed two years, in 1635, his father ſent him unto his kinſman, Mr. Marmaduke Rawdon, in the Canary iſlands, where having learned the Spaniſh tongue, he returned to England; after which, he went into France, thence again to the Canaries. In the time of the civil wars, he was in the royal intereſt, and did his Majeſty good ſervice, on whoſe murder he travelled into ſeveral countries and merchandized; Bevil Rawdon, the eighth ſon, was bred a merchant; Robert, the ninth ſon, died in the Canaries, unmarried; and the others died young.

To return to Thomas, the eldeſt ſon. He was born the 20th of March, 1611-12, and at ten years old ſent to Bourdeaux, where in one of the colleges he learned Latin and French. Upon the Earl of Briſtol's arriving there from Madrid, he accompanied him back into England, and contracted ſuch a familiarity with the Lord George Digby, ſon to that Earl, in their paſſage home, that a reciprocal kindneſs remained till their deaths. Anno 1624, he was admitted fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge: Anno Domini 1630, his father ſent him to Oporto in Portugal, where and at Liſbon he inſpected his father's factorſhip, and was had in great reſpect of that nation; anno Domini 1638, he returned for England through Spain, and attended, in his way, the Ducheſs of Chevereuſe, intending then a viſit to our Queen. In 1642 he married, and upon the irruption of the Civil wars, his father left him at his houſe at Hodeſdon; according to the policy of the age, thinking his not acting againſt the parliament would preſerve the eſtate; but he was the true ſon of ſuch a father; for, three months after his father's departure, he left his mother, wife and family, with his brother-in-law, Lieutenant-colonel Forſter, and in teſtimony of his loyalty followed his father to Oxford, where being preſented to the King, by his father, immediately he was made Captain of a troop of horſe, by commiſſion, dated 10 July 1643, 18 Car. I. He was afterwards made Colonel of horſe by Ralph, Lord Hopton, Marſhal-general of the King's forces, &c. He was at the ſiege of Glouceſter; once or twice at Baſing, in relief of his father; was at the fight of Charlton, or Cherry Down, near Alford in Hampſhire, where the Lord John Stuart (bro-

(a) Salmon præd.

ther

ther to the Duke of Lennox) was ſlain, and the Colonel, upon the turn of fortune, made a ſafe and honourable retreat, bringing up the rear. In this battle his ſcarf was ſhot from about his neck, his horſe wounded, but himſelf unhurt. He engaged in both the fights at Newbury: in the firſt whereof, he had one of his horſes ſlain; and in the ſecond very hardly eſcaped, his buff coat being ſhot through near his belly, but the bullet being deadened lay betwixt his doublet and ſhirt, unknown to him till he pulled off his cloathes. On May 13, 1644, he had letters of ſafe conduct, and was ſent the King's agent into Portugal; where being arrived, that Prince ſent his coach to introduce him into court, and at his audience the King of Portugal was extremely pleaſed at the King of England's choice, in ſending ſuch a perſon, whoſe great character he had heard before, while the Colonel was in his dominions. Upon his diſpatches home, after great compliments, that King preſented him with a ſhip, commanding it to be well fitted, and gave him leave to lade her with ſaltpetre, which was one of the chiefeſt occaſions of his coming. He returned to England by the way of Ireland, and landing at Padſtow in Cornwell, thence waited on his Majeſty at Oxford, to give him the Portugueſe anſwers, and a verbal account of what paſſed: here he kiſſed the King's hand; and, was told that he came over in a very good time, and was promiſed that his ſervices ſhould not be forgotten, and was ſent to relieve his father, then beſieged at Baſing. The May following, viz. 1645, by letters patent under the ſignet, then made, he was made Conſul of all Portugal, and the iſles thereunto belonging, a place of reputation and benefit, being worth 1500*l.* per ann. However, he never enjoyed it, another ſurreptitiouſly having obtained the broad ſeal for the ſame, and the King ignorantly impoſed on. While the King was at Holmby, who there eſpied him, he followed his royal perſon as near as he could, ſtill attending him, for the King deſired it of him, telling him he was a good man, and to that effect, that, if God bleſſed him, he would be an huſband to the Lady Rawdon his mother, and a father to his children, for his and Sir Marmaduke's loyalty. He was at Hampton Court, when Cromwell ſwore and proteſted to the King, not an hair of his head ſhould periſh; uſing many deluding expreſſions and tears at the ſame time. He likewiſe waited upon the King, at the treaty of the iſle of Wight, and was continually employed in private meſſages betwixt the King and the honeſt party in London, which had coſt him his life, had he been diſcovered, and was then in the city to have hindered Fairfax's marching his army through it, or to have dilated it. But it was decreed, that the King's cauſe ſhould

ſuffer; ſo having ſtaid with the good King as long as he could, or was able to aſſiſt him, he retired to Hodeſdon, whence ſeeing himſelf ſequeſtered and in danger, he fled to Teneriff, the chief of the Canary iſlands, and ſheltered himſelf under his brother and kinſman, the two Marmaduke Rawdons. After two years ſtay at the Canaries, being furniſhed by his brother and kinſman, he ſailed for Barbadoes, and recovered there, through the juſtice of his cauſe, Rawdon's plantation, and Fiſher's Pond, part of the eſtate of Sir Marmaduke his father, which had been unworthily detained, in breach of truſt, by Captain Hoddip, formerly ſervant to Sir Marmaduke; and now ſettling here, he ſent for his wife, and made good improvement of his fortune; though getting the country diſtemper, for his better health, anno 1658, he went with merchandize to Leghorn, and there, inſtead of making his quarentine before his landing, had that favour, it was reduced only to four days; ſo after four days he came aſhore. Whilſt he ſtaid in thoſe parts, the gentlemen preſented him to the Duke of Florence, who greatly reſpected him for his allegiance to his ſovereign, and offered his own doctor for the Colonel's better recovery of his health, and at an uſual yearly hunting the Duke preſented him with wines and veniſon. From hence he travelled to Rome, Venice, and divers other cities; which having viewed, he returned for Barbadoes: but in his paſſage his men were betrayed in Barbary, putting in there for freſh water, and himſelf, not long after, made priſoner by the Spaniards of Majorca, and carried on board the Admiral of Spain, who, in retaliation of a ſhip of theirs, taken by one of Cromwell's frigates, and their men murdered therein, intended to ſacrifice the Colonel by ſhooting him to death; but he repreſenting that he was as much Cromwell's enemy as they were, as having always fought againſt him, and the rebels and murderers of his King, they were ſomewhat appeaſed, and ſet him aſhore at the Strait's mouth, whence they had ſixty miles to go, pennyleſs, and almoſt ſtript, to Cadiz. Anno 1662, after the King's Reſtoration, he ſold his effects in Barbadoes, and returned with his family for England. The Earl of Briſtol, his old friend, introduced him into court, told King Charles II. his own and father's ſervices; the King gave him his hand to kiſs, acknowledged himſelf ſenſible of their merit, and promiſed favours the firſt opportunity: the Conſulſhip of Portugal was what he aimed at, but neither that was reſtored to him, nor any conſideration otherwiſe. So that after two years airy hopes and great expence, he retired himſelf to his country houſe at Hodeſdon, anno Domini 1665. Having made one more

more voyage to Barbadoes, to procure the money of his plantation that he had ſold, he died of a fever at Hodeſdon, July 30, anno Domini 1666, and was buried at Broxborne, under a fair marble ſtone with this inſcription (*):

Hic jacet Thomas Rawdon Marmaduci Rawdon,
Equitis Aurati, filius natu maximus, vir vitæ integer
Conjugis memor, a Rege Carolo, beatiſſimæ memoriæ, Regi Luſitaniæ legatus, pro Rege Carolo contra
Rebelles, præfectus; quo vitam tam Bello quam
Pace, a Rege, Eccleſia, Conjuge & Amicis, optime
meritus, ſepultus fuit, 30 die Auguſti, A. D. 1666,
Ætat. 54, Matrimonii 25, reliquit ſuperſtites tres
Filios, Marmaducum, Thomam, & Georgium; &
duas filias, Elizabetham, & Magdalenam.

Parce tamen lachrimis, ſat plorat flebilis uxor,
Conjugis in mœſtos ſufficit illa rogos.

He was pleaſant and obliging in company, both to his relations and ſtrangers; of good judgment, well ſpoken, and well ſeen in letters, having a good genius in expreſſion; and was indeed in all things an accompliſhed gentleman, having very high thoughts, though his ſucceſs was not anſwerable, which inclined him, before his death, a little unto melancholy.

His wife Magdalen, whom he married, April 22, 1642, was the daughter of Randolph Crew, of Hatham Barne in Kent, Eſq; by whom he left the children, mentioned on his monument, whereof Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter, married Chriſtopher Sparke, of the Inner Temple, London, and was buried at Broxborne.

Marmaduke Rawdon, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir of Colonel Thomas Rawdon, ſucceeded his father at Hodeſdon, and had iſſue by his wife Heſter, daughter of Abraham Cornelis, of London, Merchant, Charles, who died young; Marmaduke, his heir; and three daughters, viz. Magdalen, married to George Lyſons of Gray's Inn, Eſq; Heſter; and Elizabeth, wife to Samuel Bagnall, of London, Merchant, and of Barlaſton in co. Stafford; ſhe died December 11, 1712, in the 35th year of her age, and was buried at Broxbourne; as were her father and mother under flat ſtones in the middle ayle, with the arms of Rawdon, and theſe inſcriptions:

(*) Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, p. [illegible]

Here

Here lies the body of Marmaduke Rawdon, Eſq;
who departed this life, Oct. 30, 1681, in the 36th
year of his age.
Here lieth the body of Mrs. Heſter Rawdon,
Widow of the ſaid Marmaduke Rawdon, who
departed this life, July 7th, 1719.
Near this place lieth the body of Elizabeth
Bagnal, late wife of Samuel Bagnal of
Barliſton in the county of Stafford, Gent. one of
the daughters of the ſaid Marmaduke Rawdon,
by Heſter his wife; ſhe departed this life, Dec. 11, 1712,
in the 35th year of her age.

Marmaduke, the only ſurviving ſon and heir, was an Attorney at Colcheſter in co. Eſſex. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Freeman of the ſame place, gent. and had iſſue two daughters, whereof Dorothy died young, and Heſter, married firſt to ——— Plomer of Hodeſdon, Eſq; ſecondly, to Joſeph Keeling, Eſq; but died September 5, 1756, without iſſue (a).

But to return to the eldeſt branch of the family.

JOHN Rawdon, of Rawdon, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir of John (by the daughter of Robert Thornton, of Denby, gent. as mentioned on page 274) was the chief heir-male of the family; he had iſſue by his wife, the daughter of Brian Bradford, of Stainley, co. York, gent. (b) a daughter Mary, married to Richard Rookes, of Rhodes Hall in that county, Eſq; and one ſon,

MICHAEL Rawdon, Eſq; who ſucceeded to the family eſtate, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Percival Thornton (c), of Tyerſal in Pudſey, Eſq; and had iſſue Ann, the wife of Stephen Pallew, Eſq; and George Rawdon, Eſq; Lord of the manor of Rawdon, and ſeveral other fair poſſeſſions.

Which GEORGE, married Ann, youngeſt daughter and coheir of John Beckwith of Scough in Yorkſhire, Eſq; and their iſſue were, five ſons and three daughters, viz. Francis the heir; Richard, who died unmarried; Tobias, Walter, Joſeph; Alice, Dorothy, and Ann.

FRANCIS Rawdon, of Rawdon, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, married Dorothy, daughter to William Aldbrough, of Aldbrough in Yorkſhire, Eſq; (by his wife Ann, daughter to Arthur Kaye of Woodſome in the ſame county, Eſq;), and had

(a) Morant's Hiſtory of Eſſex, vol. I. p. 415.
(b) Thoreſby's Leeds, p. 169.
(c) Thoreſby calls him Richd. Thornton, but the above is according to the pedigree.

iſſue

iſſue an only ſon, Sir George Rawdon, Baronet, and five daughters, viz. Ann, married to John Stanhope of Horsforth in Yorkſhire, Eſq; Elizabeth, to the Reverend Philip Tandy, Vicar of Glanavy; Mary, to John Dunbar, gent.; Mercy, and Priſcilla, who both died unmarried.

Sir GEORGE Rawdon, Bart. the only ſon and heir was born at Rawdon, in the year 1604, and received his education there, and at the ſchools of Bradford and York; and his father, obſerving in him a great inclination to an active life, brought him into the court of King Charles the firſt, where his early abilities recommended him to the poſt of Secretary to Edward, Lord Conway, principal ſecretary of ſtate, in which he continued to that Lord's death. In 1625, he was employed in carrying over to the Hague a great charge of plate and jewels of the crown, for the raiſing 100,000*l.* when that great treaty of union was tranſacted between the King (by his Ambaſſadors there, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Holland), and the Ambaſſadors from Sweden, Denmark, and the Proteſtant princes of Germany; which ſum was paid towards the German war, and the reſtitution of the Palatinate.

In the Parliament of 1639, he was member for Belfaſt, and in the fatal year of 1641, when the rebellion broke out in Ireland (where he acquired a very conſiderable intereſt), being then in London, he haſtened over by way of Scotland, with ſome few friends in his company; and November 26, landing in the province of Ulſter, arrived the next night at Liſnegarvy (now called Liſburne), where he found five companies of foot and a troop of horſe, made up of the Britiſh inhabitants, not half armed (who, having been barbarouſly plundered by the Iriſh, had fled thither) and the Lord Conway's troops drawn up in the market place, expecting hourly to be attacked by the rebels, who, to the number of 8000 ſtrong, under the command of Sir Phelim O'Neile, lay that night at Brookhill, three miles diſtant. Accordingly, the next day, they fell on that ſmall party in that open town, but were received with ſo much bravery and reſolution, that they were often repulſed with great loſs; however, they continued their aſſault till night, by which time, it pleaſed God to give that handful of men a miraculous delivery, by a complete victory under the command of Mr. Rawdon; although the enemy, during the action, fired and burned moſt part of the town: fifteen hundred of them were found ſlain in the ſtreets and adjoining fields, with the loſs of not above forty of the Proteſtants, but many were wounded, among whom Mr. Rawdon was ſhot in his right hand, and had two horſes killed under him; ſuch was his valour and conduct; and ſo much were the men animated

mated by his preſence, that to him was owing this firſt check the rebels met with in that province; in revenge whereof, the next day, in their retreat, they burned his fine new houſe at Brookhill, and plundered it to the value of 3000*l.* of his goods and plate.

Mr. Rawdon continued in the army, and ſerved with good ſucceſs in many marches, within the provinces of Ulſter, Leinſter, and Connaught; in taking ſeveral towns and garriſons, in relieving and preſerving many hundred Proteſtants that were priſoners; and continued to perform many extraordinary ſervices, in the qualities of Serjeant-major and Major of the horſe, having the conſtant command of all the cavalry in Ulſter, in the field, conſiſting of twenty-one troops, and being the only field officer of horſe attending the ſervice in that province, until the Iriſh were totally ſubdued. After the death of King Charles I. though General Monck (who was his intimate friend) importuned him to take a regiment of horſe to ſerve in Scotland, yet obſerving the iniquity of thoſe times, he choſe rather to lead a private life, and wait the reſtoration of the royal family, which he not only wiſhed to ſee, but was very inſtrumental in promoting; for, ſome time before that event, he repaired to General Monck in Scotland, with whom he had all along kept a private correſpondence, and was one of the few he let into the ſecret of his deſigns, who deſired him at his return into Ireland, to ſound the affections of the people towards the King. For which purpoſe, he promoted the calling a convention of the nobles and gentry; and was employed into England, with aſſurance of their fidelity, and that the army there was at his Majeſty's diſpoſal; which intelligence was tranſmitted to Breda, where the King and court then reſided.

Upon the Reſtoration, he was commiſſioned one of the principal agents for Ireland to attend the King, and received his Majeſty's directions from Whitehall, December 13, 1660, to have the command of a troop of horſe, which was accordingly given him, March 20, 1661, being ſhortly after deputed Governor of Carrickfergus, the county of Antrim, and the adjacent parts, in the abſence of the Earl of Donegal, where he conducted affairs very much to his own reputation and the King's ſervice.

On March 13, 1660, (being then Serjeant Major) he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for executing his Majeſty's declaration for the ſettlement of Ireland, and ſatisfaction of the ſeveral intereſts of adventurers, ſoldiers and others, for whom he became a truſtee in paſſing divers lands, under the

acts of settlement (*). In the Parliament of 1661, he was member for Carlingford; and for his distinguished merit was so much in the King's favour, that he was honoured with a seat at the Council Board; and by patent, dated at Westminster, May 20, 1665, created a Baronet of England, being denominated of Moyra, in the county of Downe (†), which continues the mansion of the family, and is a very noble seat. As he had the strongest disposition to be as useful as possible to his country, so he had an ample fortune which enabled him to

(*) On August 10, 1666, he had a grant under the said acts of divers lands in the counties of Downe, Dublin, Louth, and Meath; and May 29, 1671, towards the satisfaction of his arrears as a commissioned officer, for service done before June 5, 1649, and for the sum of 200l. he passed patent of half the town of Griffanwighter, alias Glasharbegg, Seafine, Dromleigh, and several other lands, containing above 2078 acres, in the barony of Upper Iveagh and county of Downe. And whereas (as the patent recites, bearing date, March 21, 1661) King James I. out of his great desire and care to plant the province of Ulster, was graciously pleased, in the eighth year of his reign, to grant letters patent under the great seal of Ireland for the passing of all the lands lying within the county then commonly known by the name of Iveagh, and for the dividing, settling, and planting thereof, to several freeholders of the Irish nation, in hopes the said lands might thereby be manured and better inhabited; and did, among other grants pass, by letters patent, bearing date, 26 February, the same year, fourteen sessioughs, or half-towns, within the territory of Moyra, in the county of Iveagh, to Mustagh Mac Turlagh O'Lavery, of Moyra: but notwithstanding that, he and his grandson, Hugh O'Lavery, enjoyed the same, yet neither of them made any considerable plantation thereupon; and in 1630, Hugh conveyed a great part thereof to several persons, and in 1641 forfeited the rest by rebellion, which by the commissioners of claims for satisfaction of arrears of pay to officers and soldiers were sold (as above) to Sir George Rawdon; who being a person who had performed very loyal and acceptable services to the crown, and had bestowed much costs and pains to improve and plant the said lands, had built a market-town thereupon at Moyra, which was inhabited with conformable Protestants, and had been decreed by, and purchased many other lands, they were erected at his suit into the manor of Moyra: where he had obtained a licence, July 7, 1669, to hold a Thursday market, and four yearly fairs, on the Thursdays in Easter week; after Jan. 24; after August 1; and after September 29. And whereas he had purchased divers towns and lands in the territory, or barony of Kinelarty, within the said county, and for that some of the said lands were mountainous, and others much encumbered with rocks, underwood, and bogs, whereby the Irish in rebellion, and thieves and Tories and, in former times, frequently harboured there; and that at the said lands, by his care and cost, were become well inhabited and planted, he having built two mills there, put the parish church in repair, erected a considerable town and to the middle thereof had set out a large market place, which was paved and made fit for markets and fairs to be kept there, and whereon a new built town was situate in the very centre of the county; the King, therefore, erected the said town into a borough by the name of Newtownards, with a demesne of [illegible] acres; liberty to import the like commodities; to have ports, seaports, and havens; and a Thursday market, and two fairs, at the town of Ballyhinch, on February 2, and June [illegible], and the same liberties, privileges, and many other privileges.

(†) The grant to Sir [illegible] Knight, from Sir George Rawdon de Moyra, in the county of Downe, Knight, and Baronet, [illegible] et tenet manerium predictum de Moyra; ac [illegible] et [illegible] tam in [illegible] quam in [illegible] et [illegible] et [illegible] et

ſhew it, whereby he gained the greateſt reſpect and eſteem. He died in Auguſt 1684, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried with great magnificence at Liſburne.

He lived a ſingle life till the 35th year of his age, at which time he married Urſula, daughter to Sir Francis Stafford, of Bradney in Shropſhire, of Glaſpitell in the county of Louth, and of Portglenon in the county of Antrim, (who ſerved in Ireland with great reputation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and James I. and died Governor of Newry), and widow of Francis Hill, of Hill Hall in the county of Downe, Eſq; who had a very great jointure, and by her he had an only ſon Francis, who died within the year of his birth, as did his mother ſoon after by a conſumption, at Brookhill, at thirty years of age.

He continued a widower for fourteen years, until the civil wars ended, when coming to England, he in September 1654 married Dorothy (a), eldeſt daughter of Edward, Viſcount Conway, Mareſhal of Ireland, and by her who died in 1676, had ſeven ſons and three daughters, all born at Liſburne, of whom the ſurvivors of their infancy were, Edward, born in 1655, John, born in 1656, both killed in France, treading in the military ſteps of their father, the former in 1676, and the latter the year after; Sir Arthur, who ſucceeded to the title and eſtates; Mary, born in 1661, was married in October 1678, to Arthur, Earl of Granard; Dorothy, born in 1667, died unmarried, April 12, 1737, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Dublin; and Brilliana, born in 1668, died a maiden, and was buried, October 11, 1712, at St. Mary's, Dublin.

Sir ARTHUR Rawdon, the ſecond Baronet, born October 17, 1662, being of a tender conſtitution, was ſent to France very young, by his uncle Edward Earl Conway (who educated him, both there and in England, with great care), where he recovered his health; and by his travels and obſervations abroad confirmed in himſelf a greater value for the eſtabliſhment at home, in church and ſtate, which he teſtified by his courage and activity, at the Revolution in 1689, when he ſpared no expence or hazard, for the ſupport of the Proteſtant intereſt. He was Captain of a troop of horſe in his father's life-time; and, after his deceaſe, when the Proteſtants of the North were obliged to unite, for their common ſafety, againſt the attacks made upon their liberties and lives, by King

(a) She was a perſon of great modeſty, prudence, and piety, highly eſteemed of all that knew her, very charitable to the poor, and a tender mother of her children, whoſe education ſhe took great care of. She brought Sir George a very great fortune, which was paid him by her brother Edward, Earl of Conway.

James,

James. He was appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons, within the county of Downe, where he had the greateſt intereſt and influence of any perſon in his country, having repreſented that county in Parliament; and for his very extraordinary ſervices during thoſe troubles (which are fully ſet forth in the hiſtories of thoſe times) became ſo obnoxious to King James's government, that he was exempted from mercy, or the King's favour, by *Tyrconnell's* proclamation, of the 7th of March 1688-9, "in regard (as is therein expreſſed) he had been one of the principal actors in the rebellion, and one of thoſe who adviſed and fomented the ſame, and inveigled others to be involved therein." The continual fatigue he underwent in defence of his country caſt him into a dangerous illneſs, that forced him afterwards to leave the kingdom, and haſtened his death, which happened October 17, 1695, the day that compleated the thirty-third year of his age. He married Helena, daughter and heir to Sir James Graham, Knight, third and youngeſt ſon of William, Earl of Menteith, and Airth in Scotland, and by her ([a]), who died March 17, 1709, æt. 47, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Dublin (the pariſh in which ſhe deceaſed) had two ſons, and two daughters, Edward and Dorothy, who both died young; Sir John, his ſucceſſor, and Iſabella, married in March 1718-19, to Sir Richard Levinge of Parwick in Derbyſhire, and of Mullalea (now called High Park) in the county of Weſtmeath, Bart. member of parliament for Bleſington, and died, November 2, 1731, leaving no iſſue by him, who deceaſed, February 25, 1747.

Sir JOHN Rawdon, the third Baronet, a perſon of great integrity, religion, and charity ([b]), was Knight in Parliament

([a]) This Lady Rawdon was endowed with extraordinary virtues; was of exquiſite good ſenſe and taſte; her charities were numberleſs to all in diſtreſs, and will never be forgotten. She was a great heireſs, her mother being Iſabella, eldeſt daughter of Doctor John Bramhall, Archbiſhop of Armagh, and co-heir to her brother, Sir Thomas Bramhall, of Rathmullyan in the county of Meath, Bart. by which means that eſtate accrued to the family; where, March 10, 1697, ſhe paſſed patents to hold a Thurſday market, and three yearly fairs, on December 20, April 19, and June 30.

([b]) By his will, he bequeathed to the poor of the pariſh where he ſhould die, 5l.; to thoſe of Rathmullyan and Moyra, 12l. each; towards building the church of the new erected pariſh of Moyra 100l. if the ſame was not built at the time of his death; and deviſed the towns and lands of Gartroſs, and Ballymaccrenon near Moyra, with the houſe in Moyra, then uſed for a ſchool, to Doctor Marmaduke Coghlin and his heirs, in truſt, to receive 40l. a year thereout, and apply the ſame to the ſupport and maintenance of a charity ſchool there, till a year after his ſon came of age; to whom he then leaves the ſaid annuity, and requeſts him to perpetuate that foundation, if it ſhould then be found to anſwer the intended charity, who hath accordingly founded a neat ſchool, for the cloathing and educating twenty-four children in the Proteſtant religion.

for the county of Downe, and in 1716 married Dorothy, ſecond daughter to Sir Richard Levinge of Parwick, Knight, and Bart. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, ſiſter to the aforeſaid Sir Richard; and departing this life much lamented, February 2, 1723, in the 34th year of his age, was buried at Moyra, having had iſſue by her (who re-married with Doctor Charles Cobb, then Biſhop of Kildare, now Archbiſhop of Dublin, and died September 12, 1733) four ſons,

1. George, baptiſed February 13, 1717, and buried June 27, 1719, at St. Mary's.

2. Sir John, created Lord Rawdon.

3. Richard, born October, 6, 1721, who died, and was buried March 9, 1723, with his brother George.

4. Arthur Rawdon, of Rathmullyan, Eſq; born in 1723, who was Sheriff of the county of Meath, for the year 1746, and married Arabella, daughter and heir to ——— Cheſhire, of Hallwood, in the county of Cheſter, Eſq.

Sir JOHN Rawdon, the fourth Baronet, born in 1720, was educated in the univerſity of Dublin, and after viſiting the courts of foreign princes was choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society; and his Majeſty, by Privy Seal, dated at St. James's, March 20, 1749, and by patent, dated April 9, 1750, was pleaſed to advance him to the Iriſh peerage, by the ſtyle and title of Baron Rawdon, of Moyra, entailing the honour on the iſſue-male of his body for ever; and on December 15, 1761, he was created Earl of Moyra in the county of Downe, and to his heirs-male.

On November 10, 1741, he married to his firſt wife, the Lady Helena Percival, youngeſt daughter to John Earl of Egremont, and by her, who died of a conſumption at Briſtol, June 11, 1746, hath iſſue two daughters, Catherine, born in Dublin, January 1, 1742-3, who married in 1764 to Joſeph Henry, of Straffan, in the county of Kildare, Eſq; and Helena, born in London, May 27, 1744, now wife to Stephen Moore, Earl of Mountcaſhel in Ireland.

On December 23, 1746, he married to his ſecond wife, Ann, daughter of Trevor, Viſcount Hillſborough, ſiſter to the preſent Wills, Earl of Hillſborough; but ſhe died, without iſſue, on Auguſt 1, 1751, and was buried at Moyra.

On February 26, 1752, he married to his third and preſent wife, the Lady Elizabeth Haſtings, eldeſt daughter to Theophilus, late Earl of Huntingdon, (by his wife, the Lady Selina Shirley, ſecond daughter and co-heir to Waſhington, Earl Ferrers), and ſiſter to Francis, the preſent Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he hath had iſſue ſix ſons and four daughters, viz.

Ann-

Ann-Elizabeth, born in Dublin, May 16, 1753, who is unmarried; Francis, now Lord Rawdon; John-Theophilus, born November 19, 1756, and appointed Captain in the 4th regiment of foot, January 4, 1777; Selina-Frances, born April 9, 1759, married to George Forbes, Earl of Granard, in Ireland; George, born January 9, 1761, who is Major in the 16th regiment of foot; Sophia-Mary-Joſepha, born March 1, 1765, died October 29, 1762, and was buried at St. Audoen's in Dublin; Charlotte-Adelaide-Conſtantia, born February 25, 1769; Charles, Ferdinand, and Theophilus-Edward, who died infants (a).

FRANCIS *Lord Rawdon*, the eldeſt ſon, was born on December 9, 1754; and, chooſing a military life, was appointed Enſign in the 15th regiment of foot in September 1771; during the diſpute between Great Britain and her Colonies, he ſerved in America, with the rank of Lieutent-colonel of his Majeſty's army, and was in ſeveral engagements, particularly in the battle, fought near Camden, on Auguſt 16, 1780, when the Britiſh forces gained a complete victory; Earl Cornwallis, who commanded the Britiſh army, makes very honourable mention of his Lordſhip's courage and ability on that occaſion, not only in the publick thanks which he gave to the officers and ſoldiers after the battle, but likewiſe in his diſpatches to government. His Lordſhip was, by patent, dated March 5, 1783, created Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon in the county of York, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordſhip was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army, on November 20, 1782, and the command of the 105th regiment of foot, and one of the Aids de Camp to his Majeſty. His Lordſhip is at preſent a batchelor.

TITLE.] Francis Rawdon, Lord Rawdon, of Rawdon in the county of York.

CREATION.] Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon, March 5, 1783, 23 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly of four coats, viz.

Firſt; Argent, a Feſs between three Pheons heads, Sable, for *Rawdon*.

Second; Sable, on a bend cottiſed Argent, a Roſe, Gules between two Annulets, Sable, for *Conway*.

Third; Azure, two Bars, Or, each charged with three Martlets, Gules, for *Burdett*.

Fourth; Azure, two Lions paſſant in pale, Argent, for *Camville*.

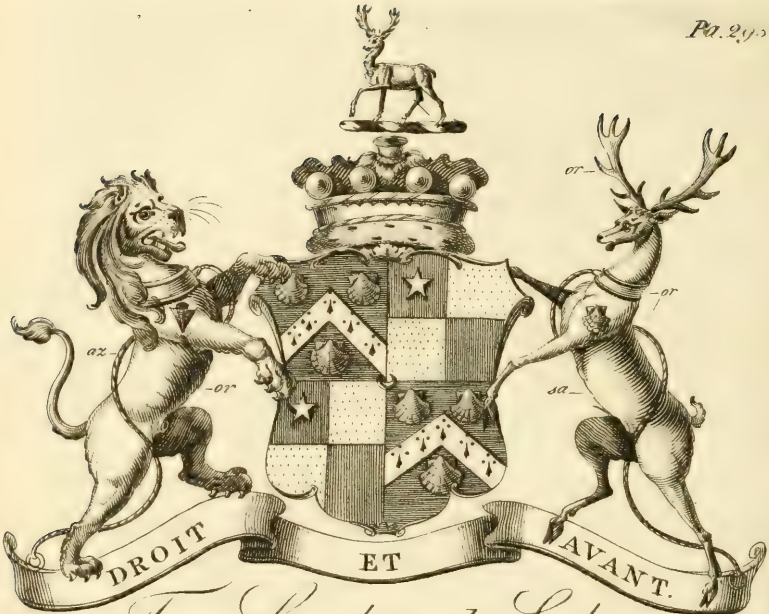
(a) From the pedigree entered in the Houſe of Lords.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Bull's head eraſed, Sable, armed and ducally gorged, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Bears, Argent, muſsled Gules, chains fixed to the muſsles, paſſing between their fore legs, reflexed over their backs, and faſtened by ſtaples to trunks of trees, which they hold between their fore paws; the chains Or, the trunks of trees Proper.

MOTTO.] ET NOS QUOQUE TELA SPARSIMUS.

TOWN-



Townshend Lord Sydney.

TOWNSHEND Lord SYDNEY.

THOMAS, *the preſent Lord Sydney*, is eldeſt ſon of the late Thomas Townſhend, Eſq; ſon of Charles, the ſecond Viſcount Townſhend, by Elizabeth his firſt wife, only ſurviving daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham of Laughton, and of his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Jones, Knight, Attorney-general; which Thomas, Lord Pelham, was ſon and heir of Sir John Pelham, Baronet, by Lucy his wife, daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leiceſter.

His Lordſhip was born in February 1732-3: whilſt a commoner, was repreſentative for the borough of Whitchurch, in the county of Southampton, in four parliaments; one of the clerks of his preſent Majeſty's houſhold, when Prince of Wales, who, on his acceſſion to the throne, appointed him one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, which he reſigned in 1762; was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury, July 12, 1765, which he held till December 1767; was appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, July 10, 1782, which he reſigned in April 1783, and was re-appointed, December 23 following; is likewiſe one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and one of the Governors of the Charter Houſe.

His Lordſhip was advanced to the peerage by patent, bearing date, March 6, 1783, by the name, ſtyle, and title, of Baron Sydney, of Chiſlehurſt in the county of Kent, to him, and the heirs-male of his body.

On May 19, 1762, he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, of Kintleſham in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; (by his wife Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Cardigan); by whom he has had iſſue (a) ſix ſons, viz. John-Thomas, born February 21, 1764; Charles-Horatio, born December 10, 1766, and died an infant; Henry-George, who died an infant; Frederick-Roger, born April 20, 1770, and died at Eton, in 1782; William-Auguſtus, born March 10, 1770; Horatio-George-Powys, born February 6, 1780: alſo ſix daughters, Georgina, born June 1, 1761; Mary-Elizabeth, born September 2, 1762, and married, July 10, 1783, to John, Earl of Chatham; Albinia-Ann, born October 9, 1765, who died an infant; Frances, born February 20, 1772; Harriot-Catherine, born November 27, 1773; and Sophia-Charlotte, who died an infant.

(a) From his Lordſhip's pedigree entered in the Houſe of Lords.

TITLE.] Thomas Townſhend, Baron Sydney of Chiſlehurſt in Kent.

CREATION.] Baron Sydney, of Chiſlehurſt, March 6, 1783, 23 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth, Azure, a chevron ermine between 3 eſcallop ſhells, Argent, for *Townſhend*; ſecond and third quarterly, Gules and Or, in the firſt quarter a mullet, Argent, for *Vere*; in the center, a creſcent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath a Buck tripping, ſable, attired Proper, and charged on the ſhoulder with a creſcent, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Lion, Or, collared, chained, and charged on the ſhoulder with a Pheon's head Azure; on the ſiniſter a Buck, Sable attired Or, collared and chained Or, and charged on the ſhoulder with an eſcallop ſhell, Argent.

MOTTO.] DROIT ET AVANT.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Frognal, near Foot's Cray in Kent.

PITT

Pitt Lord Camelford.

PITT Lord CAMELFORD.

HAVING particularly treated of the family of *Pitt*, under the title of *Lord Rivers*, in Vol. VIII. p. 355, and that of *Earl of Chatham*, in Vol. V. p. 423, ſhall here only obſerve, that,

THOMAS Pitt, (firſt ſon of Robert Pitt, brother to William, late Earl of Chatham,) of Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall, was Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy of Cornwall, died July 1760, and was buried at Blandford, St. Mary's in com. Dorſet. He married, firſt, Chriſtian, daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Frankley and Hagley Hall in Worceſterſhire, Baronet, and ſiſter to George, Lord Lyttelton: ſhe died June 4, 1750, and was buried at Hagley: ſecondly, Anna-Maria, daughter of John Murray, Eſq; by Anna-Maria, daughter of Nicholas Bayly, Eſq; great grandfather to Henry, the preſent Lord Paget; by the latter, he had no iſſue; but by the former he had one ſon, Thomas, now Lord Camelford, and two daughters, Amelia, married to William Spry, LL. D. and Chriſtian, to William Saunders, of Brill, com. Bucks, Eſq.

THOMAS, *Lord Camelford*, the only ſon, born March 3, 1737, was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, April 16, 1763, and created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall, to him and the heirs-male of his body, by patent, dated December 30, 1783. His Lordſhip was married on July 29, 1771, to Ann, daughter and co-heir of Pinkney Wilkinſon of Burnham in the county of Norfolk, Eſq; by whom he hath iſſue one ſon, Thomas, born February 19, 1775, and a daughter Ann, born September 10, 1772.

TITLE.] Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in the county of Cornwall.

CREATION.] As above.

ARMS.] Sable, a Feſs checky, Argent and Azure, between three bezants.

CREST.] On a wreath a Stork Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Corniſh choughs reguardant, with wings elevated Proper.

MOTTO.] PER ARDUA LIBERI.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall.

CARTERET, Lord CARTERET.

HENRY-FREDERICK CARTERET, *Lord Carteret*, second son of Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth (a), by his second wife, Lady Louisa Carteret, daughter of John, Earl Granville, was born November 17, 1735, and has taken the name and arms of Carteret, by virtue of his Majesty's royal sign manual, pursuant to the will of the late Earl Granville. On April 19, 1768 (b), he was made one of the Masters of his Majesty's household, which he resigned in December 1770, on being appointed one of the joint Post Masters-general, and was advanced to the peerage by patent, dated January 29, 1784, creating him Baron Carteret, of Hawnes in the county of Bedford, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainders to the honourable George Thynne, second son, the honourable John Thynne, third son, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons, severally and successively, of the right honourable Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies, lawfully begotten. His Lordship is unmarried.

TITLE.] Henry-Frederick Carteret, Baron Carteret of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford.

CREATION.] Baron Carteret, of Hawnes in the county of Bedford, January 29, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly. first grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth Gules, four fusils conjoined in fess, Argent, for Carteret; second and third gules, three Clarions, or Claricords, Or, for Granville; second grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth barry of ten, Or, and Sable for Thynne; second and third Argent, a Lion rampant, his tail nowed, Gules; third grand quarter, as the second, and the fourth as the first.

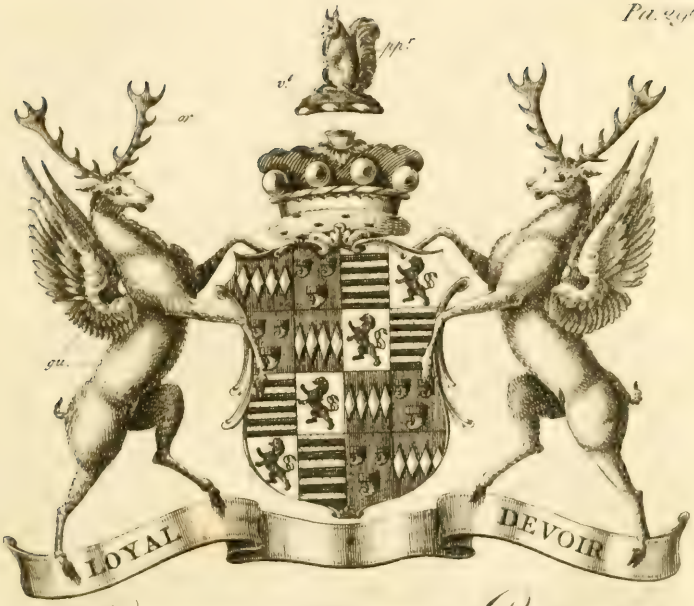
CREST.] Above a wreath a mount, thereon a Squirrel sejant, cracking a nut, all Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two winged Stags, Gules, attired, Or.

MOTTO.] LOYAL DEVOIR.

CHIEF SEAT.]

(a) See Vol. VI. p. 52. for the descent of this family.
(b) London-Gazette.



Carteret Baron Carteret.—

Eliot Lord Eliot.

ELIOT Lord ELIOT.

THIS family flourished for eight or ten generations in Devonshire, before they transplanted themselves into Cornwall, and had matched into several considerable families in that county, as the Sigdens, Cotlands, Bonviles, Sumasters, Fitz, Careswells, &c. Anno 1433, Walter Eliot was returned among the gentry of Devonshire. And to this family, as it should seem by the arms, was allied, Sir Richard Eliot, made by King Hen. VIII. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who by his will, dated 1520, bequeathed his body to be buried in the cathedral of Salisbury (a), of which church Robert Eliot died Sub-dean, anno 1562 (b).

The pedigree entered in the visitation of Cornwall, made in 1620 (c), commences with JOHN Eliot, who by his wife Jane, daughter of John Bonvile, of Shute in com. Devon, was father to Edward Eliot of Cutland in that county, who married Alice, daughter of Robert Guye, of Kingsbridge, and had issue two sons; 1. John Eliot, of St German's in Cornwall, whose first wife was Grace, daughter of John Fitz of Tavestock in Devonshire; and his second, Mary daughter of John Bruin of Plimouth; 2. THOMAS Eliot, married to Joan, daughter of John Norbrooke of Exeter, by whom he had issue four sons, Richard, Hugh, Walter, and Edward; also an only daughter Alice.

RICHARD Eliot, the eldest son and heir of Thomas, purchased the site, &c. of the priory of St. German's, to which he gave the name of Port Eliot (d), where he lived with great hospitality (e). He was buried in St. German's church, June 24, 1609, leaving by his wife Bridget, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Carswell of Hache, an only son,

JOHN, born and baptised at St. German's, April 20, 1590; who became a gentleman commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1607, where he continued two or three years, and then removed to the inns of court; and May 10, 1618, received the honour of knighthood from King James I. was elected representative for the borough of Newport in Cornwall to the last parliament of that reign, and was re-elected to the first parliament of King Charles I. which being soon dissolved, he was chosen for St. German's to the ensuing parliament, and in

(a) Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, Vol. II. p. 144.
(b) Antiquities of Salisbury, p. [illegible].
(c) C. 1. in Coll. Arm. (d) Nat. Parl. praedict.
(e) Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. [illegible].

3 Car. I. was Knight of the ſhire for Cornwall. Sir John being a great oppoſer of the court, was appointed by the Houſe of Commons one of the managers of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, for which he, with Sir Dudley Digges, the other manager, were committed priſoners to the Tower, but were ſoon after releaſed; on March 1, 1628, Sir John Eliot, and other members of the Houſe of Commons, were committed cloſe priſoners to the Tower, for refuſing to anſwer before the Privy Council for what was ſaid or done in the Parliament; and on May 29 following, an information was exhibited againſt them in the Star Chamber, for their undutiful ſpeeches in the late Parliament; in Michaelmas term following, upon an information in the King's Bench, they pleaded to juriſdiction of the court, but were over-ruled, and afterwards adjudged to be impriſoned during the King's pleaſure, to give ſecurity for their good behaviour; and Sir John Eliot was alſo fined two thouſand pounds: they were afterwards offered to be releaſed on their making ſubmiſſion, which they refuſed, and Sir John Eliot died in the Tower, and was buried in the chapel there. By the inquiſition, taken after his death, it appears, that he died Nov. 27, 8 Car. I. 1632, leaving John his ſon and heir, then twenty years and forty days old (a). Sir John married Redigund, daughter and co-heir to Richard Gedy, Eſq; by whom he had ſeveral ſons and two daughters, the eldeſt of which was Elizabeth, wife to Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, ſecond ſon of William, the firſt Viſcount Say and Sele (b).

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was baptiſed at Port Eliot, October 18, 1612. He repreſented the borough of St. German's in 15 Car. I. and the two firſt Parliaments of Car. II. and was buried near his grandfather in the ſouth ayle, or nave, of St. German's church, March 25, 1685, leaving an only ſon and heir,

DANIEL Eliot, who repreſented the borough of St. German's in ſeveral parliaments, and was buried among his anceſtors, Oct. 28, 1702, leaving an only child Catherine, marrid in 1707 to the learned antiquary, Browne Willis, of Whaddon Hall in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; (c). By his will he bequeathed his eſtate, in order to keep up the name of his family, to Edward Eliot, grandſon to Nicholas Eliot, fourth ſon of Sir John Eliot abovementioned (d).

(a) Inquiſ. poſt Mort. in Cur. Ward.
(b) See Vol. VI. p. 33.
(c) She died, October 14, 1724, aged thirty-four, and was buried at Bleachley.
(d) Not. Parliam. prædict.

Which EDWARD Eliot, Eſq; repreſented St. Germans in Parliament, from 1705 to 1714, was elected for Leſtwithel in 1718, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the Exciſe in 1720, and choſen for Leſkard in Sept. 1722, but died the ſame year without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

RICHARD Eliot of Port Eliot, Eſq; who was elected to parliament for St. German's in 1733, for Leſkard in 1741, and again for St. German's in 1747; he was alſo Auditor and Receiver-general to the Prince of Wales, and died Novem. 19, 1748, aged about fifty-three, and was buried at St. German's. He married March 4, 1726, Harriot, natural daughter of the right honourable James Craggs, Eſq; Secretary of State in the reign of King Geo. I. and by her (who was re-married, November 14, 1749, to the honourable John Hamilton, brother to James, Earl of Abercorn (*) had iſſue three ſons and ſix daughters; the ſons were, 1. Edward, now Lord Eliot; 2. Richard, who entered into the royal navy, and died under age; 3. John, who was a Captain in the navy, and died Governor of Weſt Florida, unmarried: Anne, the eldeſt daughter, married Hugh Bonfoy, Captain in the navy; Harriot, the ſecond daughter, married Pendock Neale of Tollerton in Nottinghamſhire, and died without iſſue 1776; Auguſta and Heſter, the third and fourth daughters, died infants; Elizabeth, fifth daughter, was wife to Sir Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton in Glouceſterſhire, Baronet, and died 1771; and Catherine, the youngeſt daughter, is unmarried.

EDWARD, *Lord Eliot*, born July 8, 1727, was on his father's death choſen repreſentative for the borough of St. German's, and conſtantly ſat in Parliament, either for the county of Cornwall, or ſome borough therein, till his advancement to the peerage by patent, dated January 30, 1784, whereby he was created Baron Eliot, of St. German's in Cornwall, and to the heirs-male of his body; his Lordſhip is alſo Receiver-general of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

His Lordſhip was married September 25, 1756, to Catherine, ſole daughter and heir of Edward Elliſon of South Weald in Eſſex, Eſq; by whom he has had iſſue four ſons; 1. Edward, who died an infant; 2. Edward-James, born July 1758, elected to Parliament for St. German's in 1776, and appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury, December 27, 1783; 3. John, born September 28, 1761; and 4. William, born April 1, 1766.

TITLE.] Edward Eliot, Baron Eliot of St. German's in the county of Cornwall.

(*) Lodge's Peerage of Ireland.

CREA-

CREATION.] Baron Eliot, January 30, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Argent a fesſ, Gules, between 2 bars gemelles wavy, Azure.

CREST.] On a wreath an Elephant's head coupt Argent, collard Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles reguardant, with wings expanded, proper, and charged on their breaſts with an ermine ſpot.

MOTTO.] OCCURRENT NUBES

CHIEF SEAT.] Port Eliot in Cornwall.

THE

THE

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FINIS.

The preceding ſheets, with their index, were printed in April laſt, but the publication of the volume poſtponed till accounts could be procured of the families that have been advanced to the Peerage ſince that time. The index to the following ſheets is printed under the title of Second Index.

NEVILL Earl of ABERGAVENNY.

GEORGE, Lord Abergavenny, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, was advanced to the dignities of Viſcount and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain by the name, ſtile, and title of Viſcount Nevill of Birling, in the county of Kent, and Earl of Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth, by letters patent, dated May 17, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

The account of his Lordſhip's family will be ſeen in Vol. VI. p. 288, a few additions to which are on p. 67 of the preſent volume.

[TITLES.] George Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Viſcount Nevill, and Baron of Abergavenny.

ARMS, CREST, &c. as in Vol. VI. p. 300.

TOWNSHEND Earl of LEICESTER.

THE Right honourable George Townſhend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Louvaine, Raſſet and Compton, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Earl of the county of Leiceſter, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; by patent, dated May 18, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

His Lordſhip's *paternal* anceſtors are treated of in Vol. VI. p. 36 & ſeq. and his *maternal* deſcent from the ancient Earls of Ferrars and Derby, in the ſame Vol. p. 310 & ſeq.

On December 24, 1777, his Lordſhip was married to Charlotte, ſecond ſiſter and co-heir to Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Riſby, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of York, Eſq; and daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, Eſq; of the ſame place, which Eaton Ellerker, Eſq; paternally deſcended from a collateral line of the very antient family of the Mainwarings of Over Peover in the county Palatine of Cheſter, and aſſumed the name and arms of the antient family of Ellerker of Riſby, by act of Parliament, purſuant to the will of his kinſman, Ellerker Bradſhaw of Riſby, Eſq; by which Lady his Lordſhip has iſſue (a), two ſons and two daughters,

1. George-Ferrars Townſhend, ſtyled Lord Chartley, born in Wimpole ſtreet, Mary-le-Bone, Middleſex, December 13, 1778.

2. Thomas-Compton Townſhend, born in Wimpole-ſtreet, aforeſaid, March 29, 1780.

3. Lady Charlotte-Barbara, born at Pendley Houſe, in the pariſh of Aldbury in Hertfordſhire, June 26, 1781; and,

4. Lady Harriet-Ann, born in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, London, May 23, 1782.

His Lordſhip on April 6, 1782, was appointed Captain of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners to his Majeſty, and on the 24th of the ſame month ſworn a member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; but reſigned his command of the band of Gentlemen Penſioners on April 6, 1783, to which he was re-appointed on 31 December following; was elected Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries on April 23, 1784; and on May 18, following, was advanced to the Earldom of Leiceſter, in conſideration of his being deſcended from the heirs-female of both the *Saxon* and *Norman* Earls of that county, as will appear by the following account and ſubſequent genealogical table.

(a) Ex inform. Geo. com. de Leiceſter.

[TITLES.]

[TITLES.] George Townſhend, Earl of the county of Leiceſter, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Louvaine, Baſſet and Compton.

[ARMS.] CREST, SUPPORTERS, &c. as in Vol. VI. p. 348.

The BELLOMONTES Earls of LEICESTER.

This was undoubtedly one of the moſt illuſtrious houſes tranſplanted into England at the Conqueſt; being, for antiquity and luſtre, equal to any in Normandy.

The firſt anceſtor on record is *Bernard*, a Daniſh Prince, who was chief Counſellor, and ſecond in command to the famous Rollo (founder of the race of the Norman Dukes) in his deſcent upon Normandy in the year 876; and, upon Rollo's conqueſt of the country, he was by him moſt amply recompenced for his ſervices, with large grants of lands in his newly acquired dutchy. He was likewiſe miniſter to Rollo's ſon William, ſurnamed Long-Sword; as alſo guardian to his ſon Richard Duke of Normandy, ſurnamed the Hardy, as well as regent of the Norman territories during his minority. This eminent perſon married Sprota, a Lady of the blood royal of Burgundy, and by her left an only ſon and heir,

Torf, ſurnamed the Rich, who by Ertemberga his wife, daughter of Lancelot de Briketie, had three ſons, viz. Touroude, or Torulph; 2. Turchetil, who had the lordſhip of Harcourt in Normany, and was progenitor of the Harcourts both of Nomandy and England; and, 3. William de Torville.

Toroude, or *Torulph*, the eldeſt ſon, was Lord of Pont Audomer, &c. in Normandy, and joint Governor and guardian with his brother Turchetil to the aforeſaid William Duke of Normandy during his minority. He married Weva (by ſome called Duceline), ſiſter of Gunnora, ſecond wife of Richard Duke of Normandy; and by her was father of five ſons and one daughter, viz. 1. Humphrey, ſurnamed de Vetulis; 2. Herbrand; 3. Gilbert; 4. Richard; 5. Ilbert. His daughter was Joſſeline, who married Hugh de Montgomery, and by him was mother of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewſbury and Arundel.

Humphrey, the eldeſt ſon, was Lord of Veulis in Normandy (wherefore he was in Latin deeds called de Vetulis), Lord alſo of Pont-Audomer, Preaux, Beaumont, &c. He founded the two abbies of St. Peter and St. Leger in that dutchy; by his wife Albreda de la Haye, he had two ſons; firſt, Robert de Bellamont, or Beaumont, who was killed in combat by Roger de Clare, leaving no iſſue, and a ſecond ſon,

Roger de Bellomonte, who ſucceeded to all the great poſſeſſions of his family after the deaths of his father and elder brother, and accompanied William Duke of Normandy in his ſucceſsful invaſion of England. This Roger de Bellomonte, who was ſurnamed Barbatus, or the Bearded, wedded Adelina, heireſs to the earldom of Mellent in Normandy, daughter of Waleran, and ſiſter and ſole heir of Hugh, the laſt Earl of Mellent, which Hugh took the habit of a Monk in the abbey of Bec, and died without iſſue. By this great heireſs Roger de Bellomonte had, as Sir William Dugdale and other Engliſh authors write, two ſons, 1. Robert, of whom preſently; and 2. Henry, ſurnamed de Newburgh, from a place of that name in Normandy (where he was born), who in 1076 was created Earl of Warwick, to whom Le Rocque, in his hiſtory of the Harcourt family, adds a third ſon William, Abbot of Bec, and a daughter, Albreda, Abbeſs of Eton.

Robert de Bellomonte, the eldeſt ſon, was Earl of Mellent in Normandy from his mother, and by the favour of King Henry I. at length created Earl of Leiceſter in England. This Robert, under his father Roger, accompanied the Duke of Normandy in his invaſion, and greatly contributed to the victory which that Duke obtained over the Engliſh at the battle of Haſtings, as is thus recorded by William of Poictou. "A certain Norman young ſoldier, ſon of Roger de Bellomont, nephew "and heir to Hugh Earl of Mellent, by Adelina his ſiſter, "making the firſt onſet in that fight, did what deſerveth laſting fame, boldly charging and breaking in upon the enemy "with that regiment which he commanded in the right wing "of the army." For this eminent ſervice he had vaſt poſſeſſions in England beſtowed on him by the Conqueror, viz. in Warwickſhire, ſixty-four lordſhips, and in Leiceſterſhire ſixteen, or the greateſt part of them; beſides ſeven in Wiltſhire, three in Northamptonſhire, and one in Glouceſterſhire.

Of this Robert it is ſaid, that in the third year of the reign of King William Rufus, 1090, he came to Rouen, where boldly requiring of Robert Curthoſe, Duke of Normandy, the caſtle of Jury; the Duke anſwered, that he had given to his father the caſtle of Brion for it, which was an equal exchange. Whereupon he replied; "I allow not of that bargain; but "what your father gave to my father, that will I have; otherwiſe by Saint Nicaſius I ſhall do that which will diſpleaſe "you." At which words, the Duke growing very angry, cauſed him to be laid hold on and impriſoned; whereof ſo ſoon as his crafty Father, Roger de Bellomonte, heard, he ſent the Duke a preſent, and repairing inſtantly to the court, made ſuch flattering interceſſions as obtained his ſon's liberty.

After

After the acceſſion of Henry I. to the Engliſh throne, to whom he was a conſtant adherer againſt his elder brother Robert Courthoſe; this Robert de Bellamonte was advanced to the earldom of Leiceſter, and had many other marks of royal favour. The manner in which he got poſſeſſion of the earldom of Leiceſter is thus related. The city of Leiceſter had then four Lords, viz. The King, the Biſhop of Lincoln, Earl Simon, and Ivo the ſon of Hugh de Grentemeſnil. This Earl of Mellent, by the favour of the King, cunningly entering it on that ſide which belonged to Ivo, then Governor of the town, as alſo farmer of the King's revenue there, and Sheriff of the county, ſubjected it wholly to himſelf; and by this means, being made an Earl in England, exceeded all the nobles of the realm in power and riches.

Ordericus Vitalis, the Norman hiſtorian, gives the following account of the manner in which this Earl of Mellent acquired poſſeſſion of the property of Ivo de Grentemeſnil. The ſaid Ivo had raiſed a rebellion in England, in which he had done much miſchief; and being, through the King's exceſſive indignation towards him, fined at a vaſt ſum, he addreſſed himſelf to this Earl of Mellent, who was the chief in the King's Council, hoping by his means to obtain ſome favour; who thereupon cunningly adviſed him to perform a long pilgrimage; for effecting of which, he would advance him 500 marks of ſilver, keeping his lands in mortgage for nineteen years, with promiſe that at the end of that term they ſhould be wholly returned to his ſon; and that, moreover, he would give him his niece (viz. the daughter of his brother Henry, then Earl of Warwick) in marriage. For the performance of which agreement, this Earl gave his oath, the King himſelf likewiſe aſſenting to it; but in this pilgrimage Ivo departing the world, his ſon neither had the wife he was promiſed, nor any part of his paternal inheritance.

In the forty-fifth Henry I. aſſociating to himſelf Hugh de Montfort (anceſtor to the Barons Montfort of Beldeſert in the county of Warwick), who had married Adelina his daughter, and ſome other great men, notwithſtanding the favours he had received from King Henry, he entered Normandy in an hoſtile manner, but, being encountered by William de Tankerville, was taken priſoner, and by him delivered up captive to the Engliſh King. Theſe are the moſt remarkable of his actions which are tranſmitted to us; and the following general character is given him by an eminent author of the time. "This "Robert, Earl of Mellent, and Leiceſter, was the wiſeſt of all "men between this and Jeruſalem, in worldly affairs; famous "for knowledge, plauſible in ſpeech, ſkilful in craft, diſcretely "provident, ingeniouſly ſubtile, excelling for prudence, pro-

" found in council, and of great wiſdom: with which quali-
" fications he acquired vaſt poſſeſſions, viz. honours, cities,
" caſtles, towns, villages, woods, &c."

The honours he had were not only here in England, but in Normandy (viz. the Earldom of Leiceſter in the firſt kingdom, and that of Mellent in the laſt); inſomuch as he made the Kings of England and of France friends or foes to each other at his pleaſure. If he was diſpleaſed with any man, he forced him to a ſubmiſſive humiliation; if pleaſed with any one, he advanced him as much. By which means he got an incredible proportion of wealth.

But in the height of all this glory, another Earl ſeduced his wife (a lady of the blood royal of France), which brought exceeding vexation and trouble of mind to him in his age. At laſt, therefore, after much grief, mortal infirmities ſeizing on him, being required by his confeſſor, that he ſhould make reſtitution of whatever he had got by force or fraud from any man, and bewail that ſin with tears; he anſwered, "If I do ſo, "what ſhall I leave to my ſons?" To which his confeſſor replied, "Let them be content with their ancient inheritance, and with "what you have juſtly acquired, and quit the reſt, otherwiſe your "ſoul will go to hell." "No, (quoth he) I will give them all, "and they ſhall do works of mercy for the health of my ſoul."

But, notwithſtanding this ſharp character (given of him by the above writer), his own works of piety were many and conſiderable. For he rebuilt the church of our Lady in his caſtle at Leiceſter, for the health of the ſouls of King William the Conqueror, and Maud his Queen; as alſo for the ſouls of King William Rufus, King Henry I. and Maud his Queen, with their children; likewiſe for the ſouls of Roger de Bellemont his father, and of Adelina his mother; moreover, for the health of his own ſoul, and that of Elizabeth his wife, as alſo thoſe of all his children; and for the ſoul of Henry Earl of Warwick (his brother), that of Albreda his ſiſter, who was an Abbeſs; and, laſtly, the ſouls of all the faithful deceaſed. In which church he placed a Dean and Canons; and for their maintenance, to the great eſtates which antiently belonged thereto, he added ſix carucates of land lying near North Bridge, and eight dwelling houſe; alſo, in another part, three virgates and three oxgangs; likewiſe ſix pounds yearly rent iſſuing out of that city. In the ſuburbs thereof, he confirmed to them the churches of Allhallows, St. Peter's, and St. Martin's, which had before been beſtowed upon them by Ralph Boteler. He alſo gave them the churches of Lileburne, with the lands and tythes belonging thereto, with an annual rent of three pounds out of the revenues of that lordſhip. Beſides theſe, he gave them

them three carucates and one yard land, with a mill at the North Bridge, for cloathing of the ſick people under their care. So that they had all the churches in Leiceſter, except St. Margare't's, which was a prebend of Lincoln, with five carucates of land on the north ſide of the town, and all the churches of the Soke of Shepeſheved and Halſo. He likewiſe founded the hoſpital of Brackley in Northamptonſhire; and gave to the priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamſhire, the church of Winchingſtone with three yard lands, and three tofts and crofts thereunto belonging.

To the abbey of Preaux in Normandy (which had been firſt founded by his grandfather Humphry de Vetulis, and compleated with rich endowments by his father) Roger de Bellomonte), he gave the church and tythes of Charlenton, the manor of Toftbiry, as alſo the manor of Toftes in the county of Norfolk, which afterwards became a cell to that foreign monaſtery, and likewiſe the tenth of all his rents and revenues in Newbery.

This great Earl married Iſabel (by ſome called Elizabeth) daughter to Hugh Earl of Vermondois, by whom he left iſſue Robert, his ſucceſſor in the earldom of Leiceſter, and Waleran, who ſucceeded him in that of Mellent, both twins; alſo another ſon, Hugh, ſurnamed Pauper, Earl of Bedford, and ſeveral daughters, whereof Elizabeth was concubine to King Henry the firſt. This Earl at laſt became a Monk in the Abbey of Preaux, and departing this life on the nones of June, anno 1118, 18 Hen. I. his body was interred there, but his heart was ſent to Brackley, to be kept in ſalt.

Robert, his eldeſt ſon, called Boſſu, ſucceeded to the Earldom of Leiceſter and all his father's lands in England; he was a firm adherent to King Henry I. on every occaſion, and at the death of that monarch, in 1135, was with him at the caſtle of Lyons in France.

Being in Normandy with King Stephen in 1137, and hearing of the troubles that then exiſted in England, he attended him thither; two years after, he was one of thoſe that oppoſed Roger, Biſhop of Sarisbury; and at Oxford many of the Biſhop's ſervants being killed, their maſter and the Biſhop of Lincoln were taken priſoners.

In the diſputes between King Stephen and the Anjouvins, he at firſt ſtoutly adhered to the Anjouvins, but ſoon returning to his allegiance, became in ſuch favour with the King, that he obtained a grant of the Borough, Caſtle, and greateſt part of the county of Hereford. But, in 1151, he was one of thoſe noblemen who met Henry Duke of Normandy at his firſt arrival in England, and ſupplied him with ammunition and neceſſaries;

whereupon no leſs than thirty fortified caſtles ſoon yielded to his obedience; and the Earl became in ſuch great eſteem with him after his attainment of the crown of this realm, as to be advanced to the high office of Juſtice of England.

In 10 Hen. II. he was one of the witneſſes to the King's recognition of the peoples liberties, and the ſame year interceded with the King on the behalf of Thomas a Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The year following, he was ſent to bring that Biſhop to Court; but, finding him ſick in bed, was again ſent, to let him know the Barons had pronounced ſentence for his impriſonment.

Upon Reginald, Archbiſhop of Cologne's arrival in England, to treat of a marriage between Henry Duke of Saxony, and Maud the King of England's daughter, though other nobles went to meet him ſolemnly, this Earl, being then Juſtice of England, refuſed to ſhew any reſpect to him, becauſe he ſtood excommunicated by the Pope.

In 1173, he being in rebellion againſt King Hen. II. was taken priſoner, his city of Leiceſter waſted, and the wall thereof (of extraordinary ſtrength) utterly demoliſhed.

His works of piety, it is evident, were exceeding great and many, far beyond thoſe of his father; for, in 1143, by the conſent of Alexander, Biſhop of Lincoln, he founded that opulent and famous abbey for canons regular of St. Auguſtine's order, called De Pratis, in the ſuburbs of Leiceſter, in honour of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, and amply endowed it, partly with the poſſeſſions which his father had beſtowed upon thoſe ſecular canons by him founded within the caſtle of Leiceſter, but with much more of his own free gift.

He likewiſe founded the abbey of Gerondon, in Leiceſterſhire, for Ciſtercian Monks; and the monaſtery of Nun Eaton, in Warwickſhire, for nuns; alſo the priory of Luffield, in Northamptonſhire, for Benedictine monks; all which he liberally endowed with lands and ample revenues.

He was a great benefactor to the monks of St. Ebrulf's, at Utica in Normandy, freeing them from the payment of tythes for their lands and improvements in Leiceſterſhire; as well in the foreſt of Leiceſter, as elſewhere, acquitting them for any herbage or paunage for 100 hogs, either in that foreſt or other incloſed lands: he alſo gave them nine burgages within the walls of Leiceſter, and five without; with the tythes of all his own demeſn lands in that town; alſo the churches of Belgrave and Clenſeud, with two yard lands, the chapels of Branteſton and Keleby, with the tythes, and other appurtenances in Irkinfield. In Rothby he gave them two parts of the tythes of the two halls there; in Humberſtone the like of the two halls there,

there, and one yard land; in Evington, Igwarby, Sileby, Thorp-Ernald, Brantingſby, Waltham, Wickingſtone, and Houtheby, the tythes of the whole demeſn.

To the abbey of Lira, in Normandy, he gave the church of Warham, and one hide of land there; alſo the church of Hinckley, with the chapels of Stoke and Dadlington, in Leiceſterſhire: the church of Eaton and chapel of Attleburgh, in Warwickſhire; the church of Sibbeſdune, with the chapels of Widerſley, Atretune, Huptune, and Draitone; and alſo the church of Hecham, with the chapel of Lindley, in Leiceſterſhire; whereupon thoſe monks made Hinckley a cell to that foreign monaſtery.

To the monks of Bec, in Normandy, he gave the lordſhip of Chinchebirick; to the nuns of Godſtow, in Oxfordſhire, he gave three pounds per annum in Halſo. To the canons of Sulby, in Northamptonſhire, he granted fuel for their fire out of his wood called Ighey, as much as they could carry with one cart twice every day, from Eaſter till Michaelmas, with freedom of toll for whatever they ſhould buy or ſell in the market of Leiceſter. And to the Knights Templars, he gave a mark yearly rent iſſuing out of the mill at Scheravene.

He took to wife Amicia daughter to Ralph de Waet Earl of Norfolk, who, after the death of her uncle William de Bretvil, brought Lira, Glot, Bretvil, and many other lands in Normandy to her huſband; but, after a while, ſhe quitted all her intereſt in Bretvil to Philip King of France, in exchange for the caſtle of St. Leodegar in Aquiline, and all Aquiline. She gave to the monks of Lira one ounce of gold at Pont St. Piere in Normandy, and fifteen ſhillings ſterling yearly, for the health of the ſoul of William de Bretvil her brother; on the canons of Leiceſter ſhe beſtowed lands of four pounds per annum value, in Everlas. And by the conſent of the Earl her huſband, after he had taken the habit of a Canon Regular in the Abbey of Leiceſter, became a nun in the Monaſtery of Nun-Eaton.

By the ſaid Amicia he had iſſue Robert, his ſucceſſor, and two daughters, viz. Iſabel, firſt married to Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon; ſecondly, to Gervaſe Paganel; and Hawiſe, wife to William Earl of Glouceſter.

This great Earl, it is ſaid, lived fifteen years a Canon Regular in his Abbey of Leiceſter, and departing this life in that habit, anno 1167, was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir; but though he aſſumed this habit ſo long before his death, whereby he had the more immediate benefit of all the devout ſuffrages, faſtings, and alms of that regular convent, yet for the better ſervice to the publick, in his eminent place of Juſtice

of

of England, he was diſpenſed with, as to the ſtrict obſervance of the rule, of being cloiſtered up as others were.

Robert, his only ſon, ſucceeded him in the earldom of Leiceſter, and was called Robert Blanchmains; in 1173, adhering to young Henry (whom his father, King Hen. II. had crowned in his life-time) in rebellion againſt his father, he borrowed what money he could, and obtained licence to go beyond ſea, upon making oath to be loyal to the King; yet when he got thither, he forfeited that oath; upon which the King marched with a great power againſt his caſtle of Bretvil, and ſet it on fire, the Earl being fled upon the approach of the King, who likewiſe commanded that his town of Leiceſter ſhould be laid waſte; it was beſieged, and the greateſt part of it burnt, the inhabitants obtaining leave for three hundred pounds, to go where they would; the Earl, receiving intelligence thereof, haſted to the port of Whitſand in Flanders, and, having collected a large body of Normans and Flemings, landed with them at Walton in Suffolk, upon the third kalend of October, and attempted the caſtle there, which being ſituate on a mount, he could not win, though he uſed his utmoſt endeavours for full four days, and was aſſiſted by Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk; whereupon he marched to Hagenet, and took that caſtle and burnt it, obliging the garriſon of thirty ſoldiers to ranſom themſelves: from thence he went to Framingham caſtle, the Earl of Norfolk's ſeat; but his ſtay there being too expenſive to that Earl, and diſpleaſing to his lady, he determined to march to Leiceſter; and in his way thither, being encountered near St. Edmundſbury, by ſome forces of the King's, his army, after a ſharp fight, was totally routed, himſelf and his Counteſs being taken priſoners; ſhe wearing a ring upon her finger with a ſtone of great value in it, out of indignation, threw it into a river, that her enemies might not have it. King Henry, being then in Normandy, ordered the Earl of Leiceſter to be carried there and impriſoned at Faleis, with Hugh Earl of Cheſter, then alſo in reſtraint for rebellious practices; of which impriſonment when his ſoldiers at Leiceſter heard, they were ſo enraged that they much infeſted the whole country adjacent, and taking advantage of the invaſion, which the King of Scots had then made into Northumberland, they marched to Northampton, (under the command of Ankitel Mallory governor of Leiceſter), and after a ſharp fight with the burghers there and all the ſtrength they had, wherein they ſlew two hundred, returned to Leiceſter with the plunder of that town; ſoon after, Reginald, Earl of Cornwall and Richard de Lucy, with a ſtrong power, entered Leiceſter, and burnt it totally except the caſtle.

Soon

Soon after this, King Henry returned into England, and brought the two Earls priſoners with him, and having taken in his hands his caſtles of Leiceſter, Montfort, and Groby, haſted back into France, carrying them both with him, where they continued in priſon, firſt at Caen, and afterwards at Paleis.

In 1177, 23 Hen. II. in that great council, then held at Northampton, after the feaſt of St. Hillary, he was again received into the King's favour, and had all his lands, both in England and elſewhere, reſtored to him, except the caſtles of Mountſorrel in Leiceſterſhire, and Pacy in Normandy.

Intending to make a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, he confirmed to the monks of Lira all their rights and privileges in his foreſt of Bretvil, and gave his lordſhip of Edmatone to the canons of St. Frideſwide at Oxford, and to the Knights Hoſpitallers his town and church of Brokeſburne. And ſurviving King Henry, he was ſo much in favour with King Richard the firſt, that he ſoon reſtored him all other his lands and caſtles, which had been detained, and appointed him to carry one of the ſwords of ſtate at his coronation.

This Earl married Petronel, daughter of Hugh de Grentemeſnil, with whom he had the whole honour of Hinckley and ſtewardſhip of England, and at her requeſt, and the intreaty of William, Robert, and Roger his ſons, as alſo at the deſire of Amicia, Counteſs of Montfort, his daughter, he ratified to the monks of St. Ebrulf's, in Normandy, the grant of all their lands given to them by Hugh de Grentemeſnil, great grandfather to the ſaid Petronel, and by William Fitz Oſberne, his own anceſtor.

He departed this life, in his return from Jeruſalem, at Duras in Greece, Anno 1190, and was there buried, leaving iſſue three ſons; 1. Robert Fitz Parnel, his ſucceſſor in the earldom; 2. Roger, Biſhop of St. Andrews in Scotland; and, 3. William a Leper, founder of the hoſpital of Leonard at Leiceſter; alſo two daughters; Amicia, married to Simon de Montfort, and Margaret to Saier de Quincy.

ROBERT Fitz Parnel, the laſt Earl of Leiceſter of this family, being at Meſſina, in his journey to the Holy Land, on the eve of the Purification of our Lady, anno 1191, was inveſted into this earldom by King Richard, with the cincture of a ſword; and afterwards, during the captivity of that King by the Emperor, the King of France having entered Normandy with a great army, and taken ſeveral ſtrong places there, and marched to Roan, the capital of that province, this Earl, being then there, encouraged the inhabitants ſo much by his example and counſel, that they made ſuch a good defence as obliged the King of France to raiſe his ſiege; after this, he joined with John

John Earl Moreton (brother to King Richard) and others, then at Roan, againſt the King of France, but going out, in the night-time, upon an enterpriſe, he was for want of precaution ſurpriſed and taken priſoner; in 1195, he offered to pay 1000l. ſterling for his ranſom, and quit his caſtle of Pacy for ever, which were then refuſed; but the year following, on obliging himſelf by ſolemn oath, and pledges in 2000 marks of ſilver, (Troy weight) that the King of France ſhould quietly enjoy that caſtle, and that he would never diſturb his quiet poſſeſſion thereof, except in open war between the two Kings, he was ſet at liberty.

King John, in the 5th of his reign, gave him all Richmondſhire, with the foreſt and knights fees thereto belonging, in as ample a manner as the Earl of Richmond enjoyed the ſame, excepting only the caſtle of Richmond and Boves.

This Earl married Lauretta, daughter to William, Lord Braoſe of Brember, with whom he had in marriage the Lordſhip of Tauſtock in Devonſhire, and twenty-three knights fees; and dying without iſſue in 1204, was buried in the abbey of Leiceſter, before the high altar, between his mother and grandfather, leaving his great inheritance between his two ſiſters and co-heirs, Amicia, wife to Simon de Montfort, and Margaret of Saier de Quincy, betwixt whom it was divided.

SIMON de Montfort had for his ſhare, the moiety of this earldom and the lordſhip of Hinckley, and, being thereupon created Earl of Leiceſter, enjoyed the ſtewardſhip of England, in right of that honour of Hinckley; Saier de Quincy, having the other half of this earldom, was ſoon after created Earl of Wincheſter, as will be ſeen preſently.

The MONTFORT Earls of LEICESTER.

Simon de Montfort above-mentioned was made Earl of Leiceſter, and had likewiſe the lordſhip of Hinckley, with the office of Steward of England in right of his wife; but afterwards ſiding with the French, he was diſpoſſeſſed of theſe honours, and baniſhed; in his exile, he in 1209 ſigned himſelf with the croſs to fight againſt the Hereticks, called Albigenſes, and accompanied the Earl of Tholoſe, who commanded the Chriſtian army, to the ſiege of Carthoſe, which being taken, the Earl of Montfort (as he was ſtyled after the earldom of Leiceſter was taken from him) was appointed Governor of that country. And in 1218, Lewis King of France, beſieging the city of Tholoſe, this Simon being with him, was ſlain by a ſtone from a ſling, leaving iſſue two ſons, Almaric and Simon.

Almaric the elder brother in 1229, bearing the title of Earl of Montfort and Leiceſter, petitioned King Henry III. to reſtore

ſtore his brother Simon to all the lands and rights which he, the ſaid Almaric, had and ought to have in England, and by another petition, deſired that the "*tertium denarium comitatus Leiceſtriæ*" might be delivered to him.

Simon de Montfort, ſoon after coming to England, was graciouſly received by the King, and obtained the earldom of Leiceſter, with the Stewardſhip of England; and in 1232, 16 Hen. III. he bore the title of Earl of Leiceſter, and obtained from Almaric, his brother, who bore the title of Earl of Montfort, and Conſtable of France, a grant of all the lands in England, which had belonged to Simon their father, and whatever elſe could accrue from the inheritance of Amicia their mother, to hold to him the ſaid Simon, and to the heirs of his body, by the wife he then had; but, for lack of ſuch iſſue, to return to Almaric and his iſſue; and the ſame year Almaric, in preſence of the King, quitted claim to this Simon his brother, who then bore the title of Earl of Leiceſter, all his right and title to the honour of Leiceſter.

In 1236, 20 Hen. III. at the ſolemn nuptials of that King, he held the baſon wherein the King waſhed, in right of his office of Steward of England; and in 1238, the King then keeping his Chriſtmas at Weſtminſter, upon the morrow after the Epiphany, was married to the King's ſiſter Alianore, widow to William Marſhall, the younger, Earl of Pembroke; the ceremony being performed by Walter, one of the King's chaplains, within a little chapel, at the corner of the King's chamber, for which he was afterwards obliged to obtain a diſpenſation from the Pope, as ſhe, in her widowhood, had vowed chaſtity in the preſence of Edmund, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

On his return from Rome, he was received by the King, and the whole court with much joy, being made the King's chief Counſellor, and ſoon after, as a farther corroboration of his title, was again inveſted by the King into the Earldom of Leiceſter, his brother Almaric then likewiſe quitting his claim thereto.

At the baptiſm of Prince Edward, the King's firſt ſon, in 1239 he was one of the godfathers; but ſoon after fell under the King's diſpleaſure, on account of his marriage, upon which he went beyond ſea, from whence he returned in 1240, and had an honourable reception from the King and his whole court.

In 30 Hen. III. he was one of thoſe Peers who ſubſcribed the letter to the Pope, complaining of the great exactions of the court of Rome upon this kingdom. Being ſeneſchal of Gaſcoigne, he, in 32 Hen. III. was ſent commander in chief of the forces then employed there, and was the ſame year ſigned with the croſs, with intent to make a pilgrimage into the Holy Land,

Land, as a penance for having married one who had vowed chaſtity.

The rebellious diſpoſition of the Gaſcons having forced him to treat ſome of the principal leaders with ſeverity, deputies were ſent from that province to complain of the hardſhips they ſuffered under his government; whereupon the King ſent a perſon of prudence and abilities ſecretly to enquire into the truth thereof, who, upon the ſtricteſt enquiry, could not diſcover any thing to countenance the accuſation; and the Earl being ordered back to his government, with a ſupply of money and forces, found the citizens of Bourdeaux framing new conſpiracies againſt him; ambaſſadors being ſoon after ſent to the King with freſh complaints againſt the Earl, he anſwered, that the ſeverities he had uſed towards them were in conſequence of their perfidy and frequent rebellions, which being proved by the Earl of Cornwall, and others well acquainted with their conduct, juſtified his behaviour towards them, whereupon he was again ſent back to his command.

In 1253, 37 Hen. III. he ſurrendered the ſeneſchalſhip of Gaſcoigne into the King's hands, for a conſiderable ſum of money; and Prince Edward was appointed to ſucceed him: whereupon Aldephonſus, King of Caſtile, laid a claim thereto, which being repreſented to King Henry, by the citizens of Bourdeaux and others, declaring that the province was in danger of being totally loſt, he began to repent of what he had done, and overtures were made for reſtoring this Earl to that command; but he being highly diſpleaſed at his former treatment, (though he was much entreated) refuſed to ſtay any longer in England; retired into France, the King of which being abſent, and the Queen lately dead, the nobility received our Earl with great reſpect, and importuned him to take the government of that kingdom upon him till the King's return; but this he declined, as it might reflect upon his loyalty to his ſovereign.

A rebellion being again broke out in Gaſcoigne, King Henry went there in perſon, to whom our Earl repaired with a conſiderable force, which he had raiſed at his own expence for the King's ſervice; which when the Gaſcons heard, they having ſo much experienced his military proweſs, ſoon ſubmitted.

In 1258, 42 Hen. III. a Parliament was held at London, in which the King required a large ſubſidy, but the Barons were ſo far from granting his requeſt, that they loudly complained of his frequent breach of promiſe, and of all the calamities and misfortunes which his miſconduct had brought upon the nation; plainly telling him, that they would not truſt to his word, and were therefore determined, by their own authority, to

to reform the abuſes of government, and drive the foreigners out of the kingdom; upon this, the King promiſed, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to agree to any meaſures which they ſhould judge neceſſary for the public good; he even ſigned a writing, by which he conſented that four and twenty noblemen ſhould be choſen, twelve by himſelf, and twelve by the Parliament to draw up the articles of reformation; and the Parliament, was adjourned to Oxford, for the ſettling of every thing to their ſatisfaction.

The Barons, not depending upon the King's word, which he had ſo frequently broken, ſummoned together their military vaſſals, and thus attended, repaired to Oxford at the time preſcribed, with a determined reſolution to execute their deſign.

The firſt ſtep taken by the Parliament was, to chooſe the council of the four and twenty and Simon Earl of Leiceſter, was at the head of the twelve who were nominated by the Barons; the election was no ſooner finiſhed, than the commiſſioners began to deliberate upon the intended reformation; and after a few conferences agreed to articles, which, from the place they were drawn up, were called the Statutes, or Proviſions of Oxford; theſe were immediately approved by the Parliament, and aſſented to by the King and Prince Edward, who ſolemnly ſwore to obſerve and cauſe them to be obſerved to the utmoſt of their power.

Great oppoſition was made to theſe articles by the foreigners, and eſpecially by the King's brothers, againſt whoſe exorbitant power and influence they were chiefly levelled, but though they at firſt attempted a reſiſtance, they were ſoon compelled to quit the kingdom; and all their treaſure which they had lodged in religious houſes was ſeized, and their lands confiſcated.

The kingdom being thus cleared of theſe foreign interlopers, who were juſtly conſidered as the authors of all the calamities under which the nation had lately groaned, the Barons bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath to ſtand by one another, and maintain the ſtatutes of Oxford at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

The Earl of Leiceſter had acquired ſuch great confidence with the Barons, that the King dreaded his power more than ever, therefore tried every means to ſet the reſt of the peers at variance with him, in which he too well ſucceeded with ſome who envied his greatneſs; and flattering himſelf, that he ſhould derive advantages from a quarrel which had happened between the Earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, he, in 1261, eaſily procured the Pope's abſolution from the oath he had taken, to obſerve

ſerve the proviſions of Oxford; whereupon he called a Parliament at London, in which, to the aſtoniſhment of the members, he declared, that he conſidered himſelf as entirely abſolved from the oath he had taken, and that he would no longer be directed by the advice of thoſe counſellors who had been impoſed upon him, but that he was determined to recover his royal prerogative, of which he had been ſo unjuſtly deprived.

Prince Edward, who was then at Paris, was no ſooner informed of this tranſaction, than he foreſaw its fatal conſequences; therefore, he determined to return to England, to exert his utmoſt efforts, in order to prevent the impending danger; and the Barons expected his arrival with impatience, hoping that he might be the means of compromiſing the quarrel, and ſaving the nation from the horrors and calamities of a civil war.

Soon after, the King publiſhed the bull which he had received from the Pope, abſolving him from the obligation of his oath, thinking thereby to intimidate his enemies, and increaſe the number of his friends; inſtead of which, it produced a very different effect; the whole nation loudly exclaimed againſt his perfidy and inſincerity.

The Barons, perceiving the King determined to come to extremities, began to make preparations for their own defence; but the King of the Romans interpoſing, his good offices happily effected a reconciliation; he perſuaded the King, his brother, to promiſe that he would confirm the proviſions of Oxford, and prevailed upon the Barons to relinquiſh thoſe articles of the Statutes which were moſt exceptionable.

The Earl of Leiceſter refuſed to agree to thoſe terms, alledging, that he could not depend upon the *word* of a Prince, to whom even an *oath* was not binding, where his intereſt was concerned, or his reſentment to be gratified, and immediately left the aſſembly, and retired into France.

King Henry took the advantage of the preſent tranquillity to viſit Guienne, and was ſeized with a quartan ague at Bourdeaux, which obliged him to remain on the Continent much longer than he intended; the friends of the Earl of Leiceſter took this opportunity to re-unite the parties, which had been divided by the late accommodation, which they eaſily effected, as the King had delayed to confirm the ſtatutes of Oxford.

The Earl of Leiceſter, informed of the ſucceſs of his friends, returned to England, where his preſence revived the courage of thoſe who either through fear or weakneſs had ſigned the articles of the late agreement; and the King, apprized of theſe proceedings, immediately ſet ſail for England, in order to prevent

vent their deſigns from being carried into execution, but found he had come too late, the Barons having concerted a plan for ſecuring themſelves from the effects of his inconſtancy and reſentment; they likewiſe preſented an addreſs, demanding a confirmation of the ſtatutes of Oxford, threatening, in caſe of refuſal, to do themſelves juſtice by force of arms.

During the King's abode in Guienne, he had gained over to his ſide his brother the King of the Romans, and his ſon Prince Edward: this laſt had engaged about an hundred foreign Knights, together with their followers, in his ſervice, and with theſe he returned to England. Propoſals for an accommodation were made by thoſe who dreaded the apprehenſion of ſeeing their country expoſed to all the calamities and miſeries of a civil war; but their ſalutary endeavours were rendered ineffectual, by the obſtinacy of the two parties, who, though both guilty of many faults, were anxious to exculpate themſelves, and throw the blame of the rupture upon their adverſaries.

The Earl of Leiceſter, ſuſpecting theſe delays might weaken his party, reſolved to commence hoſtilities immediately, to which he was further prompted by the conduct of the King's party, who had exacted an oath of fealty to Prince Edward, from the citizens of London and moſt of the nobility, without ſo much as mentioning the proviſions of Oxford, and, as he was determined to maintain theſe proviſions, he began to concert proper meaſures for oppoſing the deſigns of his enemies.

With this view, he aſſembled the Barons of his party at Oxford, where they again bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath to defend the ſtatutes of Oxford at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, and appointed the Earl of Leiceſter for their general.

The firſt torrent of their fury and reſentment fell upon the foreigners, particularly the Italian eccleſiaſtics, who were plundered and deprived of their benefices. Thoſe noblemen who had oppoſed the authority of the four and twenty, had their lands ravaged, and their houſes leveled with the ground.

The Earl of Leiceſter having reduced the caſtles of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Bridgnorth, advanced towards London, taking in his way all the King's fortreſſes, which he provided with governors and garriſons, attached to his own intereſt. The citizens of London declared themſelves in favour of the Barons, and the whole palace engaged in aſſociations againſt all foreigners, whom they perſecuted with the utmoſt rigour and ſeverity.

The King of the Romans haſtened up to London, in order, if poſſible, to prevent the effuſion of blood, and a negociation

was immediately begun; during which, the Earl of Leiceſter viſited the Cinque Ports, which he engaged in his intereſt, and then joined the party of the Barons, who, by this time, had advanced with their forces to the neighbourhood of London.

After the negociation had laſted about three weeks, the King deſpairing of aſſiſtance, found that he muſt either ſubmit to the terms propoſed by the confederates, or ſuſtain a ſiege in the Tower of London, then in a weak and defenceleſs condition: he, therefore, thought it moſt adviſeable to embrace the former part of the alternative, and a treaty was concluded on the following terms: that the ſtatutes of Oxford ſhould be invariably obſerved; that all the King's caſtles ſhould be delivered up to the Barons; that all foreigners ſhould be expelled the kingdom, except ſuch as ſhould be permitted to ſtay by the unanimous conſent of the Barons; and that none but the King's natural ſubjects, approved by the Barons, ſhould be entruſted with the adminiſtration of public affairs.

The King's ſole view in conſenting to theſe conditions, being to free himſelf from his preſent confinement, he no ſooner found himſelf at liberty, than, inſtead of delivering up his caſtles (to the Barons), he began to furniſh them with arms and proviſions, and to take every ſtep that ſeemed to threaten an approaching rupture.

The caſtle of Windſor, to which Prince Edward had fled for refuge, being threatened with a ſiege, the Prince determined to ride forth and meet the Earl of Leiceſter, hoping he might be able to amuſe him by a negociation, and by that means retain poſſeſſion of the caſtle: a conference enſued at Kingſton, at which the prince was arreſted, and obliged to accept of ſuch terms as the Earl preſcribed; whereby the caſtle was ſurrendered to the Barons, and the garriſon, which conſiſted wholly of foreigners, was ordered to depart the kingdom.

Lewis, King of France, having ſummoned King Henry, together with the Earl of Leiceſter, and ſuch other of the Engliſh nobility as held lands in France, to attend in an aſſembly of the eſtates at Boulogne, upon matters relating to that Kingdom, endeavoured to compromiſe all diſputes between King Henry and his Barons; but the terms he mentioned being too favourable to the King, Leiceſter rejected the propoſal, and returned abruptly to England, whither he was ſoon followed by the King.

The Parliament, in which it was propoſed to ſettle the government of the kingdom, met at Weſtminſter, on Oct. 14, 1263; but diſputes ran ſo high between the oppoſite parties, that nothing was concluded on; whereupon the King ſummoned another Parliament to meet at Reading, where it could not be overawed by the militia of London; but Leiceſter and his friends

refuſed

refuſed to obey the ſummons; and the King having raiſed a body of forces marched directly to Dover, in hopes of ſurprizing the caſtle, but was repulſed through the vigilance and courage of Richard de Grey, the Governor, who was ſtrongly attached to the party of the Barons.

Soon after, the King viſited the Cinque Ports, which he endeavoured to confirm in his intereſt, and after having exacted a new oath of allegiance from the Barons, directed his march towards London. The Earl of Leiceſter, being informed of his approach, took poſt with his army in Southwark, to prevent his entrance into the city; and the King was re-inforced on the road by a ſtrong body of troops, under the command of his ſon Prince Edward, whereby he was ſuperior to the enemy in point of numbers. He, therefore, determined to attack the Earl in his quarters: and his friends in London undertook to cut off the Earl's retreat, by ſhutting the bridge-gates, and throwing the keys into the river.

Accordingly the royal army advanced to the charge; and, the Earl finding it impoſſible to retire, was obliged to maintain his ground againſt ſuperior numbers, till at laſt the populace hearing of his dangerous ſituation, broke down the gates, and ruſhed forth to his aſſiſtance, in ſuch crowds, that the King and his ſon were glad to retreat, and leave the victory to the enemy.

A truce was ſoon after agreed upon, through the mediation of ſome noblemen who were more concerned for the welfare of the nation than the ſucceſs of either party; and it was concluded to refer the differences to the arbitration of the King of France; an inſtrument for that purpoſe being ſigned and ſealed by the King, the Barons, and the principal perſons engaged in the quarrel. The cauſe was heard in an aſſembly at Amiens, where Lewis awarded, that the proviſions of Oxford ſhould be annulled; that the King ſhould have all the rights and prerogatives which were veſted in the crown before the ſaid proviſions; that he ſhould recover all the caſtles which he had ceded to the Barons as a ſecurity for the performance of his promiſes; and that foreigners ſhould be deemed as capable as the natives of England of enjoying poſts and dignities. The Barons rejected the award, and hoſtilities were renewed, in which ſeveral cities and caſtles were taken by each party; but a truce was ſoon after agreed upon, to continue till the middle of March, when a treaty of peace was brought upon the carpet, but the two parties were too violent to agree to any reaſonable terms.

The city of London being the place of moſt conſequence to either party, the Earl of Leiceſter was too prudent to neglect ſuch an important object, therefore left the war in the marches of Wales to be carried on by his ſons, and immediately repaired

to London, in order to confirm the citizens more ſtrongly in his intereſt, which he eaſily obtained by the influence of the Mayor; and the inhabitants engaged in an aſſociation, to defend their liberties againſt the tyrannical meaſures of the King, and exert their utmoſt endeavours in ſupporting the cauſe of the confederated Barons; all perſons in the city above twelve years of age, were ſworn to obſerve this aſſociation, which was ſigned by the Mayor and Commons of London on one part, and by the Earls of Leiceſter, Glouceſter, and Derby, Hugh d'Eſpencer the Chief Juſtice, and fourteen Barons, on the other; and the Barons of the Cinque Ports ſoon entered into a like engagement.

The war was carried with various ſucceſs on each ſide, till the Earl of Leiceſter, having reinforced his army with a body of fifteen thouſand Londoners, reſolved to decide the quarrel by an engagement, and accordingly advanced towards Lewes in Suſſex, where the King's forces were ready to receive him. The royal army was divided into three bodies; Prince Edward commanded the right wing, the King of the Romans the left, and King Henry the center. The troops of the Barons were formed into four diviſions; the firſt was led by Henry de Montfort, this Earl's ſon; the Earl of Glouceſter conducted the ſecond; Simon Earl of Leiceſter commanded the third; and the fourth, compoſed wholly of Londoners, was headed by Nicholas de Segrave.

Prince Edward began the fight, and attacked the London militia with ſuch fury and impetuoſity, that they preſently fled with great precipitation, he purſuing them above four miles without giving them quarter, whereby he loſt the battle; for the Earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter gained the ſame advantage over King Henry and the King of the Romans, the latter being taken priſoner with ſeveral noblemen; and the King being ſlightly wounded, and his horſe killed under him, he was obliged to retire to the priory of Lewes, where he ſurrendered himſelf to the Earl of Leiceſter. The Prince returning from the purſuit, found himſelf ſurrounded on all ſides, and was obliged to ſurrender himſelf as hoſtage for the performance of a treaty immediately entered upon and ſoon concluded; the principal articles whereof were, that the ſtatutes of Oxford ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved, though ſubject to ſuch alterations and amendments as ſhould be judged neceſſary by four Biſhops or Barons appointed in Parliament; and that the priſoners on both ſides ſhould be ſet at liberty, &c.

The Barons, inſtead of performing their part of the agreement, drew up a new plan of government, and reſolved to have it confirmed by a Parliament, which they intended to aſſemble in the King's name on the 22d of June, to which they were unwilling

willing to ſummon any of the King's party, yet were ſenſible that a Parliament, conſiſting only of their own dependents, would be thought deficient in point of lawful authority. In order, therefore, to ſupply that defect, they had recourſe to the following expedient: they obliged the King to ſign commiſſions, appointing in each county certain officers or magiſtrates, named Conſervators for preſerving the privileges of the people; and theſe, as they depended entirely on the Barons, were inveſted with very extenſive powers. This point being gained, the King was perſuaded to ſign new writs to theſe Conſervators, ordering them to elect four Knights in every county, to ſit and repreſent it in the enſuing Parliament; and this is ſuppoſed by moſt writers to be the origin of that right which the Commons have to ſit in the great council of the nation, at leaſt ſince the time of the Norman Conqueſt.

The Parliament, thus compoſed of members entirely at the devotion of the Barons, did not fail to approve the new form of government, which conſiſted of the following articles: That the Parliament ſhould appoint three commiſſioners of known wiſdom and diſcretion, empowered to chuſe a council of nine noblemen, to whom the adminiſtration of public affairs ſhould be committed; and that the King, with the conſent of the commiſſioners, might occaſionally change theſe nine counſellors; that, in caſe the commiſſioners could not unanimouſly agree with regard to the choice and change of the counſellors, the diſpute ſhould be decided by the majority; that the reſolutions of the nine ſhould be executed, provided they were approved by ſix of the number; but if ſuch a majority could not be obtained, the matter in queſtion ſhould be referred to the determination of the three great commiſſioners; that the King ſhould have power, with the concurrence of the Barons, to change theſe commiſſioners; that the nomination of all public officers ſhould be at the diſpoſal of the nine counſellors; and that theſe regulations ſhould be in force until altered or annulled by parliament.

The three commiſſioners were, the Earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, and the Biſhop of Chicheſter, who continued to govern the kingdom upon this new plan, after having obliged the King and Prince Edward to give their conſent, by threatening the former with the loſs of his crown, and the latter with perpetual impriſonment.

The Lords of the Welch Marches, either ſuſpicious of the Earl of Leiceſter's ſincerity, or in hopes of profiting by theſe troubles, had declared openly againſt the proceedings of the laſt Parliament; upon which the Earl marched into their country, in order to reduce them to obedience by force of arms, or adjuſt matters in ſuch a manner as might prevent any inteſtine

commotions, the kingdom being then threatened with an invasion from the King of France, who had raised a mighty army which he intended against the English Barons, who had offered him such an intolerable affront in rejecting his arbitration.

The Earl, after having reduced the castles of Hereford, Hay, and Ludlow, and ravaged the lands of Roger de Montgomery, advanced to Montgomery, where he obliged them to give hostages for their peaceable behaviour; and then returned to London, in order to oppose the designs of the enemy. With this view, he issued writs in the King's name, summoning all the military forces of the crown to repair to London completely armed, on the third day of August, 1264; and he ordered every hamlet to furnish eight, six, or at least four foot soldiers, according to its size; while the cities and boroughs were required to provide a certain number of cavalry, as well as infantry, at their own expence.

The like orders were sent to all the ports, cities, and towns, in Suffolk and Norfolk, to assemble an army, and fit out a fleet under the command of Hugh d'Espenser, the Chief Justiciary, who was appointed to defend that part of the coast, while Leicester himself took charge of the ships equipped by the Cinque Ports to protect the southern parts from invasion. But these precautions, however prudent, were rendered unnecessary, the fleet which had been equipped in France by Queen Eleanor being detained so long by contrary winds, that the forces she had raised, were at last disbanded and retired to their own houses, for want of money, and the King of France's troops were never embarked.

Soon after Cardinal Guido arrived at Boulogne, with orders from the Pope to denounce the censures of the church against the Earls of Leicester, Gloucester, and Norfolk, and all their adherents, especially the citizens of London, and the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, unless they would immediately annul the provisions of Oxford, re-invest the King with the full enjoyment of all his prerogatives, and release Prince Edward and his cousin from confinement.

To prevent the publication of these censures, the Earl of Leicester and his colleagues forbad the Cardinal to enter England on pain of death; and he, in revenge, published an admonition, commanding them to give him admittance before the first of September; and threatened, in case of refusal, to excommunicate them by name, and lay their lands under an interdict.

Alarmed at this menace they persuaded the King to send the Bishops of London, Worcester, and Winchester, Hugh d'Espenser, and Peter de Montfort, our Earl's kinsman, to treat about a re-

a reformation of government, in preſence of the King of France and the Cardinal. The ambaſſadors were ordered to propoſe a new reference to two of their own number, and two French noblemen to be choſen by the King of France; and Peter de Montfort was empowered by King Henry to ratify in his name whatever the four arbitrators ſhould determine.

This negociation did not ſucceed; and the Cardinal having ſeverely reprimanded the Biſhops for adhering to the Barons, commanded them to publiſh the ſentences of excommunication and interdict immediately upon their arrival in England: they promiſed to execute his mandate, but were happily prevented from performing that promiſe, by the diligence and addreſs of the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, who receiving intelligence of the nature of their orders met them at ſea, and under the diſguiſe of pirates boarded their veſſel, and tore all their papers.

The Cardinal, convinced, by this proceeding, of the great power of the Barons, and the low ſtate of the King's authority, repaired to Rheims, where he ordered the cenſures to be publiſhed, and then returned to Rome.

The Earl of Leiceſter, having ſubdued the whole kingdom, except the Marches of Wales, and the northern counties, was now reſolved to reduce the former; accordingly having obliged King Henry to confirm Thomas Fitz Thomas in the mayoralty of London, and by that means provided for the ſecurity of the capital, he ſet out on the expedition, and carried the King along with him as a ſanction to the enterprize.

The Lords of the Marches were no ſooner informed of his approach, than they ſeized or broke down all the bridges on the Severn, ſo that he could not paſs that river, till he had perſuaded his ally, Llewellin ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, to invade the lands of thoſe noblemen, and thus compell them to withdraw their troops.

Finding themſelves thus beſet, by two ſuperior armies, they were obliged to ſubmit and agree to the terms which the Earl of Leiceſter propoſed; theſe were. That they ſhould go into voluntary exile for one year, and in the mean time ſurrender their caſtles and the cuſtody of their eſtates into his hands. He likewiſe received from Prince Edward the caſtle and county palatine of Cheſter, which he committed to the care of his ſon Simon de Montfort; and a few days after, the Earl and Llewellin had a conference at Hawarden, where a peace was concluded between Wales and Cheſhire.

The Earl of Leiceſter's authority was now ſo great as to diſguſt the Barons, and moſt of the noblemen of their party, particularly the Earl of Glouceſter, who beheld his proceedings

with a jealous eye, and conſidered him as a man of unbounded ambition, who was making large ſtrides towards the throne under the ſpecious pretence of public ſpirit. And indeed it muſt be owned, that the Earl of Leiceſter, though probably actuated by a real regard for the welfare of the nation, gave but too much occaſion for theſe ſuſpicions; he had lately impriſoned Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in the Tower, for ſome reflections which that nobleman had thrown upon his conduct; and he treated the Earl of Glouceſter in ſuch a cold and reſerved manner, as alarmed the fears of the latter, and made him apprehend the ſame fate for himſelf.

The Earl of Glouceſter being influenced by theſe motives, and piqued at the apparent haughty behaviour of the Earl of Leiceſter, favoured the malcontents in the Welch Marches, and exerted his utmoſt endeavours in forming a party to thwart the meaſures of the man whom he now conſidered as his enemy.

His deſigns did not eſcape the penetrating eye of the Earl of Leiceſter; who, in order to defeat his ſchemes, publiſhed a proclamation, commanding all thoſe who had taken up arms againſt the preſent government to retire into Ireland; but, inſtead of obeying this mandate, they withdrew to the lands of the Earl of Glouceſter, who promiſed to protect them from all danger.

Meanwhile, the enemies of the Earl of Leiceſter were perpetually inſinuating, that the rigour and ſeverity, with which he treated the King and his brother, with their ſons, were but too evident proofs of the pernicious deſigns he had formed againſt their perſons, and the ambitious views he entertained upon the crown; and theſe ſuggeſtions, however ill-founded, began to have ſuch effect upon the minds of the people, that he found it neceſſary to vindicate his character from theſe injurious aſperſions.

For this purpoſe, he cauſed a Parliament to be ſummoned, in order to concert meaſures for ſetting Prince Edward at liberty; hoping that, by his readineſs to releaſe the heir of the crown, he ſhould ſufficiently clear himſelf from the treaſonable deſigns with which he was charged.

In this Parliament, every county was repreſented by two Knights, and every city and borough by as many Burgeſſes; and the ſeſſion was no ſooner opened, than the Earl of Leiceſter accuſed the Earl of Glouceſter of having afforded protection to the Lords of the Welch Marches, and required hoſtages for his peaceable behaviour; but the Earl of Glouceſter, inſtead of complying therewith, left the Parliament abruptly, and retired to the Weſt with a ſtrong body of followers.

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The members then proceeded to the buſineſs for which they had been aſſembled; and the Biſhops of London, Worceſter, and Wincheſter, drew up an inſtrument, containing the conditions of Prince Edward's releaſe; and the King was obliged to take an oath, that he would faithfully adhere to this convention. The agreement being ſigned and confirmed, the Prince was brought into Weſtminſter Hall, where the inſtrument was read in public, and nine Biſhops joined in excommunicating all thoſe who ſhould dare to infringe the charters of liberties, or violate this convention.

The Earl of Glouceſter was ſo highly incenſed at the treatment he had received in this Parliament, that he now declared openly againſt the Earl of Leiceſter, and began to concert meaſures for effecting his ruin. The Earl of Leiceſter foreſaw the impending danger, and in order if poſſible to avert the ſtorm, having collected a conſiderable body of forces, marched directly to the Marches of Wales, in hopes of ſurpriſing the Earl of Glouceſter, or obliging him to compromiſe their difference in an amicable manner; but he was upon his guard, and had already fortified his caſtles, provided himſelf with a good number of men, and engaged in a defenſive league with Roger de Mortimer, and the other Lords of the Marches.

The Earl of Leiceſter coming to Hereford, with the King and Prince in his retinue, and finding it impoſſible to take the Earl of Glouceſter by ſurpriſe, propoſed a treaty of accommodation, and as this was ſtrongly recommended by King Henry himſelf to both parties, and managed by perſons in both intereſts, it was generally expected it would ſucceed; but, as the Earl of Glouceſter had already reſolved upon an open rupture, he was not to be diverted from his purpoſe by any propoſals; however he thought it moſt adviſeable to amuſe the mediators until the meaſures he had concerted with Mortimer were ripe for execution.

Nothing was now wanting to complete the Earl of Glouceſter's plan, but to effect the eſcape of Prince Edward, which was at length brought about by a preconcerted ſtratagem, and he was ſafely conducted to the caſtle of Wigmore; upon which the Lords of the Marches flew to their arms, and having ſeized their own caſtles, which they had formerly been obliged to ſurrender, ſubdued all the country from Hereford to Cheſter; and the Earl of Glouceſter took the field with the troops he had aſſembled, and broke down the bridges on the Severn to prevent the Earl of Leiceſter from making an irruption into Wales.

Great crowds of people flocked from every part of the kingdom, to ſerve under the banners of Prince Edward, who was joined

joined by John Lord Giffard, of Brimsfield, a nobleman of diſtinguiſhed valour and proweſs, at the head of an incredible number of horſe and foot; and he was ſoon after reinforced by William de Valence Earl of Pembroke, John Earl Warren, and Hugh Bigod, who had brought a body of one hundred and twenty ſtout warriors from the Continent.

The Earl of Leiceſter was greatly ſurpriſed at the news of Prince Edward's eſcape; at firſt, indeed, he imagined he had fled into Pembrokeſhire, in order to embark for France; but he was ſoon convinced of his miſtake, and found himſelf on the brink of ruin, before he had the leaſt apprehenſion of the dangerous ſituation in which he was placed; for the Prince having aſſembled a numerous army advanced to Worceſter, and, making himſelf maſter of that city, cut off the Earl's retreat into England.

In order to extricate himſelf out of this difficulty, our Earl ſummoned all the military tenants of the Crown to meet the King at Glouceſter with the utmoſt expedition; but little regard was paid to this ſummons, and before any body of troops appeared in his favour, the city and caſtle of Glouceſter were reduced by the Prince. He then applied to his good ally Llewellin, Prince of Wales, who detached a body of his forces to join him, and with the remainder invaded the Earl of Glouceſter's lands in Glamorganſhire.

With this reinforcement he advanced to Monmouth, whither he was followed by the Lord Giffard, who challenged him to battle, which he declined, and continued his march to Newport, from whence he hoped to find a paſſage to Briſtol, having ſent previous orders to the merchants of that city, to prepare a number of ſhips for the tranſportation of his army; but the Earl of Glouceſter blocked up the mouth of the Avon with a ſtrong fleet well manned, who took and deſtroyed part of his ſhips, and obliged the reſt to retire into the harbour.

Our Earl now found himſelf in a moſt critical ſituation, deprived of all hopes of returning to England, unable to ſubſiſt in an enemy's country, and attacked in Newport itſelf by Prince Edward, who had already forced the eaſtern part of the town, and waited only for the morning to renew the aſſault; ſo that, having no other means of ſaving himſelf, he decamped privately in the night, which being dark and tempeſtuous favoured his eſcape into North Wales. But there he met with freſh misfortunes, the food of the Welch not agreeing with the conſtitutions of the Engliſh ſoldiers, ſo that his army began to diminiſh apace, and he was obliged to return to Hereford, intending to fix his quarters there, till he ſhould find an opportunity of croſſing the Severn.

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Mean while he ſent orders to his ſon Simon, who was employed in the ſiege of Pevenſy caſtle, to abandon that enterpriſe, and come to his aſſiſtance with all his forces; and Simon accordingly returned to London, where he raiſed a ſtrong body of troops, and immediately began his march for the banks of the Severn, and advanced as far as Kenilworth, where he pitched his camp. Prince Edward receiving information, by his ſpies, of the careleſs and negligent manner in which Simon's troops lay encamped, advanced from Worceſter, and arriving at Kenilworth in the night, found them aſleep, and took them all, except Simon, priſoners, without the leaſt reſiſtance, whereby his ſoldiers were enriched with a prodigious booty of horſes, arms, equipage, and other ſpoils; and among the captives were the Earl of Oxford, the Barons Mounchenſey, Wake, and Newmarch, with many other conſiderable perſons.

Upon Prince Edward's return to Worceſter from this expedition, he was informed that the Earl of Leiceſter ſeizing the opportunity of his abſence, had croſſed the Severn, and encamped at Kemſey, from whence he proceeded in the night to Eveſham, propoſing the next day to join his ſon at Kenilworth; whereupon the Prince began his march about ſun-ſet, giving out that he intended to proceed to Bridgnorth, and actually took that route in order to deceive the Earl's ſpies; but after he had advanced two or three miles, he faced about for Eveſham, where he arrived before ſun-riſe in the morning.

As the enemy had no intimation of his approach, he had time to inveſt the town, and divide his army into three different bodies; the firſt commanded by himſelf, the ſecond by the Earl of Glouceſter, and the third by Roger de Mortimer.

When the Earl of Leiceſter firſt deſcried Prince Edward's troops, he miſtook them for the forces of his ſon Simon, whoſe diſaſter he had not yet learned, but he was ſoon undeceived by one of his commanders; who, having mounted a ſteeple, diſcovered the banners of the Earl of Glouceſter, and Roger Mortimer advanced to the charge.

The Earl of Leiceſter himſelf, aſcending a ſmall eminence to take a view of the enemy, was ſo ſtruck with their number and diſpoſition, that he could not help breaking forth into his uſual oath. "By the arm of St. James," ſaid he, "they "advance like regular troops. It was not from themſelves, "but from me they learned that diſcipline. God have mercy "upon our ſouls, for our bodies are at their diſpoſal."

Nevertheleſs, he did not act unworthy of that noble character which he had always maintained for courage and intrepidity. Encompaſſed as he was on every ſide, and deprived of all hopes of eſcaping, he drew up his troops in a firm and compact body, and

and exhorted them to fight like men who had no other proſpect than that of ſelling their lives dear, and convincing the enemy, that, if they did conquer, they ſhould not obtain a bloodleſs victory.

Prince Edward began the fight with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Welch, accuſtomed only to ſkirmiſhing, and altogether unfit for a regular engagement, were unable to ſuſtain the firſt onſet, and fled towards their own country with great precipitation. Meanwhile the Earl of Glouceſter made his attack in another quarter with equal ſucceſs, having broken the lines of the enemy, and cut great numbers of them in pieces.

Notwithſtanding theſe diſaſters, the Earl of Leiceſter, at the head of a choſen band, ſtill kept his ground, and in ſpight of all the efforts made by his enemies, maintained the fight from two o'clock in the afternoon till night, with the moſt unconquerable obſtinacy, and determined reſolution; at length he was ſlain, for his horſe being killed under him he called for quarter, as he fought on foot, but it was refuſed him by his enemies, who told him, "There was none to be given to ſuch a traitor." His eldeſt ſon, Henry, ſoon met the ſame fate; and his troops, now deprived of their two chief leaders, were ſtruck with ſuch conſternation, that they threw down their arms and ſued for mercy.

Thus fell this great Earl, on Aug. 3, 1265, 49 Hen. III. and his body being found among the dead was cruelly mangled by Roger de Mortimer, who cut off his head, and ſent it to his wife, as a certain ſign of his being fully revenged upon his enemy.

By his wife Alianore (who after his death became a nun at Montarges in France) he had one daughter, Alianore, who 6 Edw. I. was married to Llewellin, Prince of Wales; and ſix ſons, of whom Edward and Richard died young; Henry was ſlain with his father, and had the favour of a decent interment granted by Prince Edward, with whom he had been educated from his infancy, at the expence of the King, who was his godfather.

Simon, now the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, dreading the effects of the King's reſentment to the active ſhare which he had taken with his father, endeavoured to ſecure the intereſt of the King of the Romans, whom he had in cuſtody in the caſtle of Kenilworth; and whom, with this view, he immediately after the battle of Eveſham diſmiſſed without any ranſom; but finding it impoſſible to obtain a pardon from the King, and knowing he had every thing to fear from his implacable hatred, quitted the before-mentioned caſtle, but he left a ſtrong garriſon therein, and took poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Axholme, which he fortified

fortified in ſuch a manner as to render it a ſafe retreat for his friends and adherents, who flocked thither in great numbers, and ſeemed to threaten the kingdom with a freſh inſurrection. In order to prevent the impending danger, Prince Edward was ſent to that iſle with a ſtrong body of forces, and after meeting with an obſtinate reſiſtance, he obliged them to ſurrender, upon an aſſurance of life and limb; but, with regard to their eſtates, they agreed to ſubmit to the judgement of the King of the Romans, and Prince Edward.

Accordingly Simon de Montfort was brought to court, where he found a powerful mediator in the King of the Romans, who ſolemnly declared, that after the battle of Eveſham, the garriſon of Kenilworth would have put him to death, if Montfort had not ſaved his life at the hazard of his own, and even releaſed him without any ranſom.

The King is ſaid to have been ſo much affected with this inſtance of generoſity, that he would have pardoned Montfort and re-admitted him into his favour, had not the Earl of Glouceſter oppoſed the motion, and diſſuaded him from taking ſuch a dangerous ſtep, as he called it; however, it was reſolved in council, that Montfort ſhould have leave to depart the kingdom, and enjoy a penſion of 500 marks a year, provided he would ſurrender the caſtle of Kenilworth; a condition he was by no means able to perform, the garriſon refuſing to obey his orders, as the caſtle had been entruſted with them by the Counteſs his mother.

Simon, inſtead of going abroad, continued to live for ſome time in Prince Edward's palace at London, and ſeemed at firſt to be pretty well ſatisfied with his condition; but whether diſguſted by being excepted in the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, whereby his lands were forfeited, or weary of a life of inactivity and indolence, he at laſt withdrew, and joined a ſet of pirates belonging to the Cinque Ports, who beſtowed upon him the command of their ſhips, with which he plundered all the veſſels that came in his way. Being afterwards apprehended and committed to cuſtody, he broke out of priſon and fled into France, from whence he went to Viterbo in Italy, in 1270, (the cardinals being then aſſembled there for the election of a new Pope), and being joined by his next brother, Guy, they baſely murdered Henry, eldeſt ſon to the King of the Romans, as he was hearing maſs in the Franciſcan church in that city; for which, a ſentence of excommunication was immediately denounced againſt them by the college of Cardinals, as did likewiſe Gregory X. after his elevation to the papal throne; and the King of Sicily endeavoured to ſeize their perſons in Tuſcany, but they found means to eſcape

elude his moſt vigorous efforts for that purpoſe, and at laſt made their eſcape.

Guy, the third ſon, fought in the van of the Barons army at the battle of Lewes; and being among the priſoners taken at the battle of Eveſham, was committed priſoner to the caſtle of Dover but finding means to corrupt his keeper, he effected an eſcape in o Tuſcany, where he gained ſuch great reputation by his undaunted courage and conduct in the wars, that he obtained the daughter and heir of Earl Rufus's for his wife, and was held in great eſtimation untill the horrid murder abovementioned.

Almaric, the youngeſt ſon, fled with his mother into France, from whence endeavouring to return into England, in 1277, he was taken upon the ſea by ſome of the King's ſhips, and continued a priſoner till the year 1283; when, at the interceſſion of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, he was ſet at liberty, the clergy engaging themſelves for his future good behaviour. Soon after his enlargement, he went to France, and from thence to Rome, where quitting his prieſt's orders, he was made a Knight, but ſurvived only a ſhort time, and his family became extinct.

Brief account of the families which have enjoyed the *Earldom of* LEICESTER, from the attainder of Simon de Montfort to the preſent time.

In 1266, upon the attainder of Simon Montfort, as we have ſhewn, King Henry the third conferred the ſaid earldom on Edmund Plantagenet (ſurnamed Crouch Back) Earl of Lancaſter, his ſecond ſon.

Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, ſucceeded his father.

Henry ſucceeded his brother Thomas, as Earl of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, whoſe ſon,

Henry, the fourth Earl of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, was the firſt Duke of Lancaſter, and died leaving only two daughters, Maud and Blanch.

In 1361, William of Bavaria, Earl of Holland and Henault, having married Maud the eldeſt daughter, was created Earl of Leiceſter, but died the ſame year, S. P. whereupon

In 1362, John Plantagenet of Gaunt (fourth ſon of King Edward III.), who had married Blanch, the other daughter and co-heireſs of Lancaſter, was created Earl of Leiceſter, and Duke of Lancaſter, whoſe ſon, Henry, (ſurnamed de Bolingbroke) Duke of Lancaſter, and Earl of Leiceſter, was crowned King of England by the name of Henry IV. from which period,

to

to the death of Hen. VI. the title of Leiceſter was merged in the crown.

In 1564, Robert Dudley, fifth ſon of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was created Baron of Denbigh, and Earl of Leiceſter. He was Knight of the Garter, Lord Steward of the houſhold, Governor of Windſor Caſtle, Chancellor of Oxford, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces; but dying without lawful iſſue in 1588, his titles ended with him.

In 1618, the title of Earl of Leiceſter was conferred on Robert Sydney, Viſcount Liſle, the ſon of Sir Henry Sydney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Mary, ſiſter of Robert Dudley, the laſt Earl of Leiceſter, in whoſe poſterity this earldom continued till the year 1743, when it expired in the perſon of Joſceline Sydney, the 7th Earl, for want of an heir male.

In 1744, Thomas Coke, Lord Lovel of Minſter Lovel, in Oxfordſhire, was created Viſcount Coke, of Holkham in Norfolk, and Earl of Leiceſter; but Edward, Viſcount Coke, his only ſon, dying in 1753, S. P. the title was again extinct, upon the death of the father in 1759, in whoſe perſon ended the male line of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, temp. James I.

From the year 1759, to 1784, the title of Leiceſter continued extinct, when it was conferred upon its preſent noble poſſeſſor, as the lineal heir to the family of de Bellmont, the original Earls of Leiceſter after the Conqueſt.

Family of the QUINCEY'S, Earls of WINCHESTER.

After the attainder of Simon de Montfort, the ſecond Earl of Leiceſter, and his ſons in the 49th Hen. III. the repreſentation of the family of de Bellomont, became ſolely veſted in the deſcendants of Margaret de Bellmont, ſecond ſiſter and coheir of Robert (ſurnamed Fitz-Pernel) the laſt Earl of Leiceſter of that houſe; which Margaret married, as we have already noticed, Saher de Quincey, afterwards Earl of Wincheſter, of whoſe family it will not be amiſs to give ſome account.

The Chevalier La Roque, in his elaborate hiſtory of the houſe of Harcourt in France, affirms, that this family of Quincey, took its name from a place in Britainy ſo called, and that the Quinceys were deſcended from the ſame ſtock as the illuſtrious Houſe of Rohan in that province, which was undoubtedly ſprung from the ſovereign Dukes of Britanny. The Houſe of Rohan (continues the ſame author) gave for their

arms

arms gules, ten maſcles voided Or, 3. 3. 3. and 1. which the Quinceys after their ſettlement in England reduced to ſeven. From the ſimilarity in the arms belonging to theſe two great families, as alſo from the name of Quincey itſelf, which is undoubtedly of the province of Britanny; this connection between them ſeems highly probable, and as we do not find any mention of the name in England till the reign of Henry II. it is to be preſumed the family then obtained its firſt ſettlement here; as it is well known that ſeveral families, from different parts of the Continent of France, were introduced into England during the reign of King Henry II. firſt of the line of Plantagenet, who was Earl of Anjou in France before he aſcended the Engliſh Throne.

During this reign, we find that one Saher de Quincey, had a grant from the crown of the manor of Buckby, in Northamptonſhire; and that by Maud de St. Lis, his wife, he was father of another.

Saher de Quincey, afterwards *Earl of Wincheſter* and *Baron of Groby*, who became one of the moſt conſiderable Barons in this kingdom, and bore an active part in the turbulent times in which he lived.

In the ſecond year of the reign of King John, this Saher de Quincey was one of the Barons preſent in the Parliament held at Lincoln; when William, King of Scots, did homage to the Engliſh crown, and in the fourth of the ſame reign (being then at Pont-Audomare in Normandy) he obtained a grant to himſelf and his heirs of the manors of Chinner and Sydenham in Oxfordſhire. Moreover, in the 5th King John, being Governor of the caſtle of Reuill in Normandy, and perceiving that many of the nobility of that province were, with reaſon, provoked at the ſlothful inactivity of the King of England, who lay at Caën, devoting his time wholly to luxury and feaſting, (which encouraged the King of France to enter Normandy, and take ſeveral towns), our Saher de Quincey, ſo far concurred in this general diſſatisfaction, that, as if he accounted it diſhonourable to ſerve ſo effeminate a ſovereign, on the firſt approach of the French forces, he ſurrendered up his caſtle to them without any reſiſtance.

After this, having married Margaret, the younger ſiſter and co-heir to Robert de Bellomont (ſurnamed Fitz Parnel) Earl of Leiceſter, after the death of that Earl he paid 1000 marks for the cuſtody of all the lands which had belonged to him in England, excepting, the honour of Grentmenil, the doweries of the two Counteſſes, viz. the mother and the wife of the deceaſed Earls, and the Caſtle of Mount Sorrel, with its appurtenances; with proviſo, that, if Amicia Counteſs of Montfort,

fort, his wife's ſiſter, ſhould claim a part in the ſaid lands, that they ſhould remain in the King's hands, until the right to them ſhould be determined.

Whereupon the King ſent his precept to the Sheriff of Leiceſterſhire, to make livery unto the ſaid Saier de Quincy of all thoſe lands lying without the walls of Leiceſter, which had belonged to the late Earl, ſubject to the foregoing exceptions; the King, at the ſame time, granted him ſeveral other lordſhips and lands, which were the ſaid Earl's; and ratified the agreement which had been made *before himſelf and his Barons*, between Simon de Montfort, and this Saier de Quincy, then bearing the title of Earl of Winchester, concerning all the lands of which Robert, late Earl of Leiceſter, died ſeiſed.

In the 10th of King John, this Saier, Earl of Wincheſter, had livery of the moiety of the ſuburbs of Leiceſter, which was thereupon divided by a jury in virtue of the King's precept, and in the 13th of John; being thus ſeiſed of a moiety of the honour of Leiceſter, he obtained a ſpecial diſcharge from the ſcutage of Scotland, then required for the ſame.

Upon King John's intention to enlarge the Pope's authority in this kingdom, he was much oppoſed therein by ſeveral of the nobles, of whom our Earl of Wincheſter was one of the principals, for which he was under the King's diſpleaſure; and the differences between the King and his Barons increaſing, the Earl of Wincheſter had letters of ſafe conduct, in the 16th of John, to repair to court, and treat of an accord between them; he was afterwards joined in a commiſſion with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and others, to take care that all thoſe who were to wait upon the King with a petition for redreſs of their grievances, ſhould have ſafe conduct; and in the year following had ſo far regained the King's favour, as to be appointed governor of the Caſtle of Mount-Sorrel.

But this favour with the King was of ſhort duration; for, new diſputes ariſing between the King and his Barons, the Earl of Wincheſter ſtill adhered to the latter, and engaged with great activity in their cauſe. So formidable a confederacy was now formed, that the King at length found himſelf obliged to give way to their demands, by granting the *Great Charter*, which has ever ſince been conſidered as the foundation of Engliſh liberty. When both parties met in the plain, called Runimede, which was the place appointed to conclude this important agreement; the King came poorly attended by ſome prelates, and the remnant of his nobles, whoſe number ſcarce amounted to twenty; while on the ſide of the Barons (ſays Matthew Paris) appeared ſo great a number, that it ſeemed as if all the nobility of England was collected in one body.

On this memorable occaſion, the Earl of Wincheſter was in ſuch confidence with his party, as to be appointed one of the twenty-five Lords choſen to manage their intereſts, who were all ſworn to ſee that this royal charter was confirmed by the Pope's bull, for the greater ſecurity of the nation. The names of theſe twenty five Barons were affixed to this famous inſtrument, whoſe memories ſhould ever be dear to Engliſhmen, becauſe it is to the ſucceſsful ſtruggles of theſe confederated patriots, they are indebted for the beſt part of their preſent liberties.

But as the King, in this tranſaction, had only complied through fear, no ſooner was he again at liberty than he retracted all he had agreed to; he loudly complained of the force with which it had been exacted, and demanded juſtice from the Pope his new maſter. The Pope, who had lately done the ſame by the King, now excommunicated the Barons; who, finding their party too weak to reſiſt the united intereſt of the King and Pope, deputed the Earl of Wincheſter, and Robert Fitz Walter (a great Baron), to ſolicit Philip King of France to aſſiſt them with forces, under the command of his ſon Prince Lewis, with a promiſe of advancing that Prince to the Engliſh throne.

King John ſurviving but a ſhort time after, and the Earl of Wincheſter continuing firmly attached to the Barons, his caſtle of Mount Sorrel was, in 1 Hen. III. cloſely beſieged by the King's forces: he thereupon applied for aſſiſtance to Lewis, who immediately raiſed a great army, of which the Earl was appointed one of the chief commanders.

The Earl of Cheſter, who commanded before the caſtle, having information of the march of this army for its relief, quitted the ſiege, with an intent to intercept them, and give them battle; but the Barons turned off to Lincoln, where Gilbert de Gaunt, and others of their party, had beſieged the caſtle.

The King being at this time in his minority, the government of the Kingdom was entruſted to William Marſhall (eldeſt ſon to William Earl of Pembroke), who ordered a general rendezvous of all the forces that could be collected out of the King's caſtles and garriſons in thoſe parts, to be made at Newark upon Trent, with which he marched towards Lincoln, near which the two armies engaged; and the Barons being routed, the Earl of Wincheſter, and many others, were taken priſoners; but in October following, upon his ſubmiſſion, all his lands which had been ſeized for the King, were reſtored to him.

The year following, he, in company of the Earls of Chester and Arundel, with several more of the English nobility, went towards the Holy Land, and were at the siege of Damieta, but died in 1219, 4 Hen. III. at Acon, as he was proceeding to Jerusalem, leaving issue, by the above-mentioned Margaret his wife, three sons, neither of which left any male issue; and two daughters, Hawise, afterwards married to Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Orabella, wife of William de Harcourt, who had the manor of Bosworth as her portion, from which marriage, the present Earl of Harcourt is descended.

A word now of Margaret de Bellemont, wife of this great Earl, to whom she brought so large a fortune: she survived her husband, and residing at Ware in the priory at that place, made the great hall, &c. the great chamber, the chapel, and other rooms for her conveniency; and died in 19 Hen. III. as it seems, for then did Roger de Quincey, her son and heir, as he is called, pay an hundred pounds relief for the lands of her inheritance.

Roger de Quincey, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Earl of Winchester and Baron of Groby; and in 5 Hen. III. had livery of his father's lands; in the 19th of that reign he paid relief for his mother's inheritance, she being then dead, and he at that time bearing the title of Earl of Winchester, though he was in reality Earl of Hampshire, as appears by the King's precept in 36 Hen. III. commanding the Sheriff to make livery unto him of the annuity which he had usually received out of the issues of that county, *nomine comitis*, in name of Earl.

In 30 Hen. III. he was one of the peers who signed the letter to the Pope, complaining of the exactions which he made in this kingdom. Being the next year at Galway, in Scotland, of which kingdom he bore the title of Constable, and where he held great estates in right of his wife, the people thereabouts used them with great severity; besieged him in his castle there; he being apprehensive of his danger, mounted his horse well armed, and accompanied with a few of his followers, courageously broke through his enemies, and went to the King of Scotland, to whom he complained of their rebellious insurrection, for which the King punished them, and reinstated him in his possessions.

The Earl, who was the last male of this family, died 25 April, 48 Hen. III. leaving issue only, by his first wife, Helen, daughter and co-heir to Alan, Lord of Galway, and Constable of Scotland, three daughters and co-heirs, whereof Margaret,

the eldeſt, married William de Ferrars, Earl of Ferrars and Derby, to whom ſhe brought the Barony of Groby, parcel of the earldom of Leiceſter, and the office of hereditary Lord Conſtable of Scotland, together with large poſſeſſions in that kingdom; the iſſue of which marriage was two ſons, viz. Robert Earl of Ferrars and Derby, and William, who had the Barony of Groby, to both which branches the preſent *Earl of Leiceſter* is the lineal heir, as proved in the annexed genealogical table.

For the further deſcent of the Ferrars family, ſee Vol. VI. page 310.

AGE-

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Descent of the Family of De FERRARS;

(To which the present EARL of LEICESTER is the lineal Heir.)

From

The SAXON Earls of LEICESTER.

Algar, 7th Earl of Leicester, died 1059.

Lucia, only surviving sister and heir to Morcar and Edwin, Earls of Leicester, married Ranulph de Meschins Earl of Chester.

Ranulph, 2d Earl of Chester, died 1153.

Hugh, 3d Earl of Chester, died 1181.

Agnes, sister and co-heir to Ranulph, last Earl of Chester, married Wilm. de Ferrars Earl of Ferrars and Derby.

William Earl of Ferrars and Derby, Baron of Tutbury and Chartley.

The NORMAN Earls of LEICESTER.

Robert Bellomont Earl of Leicester, died 1118.

Robert, 2d Earl of Leicester, died 1168.

Robert, 3d Earl of Leicester, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, and Lord Steward of England.

Margaret, sister and co-heir to Robert last Earl of Leicester, married Saier de Quincey Earl of Winchester.

Roger Quincey Earl of Winchester, died without male issue.

Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Roger Earl of Winchester.

Robert Earl of Ferrars and Derby, lost his estate in the Civil wars, temp. H. III. died 1278.

John, 1st Baron of Chartley.

Robert, 2d Baron of Chartley.

John, 3d Baron of Chartley.

Robert, 4th Baron of Chartley.

Edmund, 5th Baron of Chartley.

William, 6th Baron of Chartley.

Ann, sole daught. and heir, married Walter Devereux, Baron of Chartley, jur. Ux.

John Devereux, Baron of Chartley.

Walter, created Viscount Hereford.

Sir Richard Devereux, ob. V. P.

Walter, created Earl of Essex.

Robert, 2d Earl of Essex.

Dorothy, sister and co-heir to Robert 3d Earl of Essex, married Sir Hen. Shirley.

Sir Robert Shirley, Bart.

Robt. Barn. of Chartley, created Earl Ferrers.

Robert Shirley, eldest son, ob. V. P.

Eliz. Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars, &c. married Jam. Compton, E. of Northampton.

Charlotte Compton, Baroness de Ferrars, &c. married Geo. Townshend, Vic. Townshend.

Geo. Townshend, Baron de Ferrars, &c. created Earl of Leicester, 24 Geo. III. 18 May 1784.

William de Ferrars 2d son, 1st Baron of Groby.

William, 2d Baron of Groby.

Henry, 3d Baron of Groby.

William, 4th Baron of Groby.

Henry, 5th Baron of Groby.

William, 6th Baron of Groby.

Thos. 2 son & br.-male, L. of Tamworth.

Sir Thomas Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

John Ferrars, of Tamworth, Esq.

Sir Hump. Ferrars, Knt. ob. V. P.

Ann Ferrars, heir to her Grandfather.

BAYLY-PAGET Earl of UXBRIDGE.

THE deſcent of this noble peer, being given under the title of Baron Paget, page 125 et ſeq. of this volume, it is only neceſſary here to obſerve, that his Lordſhip was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain by the name, ſtyle, and title, of Earl of Uxbridge, in the county of Middleſex, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by patent dated May 19, 1784.

[TITLES.] Henry Bayly-Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, Baron Paget of Beaudeſert, and Baronet of Ireland.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, July 4. 1730, 4 Geo. II. Baron Paget of Beaudeſert, in the county of Stafford, by writ of ſummons, Dec. 3, 1549. 4 Edw. VI. and Earl of Uxbridge in the county of Middleſex, May 19, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

ARMS, CREST, &c. as on page 131 of this Volume.

Lowther Earl of Lonsdale.

LOWTHER Earl of LONSDALE.

THIS family is of great antiquity in the county of Westmoreland, and hath flourished at Lowther beyond any record, and produced many eminent persons, who have honoured their country by the most considerable services; and it has also produced one Lord Viscount, and four Baronets, that were all living at the same time, which are recited here, viz.

1. Sir Henry Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

2. Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart.

3. Sir William Lowther, of Maske and Holker, Bart.

4. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. which title becoming extinct, a fresh patent was granted to Sir William, of Swillington, Aug. 17, 1764.

The name is local, and according to the different apprehension of the writers, and the custom of the ancient times, has been variously written; as Lauder, Loader, Loder, Lother, Lothair, Lothayre, Louthre, Louther, Lauther.

Olaus Wormius, the Danish antiquary, being consulted by Sir Henry Spelman, at the instigation of Peter Gassburn, about the derivation of this, among other English names, says, he finds it among the ancient Danish names of their Kings, and tells us it is derived from the word *Lyte* and *er*, which signifies fortune and honour; others look on it as a very honourable name, because they observe many of the Emperors and Princes of Germany to be called Lotharius, but since most of the English names, and that of the most noble families, are taken from the towns they were Lords of, it seems probable that this family did.

At Great Preston in Yorkshire the arms are there painted of the families the Lowthers have in succession matched into, transcribed by Mr. Thoresby, which is published in his Antiquities of Leeds, page 3. viz. Lowther cum Dayncourt, Bromflete, Roos, Quair, Moulway, Burnell, Lascells, Stapleton, Strickland, Vipont Lord of Westmoreland, Moulton, Lord of Gillesland in Cumberland; after this we find,

Sir Gervasius de Lowther, who held a Knight's service of King Hen. III. 1217. Vide Dund. Monast. vol. II. p. 40. He married a daughter of —— Lord Ros de Kendal, grandson to Robert Lord Ros, of Hamlake, and Isabella his wife, who was daughter of the King of Scots. His son and heir was

Sir Hugh de Louther, an officer to King Edward I. as appears by Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 306. col. 1. He married

ri d the daughter of Lingliſh or Lenglays de Coſyn, and was ſu ceede by

Sir HUGH de Louther, his only ſon, who, by a daughter of Mor eby, of Morieeb in Cumberland left iſſue

Sir HUGH de Louther, Attorney General 20 Edw. I. He was returned one of the Knights for the county of Weſtmoreland 28th of the ſam reign, and 1 Edw. II. It appears by inquiſition, that he held the manor of H reley the 12th of Edw. I. and that Robert Burnell, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, the 18th of the ſame reign, did by fine paſs to him the manor of Newton Regny in Cumberland, which he held by Knights ſervice to attend the King with a horſe and horſeman. He was poſſeſſed of l nds in the Hamlet of Whale, and in Thurnby, and of the manor of Lowther in Weſtmoreland; where he held four meſſuages and eight bovates of land in the ſaid town of Louther of Lord Robert Clifford the 10th of Edw. II. and was alſo ſeized of the manor and town of Widehope in Cumberland the 18th of the ſame reign. He married a daughter of Sir Peter de Bihel, of Sealby Caſtle in Cumberland, by whom he had iſſue,

1. Sir Hugh.

2. Thomas de Louthre was made one of the juſtices of the King's bench 5 Edw. III. with Richard Willoughby 5 Dec. 1330 and left iſſue.

The ſaid Sir HUGH de Louther, ſon and heir, had licence to make a park in his manor of Louther the 11th of Edw. III. and had free warren there, and in his manors of Hereley and Widehope; and in the 5th of the ſame reign he gave lands in Thurnby and Lowther to the priory and convent of Wotton. He was the 17th of Edw. II. one of the Knights of the ſhire for Cumberland, was commiſſioned to array all men at arms in the county of Weſtmoreland, and to be in readineſs to attend the King the 14th of Edw. III. and had been in ſeveral engagements with the Scots. He ſerved in Parliament for the county of Weſtmoreland, and in the 15th of Edw. III. he was again returned one of the Knights for Cumberland; in the 17th he ſerved for the ſame county. He was Sheriff of Cumberland the 26th, 27th, and 28th of the ſame reign, which was then an office of great truſt and power. In the 23d of Edw. III. he was again return-d one of the Knights for Weſtmoreland. In the 45th and 46th of ditto he was again returned for Weſtmoreland, which was the laſt time he ſerved, for growing in years his ſon and heir was elected. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Lucie Lord Egremont, Baron of Cockermouth and in 44 Edw. III. was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir JOHN de Louther, who by an indenture is wrote Johannes Fil. Hugonis de Louther. He was elected 50 Edw. III. for Weſtmoreland;

moreland; and the ſecond of Richard II. With him Sir Thomas de Cliff r. covenanted by indenture touching the government of Thoma Clifford his ſon, and his own as well as his ward's peace. He married Margaret, after the wife of Sir Robert de Kendall, and had iſſue,

1. Sir Robert, of whom preſently.

2. Sir William, of Crockdale, Sheriff of Cumberland, 2 Hen. IV. and alſo the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that reign; and repreſentative for that county, with his brother, the 5th of Hen. IV. and by Alice, daughter and heir of John Hale, of of Kirkby Thore, had iſſue Richard; alſo Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Openeur, Lord of Plumland in Cumberland, Eſq.

3. ———, wife of Thomas de Wharton, of Wharton in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; anceſtor to the Duke of Wharton.

Sir ROBERT was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland the 15th and 17th of Rich. II. and the 2d of Hen. IV. was again elected for Cumberland; as alſo the 5th of Hen. IV. and the 2d of Hen. V. and Sheriff of Cumberland the 6th of Hen. V. He greatly contributed, anno 1401, towards building the choir of the Cathedral of Carliſle, with his father-in-law, William Strickland, Biſhop of the dioceſe, whoſe daughter and heir, Margaret, he married. His arms are painted on the roof, which is of wood, neatly vaulted. He died 9th April 1430, according to the date on his tomb in Louther church, whereof the family are patrons. He left iſſue

1. Sir Hugh.

2. Mary, wife of Sir James Pickering, of Winderworth in Weſtmoreland.

3. Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Curwin, of Workington in Cumberland.

Sir HUGH ſerved under that glorious monarch King Hen. V. in the wars in France, and was in the famous battle of Agincourt 1415, there being with him his kinſman Jeffry de Louther (Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaſter), and Richard de Louther. He ſerved the 4th of Hen. VI. for the county of Cumberland, as alſo the 9th of Hen. VI. and was Sheriff of the ſame county the 18th and 34th of the ſame reign. He married Anne, daughter of John de Darentwater in Cumberland, Eſq; and was ſucceeded by

Sir HUGH de Louther, his ſon and heir. He married Mabel, daughter and heir of Sir William Lancaſter, of Stockbridge in Weſtmoreland.

Sir HUGH de Louther was his ſucceſſor, and married Anne, daughter of Lancelot Threlkeld, of Threlkeld in Cumberland, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Bromfleet, Lord Vefcy, (which Margaret married firſt John Clifford, father to Henry Lord Clifford), and left iſſue

Sir

Sir JOHN Lowther, Captain of Carliſle Caſtle 37 Hen. VIII. and Sheriff of Cumberland the 7th and 34th of that reign, and 4th of Edward VI. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Curwin, of Workington in Cumberland, by whom he had iſſue,

1. Sir Hugh.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Lancaſter.
3. Joan, wife of John Fleming, of Rydall in Weſtmoreland, Eſq.
4. Mabel, wife of Chriſtopher Dalſton, of Acornbank in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; 37 Hen. VIII. She had 100 marks for her portion, and 40l. per ann. for her jointure.

Sir HUGH, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, and married Dorothy, daughter and only child of Henry Lord Clifford (by Florence his ſecond wife, daughter of Henry Cudſey, Lord of Bolton in the county of York, Eſq;) and ſiſter to Henry Clifford, firſt Earl of Cumberland, whoſe mother, Anne, was daughter of John St. John, couſin-german to King Hen. VII. The ſaid Sir Hugh and his wife died about the latter end of Hen. VIII. This marriage is recited in a large family picture of George third Earl of Cumberland, in the hall at Appleby and Skipton Caſtle. He had iſſue,

1. Sir Richard, his eldeſt ſon, of whom preſently.
2. Gerard, of Penrith in Cumberland, Bencher of Lincoln's-Inn, married ——, daughter of ——, of Dudley in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; He was Sheriff of Cumberland the 35th of Elizabeth, and Knight of the Shire for the ſame county the 43d of the ſame reign.
3. Margaret, wife of John Richmond, of Hyet Caſtle in Cumberland, Eſq.
4. Anne, wife of Thomas Wiberg, of Clifton in Weſtmoreland, Eſq.
5. Frances, wife of Henry Goodyere, of Poleſworth in Warwickſhire.
6. Barbara, wife of Thomas Carlton, of Carlton in Cumberland, Eſq.

Sir RICHARD was High Sheriff of Cumberland, the 8th and the 30th of Elizabeth. He ſucceeded his couſin-german, Henry Lord Scroop, as Lord Warden of the Weſt Marches, and was thrice Commiſſioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland, all the time of Queen Elizabeth, and when Mary Queen of Scots fled into England, and arrived at Workington in Cumberland in May 1568. Queen Elizabeth, on notice of it, ſent to this Sir Richard, during his Sheriffalty, to convey her to Carliſle Caſtle; but while the Princeſs was in his

his cuſtody, he incurred the Queen's diſpleaſure in admitting the Duke of Norfolk to viſit her. He married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton in Weſtmoreland, Eſq. and according to his epitaph in Le Neve's Monum. Angl. Vol. I. p. 16. after he had given his children to the 4th degree, giving them a virtuous education and means to live, advanced his brothers and ſiſters out of his own patrimony, governed his family, and kept plentiful hoſpitality for 57 years together. He ended his life the 27th of Jan. 1607, aged 77, and was buried at Lowther, where his effigies are at full length, and a table of four deſcents, beginning with Sir John, his grandfather. He left iſſue,

1. John; 2. George, who both died unmarried.

3. Sir Chriſtopher, of whom hereafter.

4. Sir Gerard, of St. Michan's, Dublin, was ſeiſed of the manor, town, and park of Lowther, in the county of Dermanagh; and of the manors of Dunamore in the county of Meath; and of St. John's Inniſcorthy in the county of Wexford; and the rectories and tythes in the territory of Murrogh, which he reſtored to the church, as appears by his will, and Lodge's Iriſh Peerage. He was Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and one of the Lords Juſtices there; and in 1654 became Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. (See Harris's Hiſtory thereof, p. 112.). He married, firſt, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton, relict of —— Welbury, Eſq; ſecond, Anne, daughter of Sir Laurence Parſons (anceſtor to the Earl of Roſs) to whoſe grandſon, Lowther Parſons, he left his manor of S. John's. His third wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John King, anceſtor to Lord Kingſton; but he died without iſſue.

5. Hugh, a Captain in the voyage to Portugal, was alſo Captain in Queen Elizabeth and King James's time in Ireland. He died at the fort at Lowther's town, ſo called from his brother, Sir Gerard, being the poſſeſſor thereof, and cauſing a town to be built there.

6. Richard, died unmarried.

7. Sir Lancelot, of Yougſtown, in the county of Kildare, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council. He had been Solicitor-General to Queen Anne, King James's Queen; and married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Welbury, of Caſtle Eden Durk, Eſq.

8. William.

9. Anne, wife Alexander Fetherſton, of Fetherſtonhaugh in Northumberland, Eſq.

10. Florence; 11. Frances; 12. Margaret; 13. Dorothy; 14. Mabel; all died unmarried.

15. Frances

15. Frances, wife of Thomas Clyborn, of Clyborn in Weſtmoreland, Eſq.

16. Susanna, died unmarried.

Sir CHRISTOPHER, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, was in ſeveral commiſſions concerning the government of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; and was knighted at Newcaſtle, 13 April, 1603. He married, firſt, Eleanor, daughter of Middleton of Middleton in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; ſecondly, Elinor, daughter of William Mulgrave, of Hayton Caſtle in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; His third wife, Mary, was daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wilſon of Eaſtborn, Ambaſſador and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, relict of Sir Robert Burdet, Bart. He died 1617, leaving iſſue only, by his ſecond wife,

1. Sir John, his ſucceſſor.

2. Gerard, a Captain, ſlain in the wars againſt the Turks, in the King of Poland's ſervice.

3. Richard of St. Giles's Cripplegate, London, Juſtice of the Peace, and Barriſter at law of Grey's-Inn, married ———, daughter of John Williams, Eſq; of Flintſhire; died April 1659, and is buried at Lothbury church, London, with his relations; leaving iſſue, Richard; Helen; and Eleanor, who married Sir Nicholas Frowde, of Bath, who died there Aug. 6, 1674, and was father to Penelope, the wife of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Biſhop of Durham.

4. Chriſtopher, Rector of Lowther.

5. William, married Eleanor, daughter of Anthony Welbury, of Caſtle Eden Durk, Eſq; and was father to Robert, Chancellor of Carliſle; and to George, Captain of horſe under the Duke of Ormond; and to Lancelot, Rector of Workington and Kirkby Thore, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Milbank; and alſo to Colonel Sir Richard, his ſon and heir, who poſſeſſed the manor of Ingleton, and advowſon of the rectory of Brantham, in the county of York, and was Governor of Pontefract Caſtle, and Maſter of the ordnance to King Charles I. He married Iſabel, ſecond daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton in Cumberland (whoſe third daughter was wife of Sir John Lowther, grandfather to Lord Londſdale), and had iſſue; 1. Gerard, Captain of horſe, died young; 2. Henry, of Ingleton and Cockermouth; 3. Thomas; 4. Robert; 5 George, of Skryne Abbey, in the county of Meath: he married Frances, daughter of Henry Piers, of Triſſernagh (by Frances his wife, daughter of Thomas Jones, Archbiſhop of Dublin), and was father to Edward, who married Maria, daughter of Sir Patrick Cuſac de Gerardſton. The ſaid Henry was poſſeſſed of Ingleton, and Lowther's town, in the county of Fermanagh, which laſt eſtate was left him by the will of his uncle, Sir Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and

the

the ſaid Henry left iſſue by Margaret, daughter of Miles Halton of Greyſtock in Cumberland, Eſq; four daughters co-heirs; Mary, the youngeſt, became the only repreſentative of this branch of the family, and married Joſeph Smith, D. D. Provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford.

6. Lancelot, Rector of Long Marton, died 1661. He married Heſter, daughter of —— Pearce, of Dublin, Eſq; and had iſſue Chriſtopher, of Calby Lathe in Weſtmoreland, who by Sibill his wife, daughter of William Lloyd, of Drodaugh in Ireland, was father to William and John.

7. Robert, of Maſke in the county of York, was a Merchant at Leeds; after Alderman of London; married firſt, ——, daughter of —— Cutler, of Stainburgh in the county of York (ſon of Sir Gervaſe Cutler). His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Holcroft, Eſq; whoſe mother Margery was daughter of Thomas Lord Sands, of the Vine. His third wife was Mary, widow of Morgan Davis, Eſq; he was buried Jan. 9, 1655, at Lothbury, (where all his children were baptized), and left iſſue only, by his ſecond marriage, 1 Anthony, his ſon and heir, of whom preſently; 2. John, a Merchant at Dantzick, one of the Commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland, who by Mary, daughter of Col. John Lowther, was father to Anthony, Major General of the marines, who died unmarried December 1746, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey; 3. A daughter, wife of Sir George Willoughby, of Biſhopſtonwich; 4. A daughter, wife of John, ſon of Sir William Morrice, Bart. 5. Margaret, wife of Sir John Holmes, Governor of the Iſle of Wight, whoſe grandſon Thomas, was created Baron Holmes, of Killmallock, whoſe widow died 1784. 6. A daughter, wife of Mr. Tite, of London, merchant; 7. Hannah, Maid of honour to Queen Mary and Queen Anne, died unmarried Jan. 18, 1757, aged 103, and buried at Windſor, in Rutland chapel.

The ſaid Anthony, of Maſke, was repreſentative for Apulby 1678 and 1679. He died 27 Jan. 1692, and was buried at Walthamſtow in Eſſex; and by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Penn, of Penſylvania, Admiral to King Charles I. was father to Sir William, created a Baronet 15 June, 1697, who was Member for the town of Lancaſter 1702, and married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Preſton, of Holker in Lancaſhire, Eſq; and was father to Sir Thomas, repreſentative for Lancaſter 1722. He married Lady Elizabeth, third daughter of William Duke of Devonſhire; and his ſon and heir, William, claimed the title of Lord Sands of the Vine; and was Knight of the ſhire for Cumberland; but he died ſoon after unmarried, February 3, 1753, and was buried with his family at

at Cartmel, near Holker, whereby the title became extinct; and the Whitehaven eſtate, left him by Sir James Lowther, reverted to the preſent Earl of Lonſdale; and his eſtate at Holker he gave to Lord George Cavendiſh.

We now return to Sir Chriſtopher's eldeſt ſon, Sir JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, who was one of the Knights for the county of Weſtmoreland, the 21ſt of King James I. and alſo in three Parliaments in King Charles the firſt's time, in the laſt of which his eldeſt ſon and heir was elected with him. He was knighted 6 Jan. 2 Car. I. and was one of his Majeſty's council at York 1629, for the government of the northern parts. He was poſſeſſed of the manors of Lowther, Helton, Flacken, alſo of Banton, Knipe, Croſby, Ravenſworth, and the moiety of the tythes in Shaps land, in Slegil and Great Strickland in Weſtmoreland; and the manors of Thwate, Threlkeldwate, Sliddal, Malmeſmeburn, Drumbugh caſtle, and the moiety of Regal Grange in Cumberland, as appears by the inquiſition. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, of Rydall in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; and died 15 Sep. 1637, leaving iſſue,

1. Sir John his eldeſt ſon.

2. Sir Chriſtopher, of Whitehaven in Cumberland, created a Baronet 11 June, 1641, 18 Car I. He was High Sheriff of the county, 16 Car. I. and by his wife, Frances, daughter and heir of Chriſtopher Lancaſter, of Stockbridge in Weſtmoreland, Eſq; (wid w of John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh in Cumberland, Eſq;) had iſſue Sir John, Knight of the ſhire for Cumberland, from 31 Car. II. to 13th of William III. and one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. He was founder of the town of Whitehaven, and ſole proprietor of the mines there. His ſiſter, Frances, married Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton, Eſq; brother to Thomas Archbiſhop of York. The ſaid Sir John married Jane, daughter of Wolley Leigh, of Addington in Surrey, Eſq; and left iſſue, 1. Sir Chriſtopher, whom he diſinherited, and who married Jane, daughter of Philip Nanſon, Rector of Newnham, Hants. He died at St. Andrew's Holborn, London, without iſſue, Oct. 2, 1731; whereupon his younger brother, Sir James, ſucceeded to the title, as he had before to the paternal eſtate. He was Vice Admiral of the county of Cumberland, for which place he was Knight of the Shire 1708; was ſome time member for the city of Carliſle, and alſo for Appleby. He died unmarried Jan. 2, 17[illegible]5, aged 13, and was buried at St. Bees in Cumberland with his family. He was immenſely rich, and ſuppoſed to have died worth near two millions.

2. Sir

3. Sir William, of Swillington, in the county of York, from whom is defcended the prefent Sir William, Bart.

4. Anne,

5. Agnes, wife of Roger Kirkby, in Furneys, Lancafhire, Efq.

6. Frances, wife of John Dodfworth, of Thornton, in the county of York, Efq;

Sir JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, the eldeft fon, was Knight of the Shire for Weftmoreland, with his father, the third of Car. I. and in 1640 created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a great fufferer in the royal caufe, and during the ufurpation lived retired; but was one of the Knights for Weftmoreland in that Parliament which reftored King Charles II. He firft married Mary, third daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton in Cumberland, by whom he had iffue five fons and four daughters; 1. Colonel John Lowther, of Lowther, father to the firft Lord Vifcount Lonfdale; 2. Richard, died young; 3. Richard, of Machfineburn in Weftmoreland, of whom hereafter; 4. Chriftopher, a Turkey Merchant in London; 5. Hugh, a Merchant in London; 6. Eleanor, wife of Chriftopher Wandesford, father to Lord Caftlecomer; 7. Barbara, wife of John Beilby, of Grainge, Efq; 8. Mary, wife of Edward Trotter, of Skelton Caftle, Efq; 9. Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Pennyman, Bart.

The faid Sir John Lowther had alfo a fecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Hare, Bart. elder branch of Lord Colerane, (by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Thomas Lord Keeper Coventry, and widow of Wooley Leigh, of Addington, Efq;). He left her 20,000l. in lieu of dower, and to provide for her children, and with it fhe purchafed Ackworth Park, in the county of York. He had iffue by her, 1. Ralph, father of John, Member for Pontefract 1722, who died at Bath, July 1, 1729; Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Frank, Recorder of Pontefract; and Margaret, the wife of William Norton, of Sawley in Yorkfhire, Efq; whofe daughter and heir, Margaret, marrying Thomas Liddel Bright, of Beddefworth, Efq; had iffue Mary, their only daughter and heir, who married the Marquis of Rockingham the 26th of Feb. 1752; 2. William Lowther, Counfellor at law, married ——, daughter of Sir William Rowlinfon, one of the Lords Commiffioners of the Great Seal; 3. Robert, Knight of the Shire for Weftmoreland 1705, died unmarried; 4. Margaret, wife of Sir John Aubrey, of Borftall in Bucks, Bart.

Colonel JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, the eldeft fon, above mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry

Henry Bellingham, Bart. by whom he had iſſue Sir John Lowther Bart. created Lord Viſcount Lonſdale by patent, 28 May 1696; and Mary, wife of John Lowther, of Mſke (widow of George Preſton, of Holker). His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of William Withens, of Eltham in Kent, Eſq; by whom he had one ſon, William, member for the city of Carliſle 1690, who died unmarried.

John, firſt Lord Viſcount Lonſdale, was one of the Privy Council, and Vice-chamberlain to King William III. and firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and in the King's abſence one of the Lords Juſtices of the kingdom. He rebuilt his ſeat at Lowther in an elegant manner, which was unfortunately burnt down in 1720. He firſt married, December 3, 1674, Catherine Thynne, ſiſter to Thomas, firſt Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and died July 6, 1700, aged 45. It is recited in his epitaph, that he was the 30th Knight in deſcent of his family. I find he had another wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, widow of Lord Barnard; but he had iſſue only by his firſt, viz.

1. *Richard*, ſecond Lord Viſcount Lonſdale, who died of the ſmall-pox at Lowther, Dec. 1713.

2. *Henry*, third Lord Viſcount Lonſdale, and Bart. He was a great patriot; had been one of the Lords of the bedchamber, Conſtable of the Tower, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the county of Weſtmoreland. He died March 12, 1750, unmarried, whereby the title of Viſcount Lonſdale became extinct.

3. Anthony, one of the Commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland, was repreſentative for Cockermouth, from 1714 to 1722; afterwards Knight of the ſhire for Weſtmoreland. He died Nov. 24, 1741, unmarried.

4. Margaret, wife of Sir John Wentworth, Bart.

5. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Ramſden, Bart.

6. Jane, died unmarried, April 1752.

7. Margaret, wife of Sir Joſeph Pennington, Bart.

8. Barbara, wife of Thomas Howard, of Corby Caſtle in Cumberland, Eſq;

We now return to RICHARD Lowther, of Malmeſmeburn. He was ſome time a Turkey merchant, and member for Apulby from 1688 to 1690. He married Barbara, daughter of Robert Pricket, of Wreſal Caſtle, in the county of York, Eſq; and had iſſue,

1. Robert.

2. Chriſtopher, of Wreſal, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cowper, couſin-german to Earl Cowper, twice Lord Chancellor of England.

3. Richard

3. Richard, a Captain on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

4. Eleanor, wife of Dr. Barnard a Phyſician at York.

ROBERT, the eldeſt ſon, was appointed Captain general and Governor in chief of Barbadoes in 1716: he married Catherine, only daughter of Sir Joſeph Pennington, Bart. by Margaret, his wife, fourth daughter of John Viſcount Lonſdale. He died September 1745; ſhe died at Bath, December 7, 1746, and left iſſue,

1. James, now Earl of Lonſdale.

2. Robert.

3. Margaret, married March 19, 1757, to Henry Vane, the preſent Earl of Darlington, and has iſſue.

4. Catherine, married April 8, 1765, to Lord Harry Powlet, now Duke of Bolton, and has iſſue.

5. Barbara, unmarried.

JAMES, *now Earl of Lonſdale*, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded Henry Viſcount Lonſdale, in his eſtate and title of Baronet, and was alſo heir to Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven: he was upwards of thirty years a member of the houſe of Commons, being ſeveral times elected Knight for the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and at the general election in 1761 was returned for both. In the year 1782, he offered to build and compleatly furniſh and man a ſhip of war of 70 guns, for the ſervice of his country, at his own expence; which generous propoſal, though accepted by the King, was happily rendered unneceſſary to be carried into execution, a peace being ſoon after concluded.

On May 24, 1784, he was, by patent, created a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Lowther of Lowther, in the county of Weſtmoreland, Baron of the barony of Kendal in the ſaid county, and Baron of the barony of Burgh, in the county of Cumberland; Viſcount of Lonſdale, in the county of Weſtmoreland, and county palatine of Lancaſter; and Viſcount of Lowther, in the county of Weſtmoreland; and Earl of Lonſdale, in the county of Weſtmoreland and county palatine of Lancaſter, to him and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten. His Lordſhip is alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; Colonel of the Weſtmoreland militia; and Alderman of the city of Carliſle.

His Lordſhip was married on September 7, 1761, to Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Bute, by Lady Mary Wortley, only daughter of Edward Montague-Wortley, Ambaſſador to Conſtantinople, but has no iſſue.

TITLES.] Sir James Lowther, Earl of Lonſdale, Viſcount Lonſdale, Viſcount Lowther, Baron Lowther, Baron of Kendal, and Baron of Burgh, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] As above-mentioned.

[ARMS.] Or, fix Amulets, Sable.

[CREST.] On a wreath, a Dragon paſſant, Argent.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Horſes, Argent, each gorged with a Chaplet of Laurel, proper.

[MOTTO.] MAJESTRATUS INDICAT VIRUM.

[SEATS.] At Lowther Hall in Weſtmoreland; at Drumbury Caſtle, and the Flat, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, and at Laleham in Middleſex.

GORDON

( ) Gordon Earl of ( ) Norwich.

GORDON Earl of NORWICH.

THOUGH there are many elegant hiſtories of this ancient and illuſtrious family, written by learned and judicious antiquaries, yet they differ greatly as to their origin and firſt ſettlement in the iſland.

Some bring them from Greece to Gaul, and from thence to Scotland, at leaſt a thouſand years ago; others bring them from Italy; others from Spain, Flanders, &c.

It is certain there were many conſiderable families of the name of Gordon in France, long before the Norman Conqueſt of England, whoſe deſcendants are ſubſiſting in France to this day.

The moſt probable conjecture, therefore, is, that ſome of theſe Gordons came to England with William Duke of Normandy, anno 1066, and to Scotland with King Malcolm Canmore, or his ſon King David I. for it is well known that the anceſtors of ſeveral of the beſt families in Scotland are of Norman extraction, and removed into Scotland with one or other of theſe princes.

It is alſo ſaid, that in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, a valiant Knight, of the name of Gordon, went into Scotland, and was kindly received by that prince; and having killed a wild boar which greatly infeſted the borders, the generous Malcolm gave him a grant of ſeveral lands in the Merſe, or Berwickſhire, which he called Gordon, after his own turname. He ſettled there, and took the bear's head for his armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed that monſtrous animal, that he was progenitor of all the Gordons in Scotland; and mention is made of Adam de Gordon the father, and Adam his ſon, in the reigns of the ſaid Malcolm and David.

It is moſt certain the Gordons were making no ſmall figure in Scotland, immediately after that æra; we ſhall, therefore, deduce the deſcent of this great and moſt noble family by unqueſtionable authority, from their immediate anceſtor,

RICHARD de Gordon, ſaid to be grandſon of the Knight who killed the boar, or ſon of the ſecond Adam. He was a man of conſiderable diſtinction in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and King William the Lion, who ſucceeded Malcolm in 1165.

He was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Gordon and others, in Berwickſhire, as is proved by a donation he made, "To St Mary's church of Kelſo, and the monks "ſerving God there, and to the church of St Michael, in his "village of Gordon (a bounded piece of his lands and eſtate of "Gordon, lying contiguous to the church yard of Gordon) in

" free and perpetual alms; and grants to whatever miniſter " they ſhall place in the ſaid church of Gordon, all the or- " dinary privileges of paſturage, moſs, muir, and other con- " veniences that the inhabitants of the lands of Gordon en- " joyed, &c." (a).

This deed is without date, but by the ſubſequent confirmations appears to have been made between the years 1150 and 1160.

He died about the year 1200, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir THOMAS de Gordon, who, by the name of Thomas de Gordon, filius Ricardi, &c. grants a charter of confirmation, of all the donations made by his father to God and St. Mary's church at Kelſo, and to the monks ſerving God there, &c. and that in as full, free, and ample a maner as expreſſed in the deeds of his father (b).

Contemporary with this Thomas there flouriſhed, in France, Bertram de Gordon, who wounded, with an arrow, Richard the firſt, King of England, before the caſtle of Chalons, of which wound he died, anno 1199 (c).

About this time, lived Adam de Gordon in Scotland, as appears by a charter of confirmation, in which Richard, Biſhop of St. Andrews, confirms to the Abbacy of Kelſo, in free and perpetual alms, the church of Gordon with the whole of its pariſh (viz. of Gordon and Spotiſwood), and in which he, at the deſire of the abbot and monks, pointed out a church yard, or burial place to that pariſh; but granting liberty to the inhabitants of the other half of the lands of Gordon belonging to Adam de Gordon, to take the ſacrament and bury, either there or at their pleaſure in their mother church of Home, &c. (d).

Richard was Biſhop of St. Andrew's from 1163, to 1178; ſo this deed muſt have been made within that ſpace.

If this Adam was not a younger brother, or ſon of Richard, he was certainly a near relation of the family, ſeeing he poſſeſſed part of the lordſhip of Gordon. He is frequently witneſs to charters and donations to the monaſtery of Kelſo, in the reign of King William the Lion, who died anno 1214 (e), and was probably grandfather to Adam, who married the heireſs Alicia, hereafter mentioned.

Thomas died in the reign of King Alexander II. (ſon of King William the Lion) and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir THOMAS de Gordon, who by a charter confirmed to the monks and abbot of Kelſo, all the donations and conceſſions

(a) Chartulary of Kelſo, in the Lawyers Library, Edinburgh; and printed in the appendix to Mr. Gordon's Hiſtory of the family of Gordon.

(b) Chartul. & App. prædict. (c) Hovedon's Hiſtory, p. 791. (d) Chartul. & App. (e) Ib. Chartul. of Coldſtream, & Buchanan's Hiſt. p. 222.

made

made to them by Richard de Gordon, his grandfather, and Thomas his father (a).

In two other charters granted by him, with the conſent of Marjory his wife, to the ſaid abbot and monks of Kelſo, for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, and thoſe of his wife and daughters, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors, &c. he again confirms all his father's and grandfather's donations; alſo grants them ſeveral other privileges and poſſeſſions in his lordſhip of Gordon, and commits his body to them to be buried at Kelſo, as they ſhall ſee fit (b).

He alſo made a donation to the religious at Coldſtream of paſturage upon the lands of Thornayke and Gordon, wherein he is ſtyled, *ſon of Sir Thomas Gordon, Knt.* (c).

This Sir Thomas is mentioned in two or three charters to the monaſtery of Kelſo, anno 1258, in which he is called Sir Thomas de Gordon, Knight (d). He, leaving no male iſſue, was ſucceeded in his whole lands and eſtate by his daughter,

ALICIA de Gordon, who, in many charters, is ſtyled daughter and heireſs of Sir Thomas: ſhe married her couſin Adam de Gordon, who, in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander, in a donation to the monaſtery of Coldſtream, is called *Adam, ſon of Adam de Gordon*, and was probably grandſon of ADAM, proprietor of part of the eſtate of Gordon above-mentioned; by which marriage, the whole lordſhip of Gordon became united in one family.

This Adam granted an incloſed piece of land, lying in the territory of Fawn's in Berwickſhire, to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, the ſouls of Alicia his ſpouſe, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors (e).

When King Alexander III. ſent one thouſand auxiliaries to King Lewis of France, to attend him in his expedition into the Holy Land, anno 1270; Adam de Gordon was one of the chief commanders, and loſt his life in that enterpriſe, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Alicia a ſon, Sir Adam, their heir.

Alicia ſurvived her huſband, as appears by her charter of confirmation to the religious in Kelſo, in theſe words, "*Alicia* "*de Gordon filia et heres quondam comini Thomæ de Gordon,* "*militis, in puræ viduitate, &c. pro ſalute animæ meæ et animarum* "*patris mei, et Adæ de Gordon quondam ſponſi mei, &c.* "*confirmaſſe, &c. omnes donationes, &c. a domino Ricardo pro-*"*avo meo, ſive a domino Thoma quondam patre meo, &c.*" to which deed her ſeal is appendant (f).

(a) Chartul. of Kelſo. (b) Ibid. & Gordon's Appendix. (c) Chartul. of Coldſtream. (d) Chartul. of Kelſo. (e) Chartul. of Dryburgh. (f) Chartulary of Kelſo, and Gordon's Appendix.

ADAM de Gordon, their ſon and heir, was, after the death of his mother, ſtyled, "*Lord of Gordon*," and confirmed all the donations of his predeceſſors to the religious at Kelſo.

This Adam appears to have had ſome property in England, whether his own inheritance or in right of his wife, who was an Engliſhwoman, cannot now be determined. He is probably the ſame Adam de Gordon, who, during the diſputes between King Henry the third of England and his Barons, ſided with the latter, and was ſome time governor of Dunſter caſtle; but after the battle of Eveſham, in which moſt of the principal leaders of the barons were either killed or taken priſoners, he making his eſcape, and being reckoned the ſtrongeſt man in England, maintained himſelf with eighty horſe, in the woods between Alton and Farnham, and plundered the counties of Berks and Surrey, until he was ſurpriſed by Prince Edward, while his men were at ſome diſtance. The Prince, ever fond of military glory, was deſirous of encountering ſuch a famous chief in ſingle combat, and therefore commanded his followers to retire: the fight immediately began; both combatants diſcovered the moſt ſurpriſing ſtrength, courage and dexterity; the victory remained a long time doubtful; at length Adam's foot ſlipping, he fell to the ground, and lay at the mercy of the conqueror, who, not only granted him his life, but even admitted him into his ſervice. Adam was ſo charmed with the Prince's bravery as well as generoſity, that he continued ever after a faithful friend to the royal cauſe (a).

By a writ, dated at Weſtminſter, June 14, 1287, he as a ſubject of England was ordered to meet Edmund Earl of Cornwall, Lieutenant to King Edw. I. at Glouceſter, in order to give advice and aſſiſtance in certain great affairs of ſtate, which ſhould be communicated at meeting (b); but whether he attended or not, is uncertain.

In the diſpute between John Baliol and Robert Bruce, for the crown of Scotland, he was always a firm adherent of the former, which probably proceeded both from inclination and intereſt, as he held moſt of his lands either of that Prince, or of the Earls of March, his faſt friends: but he died before King John, as he was then called, reſigned the ſoveteignty of Scotland to King Edward I. for Marjory his widow obtained a ſafe conduct from King Edward to go into England, and was then ſtyled, *Uxor quondam Adæ de Gordon*, anno 1296 (c).

By the ſaid Marjory (but of what family ſhe was is not known) he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

(a) Hiſt. of England, in reign Hen. III. (b) Rymer's Fœd. (c) Ibid. tom. II. P. 727.

Sir ADAM de Gordon, Lord of Gordon, who was certainly one of the greateſt men of that age, being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field.

As all the Gordons in Scotland appear to be deſcended from this Sir Adam, and as he is variouſly repreſented by different authors, we ſhall endeavour to trace his conduct ſtep by ſtep, from authentic documents, and ſubmit his character to the judgement of our readers.

The firſt mention that we find of him is in the expedition which the brave Sir William Wallace, guardian of Scotland, made into Galloway in 1297; who, having taken the caſtle of Wigton, Sir Adam was appointed Governor thereof (a). And about the ſame time, having acquired the lands of Glenkenns, &c. in Galloway, he gave them to his ſecond ſon William (b).

He was afterwards appointed Warden of the Marches of Scotland, by the guardians of the kingdom in the abſence of King John (Baliol), as is proved by the notice ſent to him, as Warden aforeſaid, of the truce concluded betwixt England and Scotland, at Dumfries, on October 30, 1300 (c). In 1305, he was fined by King Edward of England, then acting as Overlord of Scotland, in three years rent of his eſtate, for adhering to the Baliol's party. In 1308, he was one of the ſureties for the good behaviour of William, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, whoſe releaſe from impriſonment they had procured.

About the ſame time, Sir Adam ſettled a difference which had long ſubſiſted betwixt him and the abbot and convent of Kelſo, whereby he obtained liberty to build a chapel for the uſe of his family in any place of his pariſh of Gordon, which he ſhould think fit; he then made a donation to the church of Kelſo, with conſent of Annabella his wife, of an encloſed piece of ground on his lands of Gordon, &c. wherein he is ſtyled, *filius et hæres quondam Adæ*, &c. anno 1308 (d).

In January 1312, David, Earl of Atholl, Sir Adam de Gordon, and Alexander de Abernethy, were appointed plenipotentiaries by King Edward, to treat of a peace with King Robert, which at that time took no effect (e). In April 1312, he and the Earl of March were ſent into England by Baliol's party, to endeavour to get ſome of their grievances redreſſed (f); and in November following, was again employed by King Edward to negociate a peace with King Robert, which was the laſt of his actions in favour of the Baliol's party, for King John died

(a) Rymer's Fœd. (b) Chart. in archiv. famil. de Kenmure. (c) Rymer's Fœd. (d) Chartulary of Kelſo, and Gordon's Appendix. (e) Rymer, Tom. III. p. 300. (f) Ibid.

the next year, and Sir Adam was ever after one of King Robert's firmeſt and moſt reſpected friends (a).

He obtained, from Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, a grant of the lands and barony of Stitchell in Roxburghſhire, which King Robert ratified and confirmed to him and his ſon William, by his charter, dated at Perth, June 28, 1315 (b).

King Robert, knowing Sir Adam to be a perſon of great abilities, joined him in commiſſion with Sir Edward Odard de Mombuiſſon to go to Rome, to manage the affairs of his excommunication with the Pope; and they carried with them that famous letter from the nobility of Scotland to his Holineſs, aſſerting the independence of their country, anno 1320. King Robert afterwards, in reward of his faithful ſervices, granted to him and heirs, the noble lordſhip of Strabolgie, &c. in Aberdeenſhire, which was then in the crown, by forfeiture of David de Stralbogie, Earl of Atholl (c); which grant was afterwards confirmed to his family by ſeveral charters under the great ſeal. Sir Adam fixed his reſidence there, and gave theſe lands and lordſhips the name of Huntley, which hath been ever ſince one of the chief titles of his family.

By the above-mentioned Annabella, his wife, he had iſſue four ſons and one daughter, viz. 1. Sir Alexander his heir, of whom preſently; 2. William, to whom he gave the lands of Glenkenns in Galloway, and Stitchell in Roxburghſhire, and from him the family of Kenmure, and ſeveral others in the ſouth of Scotland, deſcended; 3. John, and 4. Thomas, who both entered into holy orders, and obtained letters of recommendation to the Pope, from Edward King of England, anno 1313 (d). The daughter, Mary, was married to Sir Walter Hamilton, anceſtor to the Duke of Hamilton, as appears by a charter under the great ſeal, anno 1319 (e).

Sir Adam at laſt loſt his life in the ſervice of his king and country, bravely fighting in the vanguard of the Scotch army at the battle of Hallidon Hill, on July 12, 1333 (f), and was ſucceeded by

Sir ALEXANDER Gordon, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who ſettled at Huntley. He was a great patriot, a firm and ſteady friend to King David Bruce, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Hallidon Hill, where his father was killed, though he had the good fortune to eſcape: he attended King David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was ſlain in the battle of Nevill's Croſs near Durham, where King David was taken priſoner, October 17, 1346; and was ſucceed by his ſon,

(a) Rymer Tom. III. p. 300. (b) Chart. penes dom. Robert Pringle de Stitchell. (c) Chart. in public. Archiv. (d) Rymer Tom. III. p. 396. (e) Chart. in rotul. Rob. I. (f) Barnes's Hiſt. of Edw. III. fo. 38.

Sir

Sir JOHN Gordon, of Huntly, who was alſo a great loyaliſt. Being taken priſoner with King David, at the above-mentioned battle of Nevill's Croſs, he was not releaſed till 1357, when the Earl of Douglas became one of his ſureties (a); and on the 20th March, in the next year, he obtained from the ſaid King David, a confirmation of the lands and lordſhip of Strathbogie, which had been granted by King Robert I. to his grandfather.

He died ſoon after, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, a ſon and heir,

Sir JOHN Gordon, of Huntly, a great warrior, and of undaunted courage. He, with his own vaſſals and followers, routed a conſiderable body of the Engliſh under the command of Sir John Lilburne, whom he took priſoner at Carram, in the year 1372; and ſoon after ſurpriſed and took priſoner Sir Thomas Muſgrave, governor of Berwick caſtle, but releaſed him in a ſhort time (b).

He obtained a new charter from King Robert II. confirming the lands and lordſhip of Strathbogie to him, and his heirs, *quas terras, Robertus illuſtris Rex Scotiæ, prædeceſſor noſter, dedit quondam Adæ de Gordon militi, proavo dicti Johannis, ratione forisfacturæ David de Strathbogie*, &c. dated July 10, 1376 (c), after which, he was ſtyled Lord Gordon of Strathbogie, or Huntly.

In 1378, he, in company with the Earl of Douglas, came up with another conſiderable body of forces under the command of the above-mentioned Sir Thomas Muſgrave, and killed or took priſoners every man of them (d); but at length loſt his life with the ſaid Earl at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, and was ſucceeded by

Sir ADAM Gordon, Lord of Gordon, his ſon and heir, who was inferior to none of his brave anceſtors for magnanimity and courage, and was ſlain in the battle of Homeldon in 1402 (e), leaving iſſue, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Keith, great Mariſhall of Scotland, an only child,

ELIZABETH Gordon, who ſucceeded to the whole family eſtate, and married Alexander Seton, ſecond ſon of Sir William Seton of Seton, anceſtor to the Earls of Winton; who was ſtyled Lord of Gordon and Huntly, and left iſſue, by the ſaid Elizabeth, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Roſs; and two ſons; 1. Alexander, created Earl of Huntly, and 2. William, anceſtor to the Setons of Meldrum, &c.

(a) Rymer Tom. VI. p. 20 and 82. (b) Chart. penes Ducem de Gordon. (c) Abercrombie's Martial atchievements, Vol. II. p. 1[illegible]2. (d) Chart. in rotul. Scot. II. (e) Abercrombie ubi ſupra, Vol. II. p. 178.

ALEXANDER SETON, *Lord Gordon and Huntly*, the eldeſt ſon and heir, being a perſon of great abilities, was one of the commiſſioners appointed by the eſtates of the kingdom of Scotland to treat with the Engliſh in 1421 for the ranſom of King James, and in 1423, upon that Prince's enlargement, became one of his hoſtages (a); in 1437, he was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh about a peace; and, a truce being concluded upon the next year, he in 1439 was again ſent into England, to treat of a final peace.

Having performed many ſignal ſervices to his country, during the minority of King James II. he was, in 1449, created *Earl of Huntly*, with limitation to his heirs-male by Elizabeth Crichton his third wife, they being obliged to take the name and bear the arms of Gordon.

He afterwards obtained charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Strathbogie, Huntly, Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, the lordſhips of Badenoch, Lochaber, Foreſt of Enzie, &c. in the north, with Huntly, Gordon, &c. in Berwickſhire (b).

On the Earl of Douglas's rebellion, in 1452, he raiſed a conſiderable army of his own friends and vaſſals, with which he defeated the Earl of Crawfurd, one of the Earl of Douglas's chief aſſociates, near Brechin, whereby the rebellion was ſoon after entirely cruſhed (c).

He married, firſt Jane, daughter of Robert, ſon and heir apparent to William, firſt Earl Mariſhal, by whom he had no iſſue; ſecondly, Giles, daughter and heir to John Hay, of Tullibody in Clackmannanſhire, by whom he had a ſon, Sir Alexander Seton, who ſucceeded to his mother's eſtate, and was anceſtor to the Setons of Touch.

His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters, who all took the name of Gordon, viz. 1. George, who ſucceeded to the earldom; 2. Sir Alexander of Midmar, anceſtor to the Gordons of Abergeldie; 3. Adam, who was Dean of Caithneſs: the daughters were, 1. Janet, married to James Dunbar, Earl of Murray; 2. Elizabeth, wife of William, third Earl Mariſhal; and 3. Chriſtian, married to William, Lord Forbes.

This great patriot lived to a great age, and died in 1470, when he was ſucceeded in honours and eſtate (according to the limitation) by his eldeſt ſon, by his laſt marriage,

(a) Rymer, Tom. X. (b) Chart. in publ. Archiv. (c) Abercrombie, Vol. II. p. 357, and Buchanan, p. 290.

GEORGE

GEORGE GORDON, *ſecond Earl of Huntly*, who for a long time firmly adhered to King James III. and was one of his privy council. In 1484, a treaty of peace being concluded between England and Scotland, he was one of the guarantees thereof for the part of Scotland: in 1488, he, with the Earl of Crawford, were, in open parliament, appointed Lords of juſticiary north of the river Forth (a): ſoon after which, hoſtilities being commenced between the King and the confederate Lords, the Earl of Huntly was very inſtrumental in compromiſing matters, and making up a ſort of agreement at Blacknets; but the King fatally refuſing to fulfill ſome of the conceſſions which he had formerly agreed to, as a foundation for peace, the Earl quitted him, and went over to the other party, though he always oppoſed every violent meaſure.

Upon the acceſſion of King James IV. to the throne, he was appointed one of his privy council, and was empowered to exerciſe juſtice, and to ſuppreſs all ſorts of diſorders in the northern parts of the kingdom during the minority of the King; who, in 1491, was graciouſly pleaſed, by his own royal authority, to enlarge the Earl's commiſſion, and to make him Lieutenant of the northern parts of Scotland, beyond the river Northeſk.

Continuing in the higheſt favour with his Majeſty, he was conſtituted Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in the year 1498, which high office he held till 1502, when he reſigned the ſeals, which, with the title of Lord Chancellor, were immediately conferred upon the King's brother, the Duke of Roſs. But he did not loſe the King's favour with his office; for, in conſideration of his good ſervices, he had a grant of the caſtle, &c. of Innerlochy by a charter under the great ſeal in 1505.

This Earl was twice married: his firſt wife was the Lady Annabella, daughter of James I. King of Scotland, widow of James, Earl of Angus; and his ſecond, Agnes, daughter of William, Earl of Errol: by the latter he had no iſſue; but by the former he had four ſons; 1. Alexander, his ſucceſſor; 2. Sir Adam Gordon, Lord of Aboyne, who married Elizabeth, Countes and heireſs of Sutherland, by which marriage he became Earl of Sutherland; 3. Sir William, anceſtor to the Gordons of Gight, and was ſlain in the battle of Flowden, anno 1513: 4. Sir James of Litterfury, Admiral of the Scotch fleet in 1513: alſo, ſix daughters; 1. Lady Catherine, married, firſt to Perkin Warbeck, the pretended Duke of York; ſecondly, to Sir Matthew Cradock of Wales; 2. Lady Janet, married, firſt, to Alexander, Lord Lindſay, ſon and heir of David, Earl of Crawfurd; ſecondly, to Patrick, Lord Gray; 3. Lady Mary,

(a) Lives of the Lords Chancellors of Scotland, p. 56, and Records of Parliament.

married

married to Sir William Sinclair, of Weſterhall; 4. Sophia, married to Sir Gilbert Hay of Kilmalloch, Knight; 5. Lady Agnes, married to Sir James Ogilvie of Finlater; and 6. Lady Eleanor, married to ——— Crichton of Innernytie.

This noble peer departed this life on June 8, 1507, and was buried in the chancel of the abbey church of Cambuſkenneth (a), being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon.

ALEXANDER GORDON, *Third Earl of Huntly*, who, in his father's life-time, obtained charters under the great ſeal of the lands of Huntly, Gordon, and many others.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, in 1509; and, being in great favour with the King, was ſworn of his privy council; and indeed there was not a braver, nor a more loyal ſubject in the whole kingdom.

He accompanied the King to the fatal battle of Flowden, fought September 9, 1513; and though he gave his opinion againſt fighting at that time, when ſo many diſadvantages were obvious, yet when he found the King was determined, he acquieſced, and, having the command of the right wing of the army, performed wonders, and drove all before him that ſtood in his way; but the left wing and the center were not ſo ſucceſsful, being overpowered with numbers; and the King, and the flower of the nobility, being killed, he was at laſt obliged to give way, and with much difficulty made his retreat in the evening.

In the minority of King James V. he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the north, beyond the river Forth; and, in 1517, was joined in commiſſion with the Earls of Angus, Arran, and Argyll, as governors of the young King, and died in 1523.

He married Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Athol, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters. 1. John, Lord Gordon, his heir apparent 2. Alexander, to whom he gave the lands of Strathdown, who, was anceſtor to the Gordons of Clunie; 3. William, who, being bred to the church, was, firſt, Chancellor of the church of Elgin, and afterwards Biſhop of Aberdeen: the daughters were, 1. Lady Janet, married to Colin, Earl of Argyll; 2. Lady Jane, married to Patrick, fourth Lord Gray; 3. Lady Iſabel, married to ——— Lord Innermeath; and 4. ——— married to ——— Menzies, of Weem.

JOHN, Lord Gordon, the eldeſt ſon and heir apparent, obtained charters under the great ſeal of the lands of Badenoch, the Caſtle of Ruthven, and many others (b); but died before his father, in 1517, leaving iſſue, by his wife Jane, natural daughter of King James IV. two ſons; 1. George, who ſuc-

(a) Lives of Lords Chancellors, p. 55. (b) Chart. in publ. Archiv.

ceeded

ceeded his grandfather as Earl of Huntly, &c. 2. Alexander, who by Queen Mary was appointed Bishop of Galloway.

GEORGE, *fourth Earl of Huntly*, succeeded his grandfather in 1523, being then in the tenth year of his age. He was, from his childhood brought up with King James V. (they being much of an age) by the particular care of the Earl of Angus, then Prime Minister, who took him under his tuition and obtained his wardship, intending to have married him to one of his own relations, had not that Earl's fall prevented it. After which, by the King's express command, he was placed under the care of the most able masters, whereby he became one of the best scholars, and most accomplished persons, of the age he lived in.

In 1535, he was sworn of the privy council, and the year following was appointed one of the lords of the regency during the King's absence in France, in order to marry the Princess Magdalen, daughter to King Francis I. The confidence the King placed in the fidelity and ability of the Earl and the other regents, and the powers they were entrusted with, will appear from the copy of their commission, which is printed in the lives of the Lords Chancellors of Scotland, p. 82, 83.

The King, upon his return in 1537, having an entire confidence in the loyalty and fidelity of this Earl, constituted him Lieutenant of the north, and Captain-general of the forces which were raised to oppose the English, who had entered the borders, under the command of Sir Robert Bowes, to whom he gave a total defeat at Haldenry, Sir Robert being taken prisoner.

King Henry VIII. then sent a much greater force to invade the borders, under the command of the Duke of Norfolk; but the Earl of Huntly, by his prudence, dextrous conduct, and frequent skirmishes, prevented the Duke from making any considerable progress, or doing much injury to the country. These services endeared him exceedingly to the King his uncle, whose chief favourite he now was become.

King James died in December 1542, leaving only a daughter, Mary, but a few days old, to inherit the throne; and the Earl of Angus being appointed Governor of the kingdom, the Earl of Huntly was, by act of Parliament, constituted one of his privy council (a); he was made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, upon the death of Cardinal Bethune, and had the great seal delivered to him in open parliament, on June 10, 1546; the form and manner of his creation being entered in the records of the privy council, to the following tenor:

(a) Records of Parliament.

"The

" The which day, my Lord the Governor, in preſence of " the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council, has choſen George, " Earl of Huntly, Chancellor of the realm of Scotland, who " has accepted the ſaid office in and upon him, and has ſworn " that he will loyally and truly miniſter in the ſaid office, after " his wit, cunning, and knowledge, like as other Chancellors " have done, and uſed in the ſaid office in times paſt, and the " Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council, thought him able " thereto; and in ſign and token thereof, my ſaid Lord Go- " vernor has, in preſence of the Queen's Grace, and Lords of " Council aforeſaid, delivered to the ſaid Earl our ſovereign " Lady's great ſeal, and has ordered the King's quarter ſeal, " whom God pardon, to be broken off, of which the one half " was cut, and ſhewn cut, in preſence of the Queen's Grace, " and my Lords of Council."

At the ſame time, a new privy council being appointed to the Governor, the Earl of Huntly was one of the noblemen of which it was compoſed; and being highly eſteemed for his courage and military accompliſhments, was appointed to command a body of eight thouſand men at the battle of Pinky, where, though he behaved with the utmoſt courage and magnanimity, he was taken priſoner, and carried to the Engliſh camp at Leith, where the Duke of Somerſet, Lord Protector of England, entreated him, that he would yet uſe his influence to forward the match before propoſed, between their two young ſovereigns, and thereby to unite the two kingdoms; but the Earl of Huntly, though their priſoner, was ſo far from diſſembling his ſentiments, that he frankly told the Protector, " *That he was ſtill of the ſame mind he had been, that the Queen* " *ſhould not be diſpoſed of in marriage till ſhe were of years to give* " *her own conſent, and choice of a huſband for herſelf, at leaſt with* " *conſent of parliament; and how well ſoever he ſhould approve of* " *the match, yet he did not like the way of wooing.*"

When the Engliſh army marched away, they carried the Lord Chancellor along with them to London, and afterwards ſent him priſoner to Morpeth, but in leſs than a year after he found means to deceive his keepers, and by the help of a dark night, fleet horſes, and a truſty guide, he got ſo quickly over the border into Scotland, that he was out of danger of being re-taken before he was miſſed at Morpeth.

Upon his return, he immediately reſumed the adminiſtration of the Chancellor's place, and ſoon after accompanied the Queen Dowager into France, whither ſhe went to viſit her daughter and other relations; where King Francis I the more to honour the Earl, made him one of the Knights of the moſt antient and noble order of St. Michael; alſo, about the ſame time,

time, he had a grant of the Earldom of Murray (a), then in the crown, by the death of the Queen's natural uncle; he was likewiſe Lieutenant of the North (b), where his authority and intereſt were without all doubt very great.

When the Queen Dowager was made regent, ſhe took the great ſeal from the Earl of Huntly, and gave it to a Frenchman (c), leaving the Earl only the name of Chancellor; yet this arbitrary procedure did not provoke him to deſert her, ſince ſhe was veſted with a lawful authority from his ſovereign, her daughter. For, when things were like to come to extremities, by her mal-adminiſtration, ſhe employed him to quiet the commotions in the country (d), which he did, when a flame was juſt ready to break out. Though he ſtill continued a Papiſt, yet it appears that he was as weary as any nobleman in the nation of the miſbehaviour of the French, and the ill uſage his country met with from them, and thereupon entered into a bond of aſſociation with the Duke of Chatelrault, and much the greater part of the nobility, *for driving out thoſe oppreſſors, and for recovering their antient liberties, that ſo they might be ruled by the laws and cuſtoms of their own country, and by the natives of the kingdom under the obedience of the King and Queen, their ſovereigns* (e). This ſhews that religion was not at firſt pretended as the cauſe of the war againſt the Queen Regent; but upon the continued courſe of illegal adminiſtration they charged her with, and for which ſhe was afterwards deprived of the regency, which broke her heart or at leaſt haſtened her death, as was thought.

Upon the Queen's return from France, in 1561, her Majeſty was pleaſed to reſtore the great ſeal to the Lord Chancellor; and it plainly appears, that though he had not poſſeſſion of the great ſeal, yet he was never put out of the Chancellor's office during all the time that Monſieur Reubie was Lord Keeper; but this honour did not equal the diſguſt he conceived at the earldom of Murray being taken from him and given to the Queen's natural brother, the Prior of St. Andrew's, who was created Earl of Murray, ſo that ever after there was an implacable animoſity between them.

The Earl of Huntly, being the head of the Popiſh party in Scotland, the Queen's kindred (by her mother) the houſe of Guiſe had great expectations from him, as the only perſon they thought able to reſtore that religion; and, the more to animate him to undertake it, they put him in hopes that the Queen would marry Sir John Gordon of Finlater, his ſecond ſon.

(a) Chart. in pub. Archiv. (b) Records of Parliament, 1546. (c) Buchanan Lindſay's Hiſtory of Scotland. (d) Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation. (e) The original bond is ſtill remaining in the poſſeſſion of his grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Whether

Whether the Queen ever had such an intent, does not appear; but that the Earl had formed such a project seems certain, though he never intended to urge the Queen in the matter, or force her to it against her will, as his enemies gave out; for, it was in his power, oftener than once, to have dispersed or dispatched such of her attendants as were not favourable to his design, if he had intended to have gone that way to work.

The Queen, intending to visit the northern parts of her dominions, about the middle of August 1562, came to Aberdeen, where she was met by the Countess of Huntly, a Lady of a noble spirit, and of a very obliging temper. Her second son, Sir John Gordon, above-mentioned, had been committed to prison for wounding the Lord Ogilvie in one of the streets of Edinburgh, but having made his escape he was declared a fugitive; wherefore the Countess, his mother, humbly begged her Majesty would forgive her son the oversight he had committed, and allow him the honour to come into her presence and kiss her hands; but the Queen replied, "that it did not "consist with her honour to admit him into her presence, till "such time as he should render himself into prison," which the Countess promised he should do, but only begged that the place of his imprisonment might be the castle of Stirling, to which the Queen consented, and the Lord Glamis was appointed to conduct him thither; but when Sir John came near Lord Glamis's house, he suddenly altered his resolution, and hastened back to the north, for which the Queen was highly incensed against him. In the mean time, the Queen had proceeded on her journey northward from Aberdeen, and intending to go to the Earl of Huntly's house of Strathbogie (now called Castle Gordon), to which she had been invited, and great preparations made for her reception, was met on her way thither by the Earl himself, who earnestly besought her Majesty to pardon his son Sir John; but the Queen continuing inexorable, and his Lordship having press'd her Majesty to go to his house, more solicitously than what she thought was altogether becoming, her Majesty, instead of going to Strathbogie, determined to lodge at her castle of Inverness.

The Queen, to her great surprise, was refused admittance by the Earl of Huntly's deputy governor, which made her suspect the Earl had some design to seize upon her person; whereupon a proclamation was issued, setting forth the danger her Majesty was in, and commanding all her loyal subjects in those parts immediately to come to her assistance; upon which the Mackenzies, Monroes, Frasiers, Mackintoshes, and others, repaired to her Majesty, who then ordered the castle of Inver-

ness

neſs to be beſieged, and it being eaſily taken, the Deputy Governor was immediately hanged, but the lives of the common ſoldiers were ſpared.

After the Queen had ſtaid a few days at Inverneſs, ſhe returned to Aberdeen, where the Counteſs of Huntly came again to wait upon her, but was refuſed acceſs; and the Queen being ſtill apprehenſive of danger, a ſecond proclamation was publiſhed, commanding all the fenſible men, ſuch as could bear arms in thoſe parts, to attend her Majeſty at Aberdeen, and to be ready to march wherever they ſhould be ordered. The Earl of Huntly being informed of theſe preparations againſt him, and well knowing that ſo long as his rival, the Earl of Murray, had any credit with her Majeſty, he ſhould never be able to accompliſh his deſigns, reſolved to make one bold ſtroke for all, and ſeize upon the Queen's perſon, not doubting but that upon a fair repreſentation of his caſe, he might yet recover her Majeſty's favour, or at leaſt procure a pardon for all that was paſt; and, being accompanied with 1500 men, he marched towards Aberdeen, and would probably have made himſelf maſter of the town with very little or no reſiſtance, had not the letters his friends had wrote to him been intercepted that morning, which gave the other party a perfect account of his ſtrength and progreſs; but the Earl knowing nothing of this diſcovery, and thinking he had a ſure game in his hands, he marched forward towards Aberdeen, where the Queen ſtill remained. The Earl of Murray, who was his enemy, and glad of any opportunity to deſtroy him, thought this a favourable opportunity to be for ever rid of ſo powerful an adverſary, therefore marched againſt him with a ſmall but reſolute body of men.

Both parties met at a place called Corrichie, on the eaſt ſide of the Hill of Fair, 14 miles weſt of Aberdeen, and a hot battle enſued, in which the Earl of Huntly's party was defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner; and being an aged corpulent man, what with grief, and what with the crowd and preſs of thoſe that were about him, he was ſtifled, and expired in their hands, on October 28, 1562.

The ſame evening, the Earl's dead body was carried to Aberdeen, with two of his own ſons, Sir John, and Adam; the latter being only a boy was pardoned, but Sir John was the next day beheaded, being much pitied by the ſpectators, as he was a young man in the prime of life, and adorned in body and mind with all the gifts of nature; but, what excited no leſs indignation than compaſſion, was the cruelty with which he was mangled by an unſkilful executioner.

The Earl's body was carried from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and an indictment of high treaſon exhibited againſt him in Par-

liament; and by the influence of a great Lord, who wiſhed to deſtroy the family by the ceremony of a trial, the deceaſed Earl was, by a verdict of parliament, found guilty of high treaſon, "in all "and every the points and articles alledged againſt him, and that "he had thereby forfeited all his lands, inheritances and goods, "moveable and immoveable, for ever, and that thereby his "dignity, name, and memory, ſhould be extinct, and his arms "to be cancelled, erated, and put forth of the book of arms, "and his poſterity to be from henceforth unable to hold "offices honours, and dignity, within this realm." But the Queen was afterwards graciouſly pleaſed, by act of Parliament, on April 18, 1567 (a), to reverſe the Earl's attainder, and "decrees and declares the ſame, with all that followed there-"upon, to be in all time coming null and of no avail, force, "nor effect, and the memory name, dignity, honour, and "arms, of the ſaid George Earl of Huntly to be reſtored, and "reſtores the ſame to their antient eſtate as they were before, "leading, deducing, and giving the ſaid ſentence of attainder "aforeſaid. And likewiſe his poſterity and lineage aforeſaid, "to be reſtored, and reſtores them to their antient honours, "fame, and dignity, and makes them able to hold offices, "honours, and dignity within this realm, as freely as they "might have done before the giving of the ſaid ſentence of "attainder aforeſaid."

This unfortunate nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Keith, ſon and heir apparent of William, third Earl Marſhal, by whom he had ſeven ſons and three daughters: 1. George, afterwards Earl of Huntly; 2. James, who went into holy orders, and died at Paris, anno 1620; 3. Sir John Gordon of Findlater or Deſkford, who was executed as above without iſſue; 4. Sir Adam Gordon, of Auchindon, who died without iſſue in 1580; 5. Sir Patrick Gordon, of Auchindon, who was ſlain at the battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594; 6. Robert; and 7. Thomas: the daughters were; 1. Lady Margaret, married to John, eighth Lord Forbes; 2. Lady Jane, married firſt to James Earl of Bothwell; ſecondly, to Alexander, Earl of Sutherland; and, thirdly, to Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne; and 3. Lady Elizabeth, married to John Earl of Atholl.

GEORGE, *fifth Earl of Huntly*, the eldeſt ſon and heir (b), after the unhappy affair at Corrichie, above-mentioned, fled for protection to the Duke of Chatelrault, whoſe daughter he had married; but though the Duke uſed his utmoſt endeavours to

(a) Records of Parliament.

(b) The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Scotland, p. 89. ſays, that he was at firſt only younger brother; but his elder brother dying without iſſue, he became heir to the family.

make

make his peace with the Queen, yet the power of his enemies was so predominant, that not only no favour could be procured for him, but the Duke was obliged to deliver him up: whereupon he was sent prisoner to the castle of Dunbar (a): his persecutors having the Earl now in their power, resolved he should be cut off in a seeming way of justice; and, that they might destroy him with the greater ceremony, he was brought to Edinburgh, and on the 8th of February, 1563 (b), indicted of high treason before the Justiciary; "for conceiling the treasonable conspiracy consultation, devising, and deliberation, "commovit and spoken in his presence, upon the penult day "of August 1562, in the town of old Aberdeen, by the late "George, Earl of Huntly, his father, &c. &c." But though he had neither been summoned nor indicted till the very day he was brought upon his trial (c); yet a jury, well prepared for the purpose, without hearing what he had to say for himself, found him guilty of high treason; whereupon sentence of death was passed upon him, "That he should be hanged while "he was dead, drawn, quartered, and dealt with as a traitor, at our sovereign's pleasure; and that all his goods, "moveable and immoveable, lands, heritages, takings, buildings, "offices, corns, cattle, actions and debts, ought and should "pertain to our said sovereign, and be applied to her use, by "reason of escheat of forfaltor." But no day being appointed for his execution, he was sent back prisoner to Dunbar, there to remain till the Queen's pleasure should be further known; but nothing being found against him but an intention, which took no effect, her Majesty never intended to put him to death upon such an account, though his enemies believed they had compassed his destruction.

Some time after the Earl was condemned, a warrant was surreptitiously obtained from the Queen, and of which she was altogether ignorant, directed to the Governor of Dunbar, the Laird of Craigmillar (d), ordering him immediately to cause the sentence of death to be executed upon the Earl of Huntly, by beheading: the Governor, who was exceedingly surprised at the order, instantly communicated it to the Earl himself; the dismal news did not at all discompose him, but with great temper he told the governor, "That he knew well enough by "whose means, and after what a manner such an order had "been obtained, and that the Queen had doubtless been imposed on, since he was very well assured of her Majesty's

(a) Spottiswood's Church History. (b) Records of Parliament. (c) Reasons for reversing his attainder in Parliament, 1567.

(d) Records of the Council in the Earl of Hardington's Collection, MS. in the Lawyers Library at Edinburgh.

" favour, and that she would never deliver him up to the rage " of his enemies; and, therefore, begged that he would do him " the favour to go to the Queen, and receive the order out of " her own mouth, before he would proceed any further." The Governor did so, rode post to Holyrood house, where the Queen then was, and though it was late, and somewhat unseasonable when he arrived at the court he immediately demanded access to her Majesty, having an affair to impart to her of the greatest consequence; whereupon, he was instantly admitted into the Queen's bed-chamber: her Majesty was not a little surprised at the sight of the captain, and demanded what was the matter? *he told her, he had come to acquaint her Majesty, that he had obeyed her commands.* What commands from me, says she? *the beheading of the Earl of Huntly*, replies he. Upon this the Queen fell into a great passion, began to cry bitterly, protesting with the most solemn asseverations, that she had never given nor known of such an order: whereupon the Governor, to pacify and quiet the Queen, told her Majesty, *that it was very lucky that he did not execute the order, that the Earl was still alive and well, and begged to know her Majesty's commands, how he should behave for the future towards his prisoner?* The Queen, overjoyed to hear he was alive, told the Governor, *she thanked him for what he had done in the matter, acknowledged nothing could have been a piece of more acceptable service to her, and, now that she had a full confidence in his fidelity, bid him take care of the Earl; but see that for any charge that could come from her, that he neither deliver him up, nor execute any sentence on him, unless she commanded him out of her own mouth.*

Soon after this, the Earl was set at liberty, and quickly recovered so much grace and favour, that her Majesty was pleased to make him Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, March 20, 1565 (a); though the act of his attainder was not reversed till 1567: he continued in the Chancellor's place till the Queen resigned the government, and the Earl of Murray was made regent; yet he so far at first concurred in the new settlement, that he signed a bond to acknowledge the young King's authority, and carried the sceptre at the meeting of the Regent's first parliament at Edinburgh, Decemb. 5, 1567. But the Queen afterwards declaring, that she had been forced to make the resignation of the crown, the Earl adhered to her interest with great firmness and fidelity; of which her Majesty was so well satisfied, that she was pleased to appoint him one of the Lords of the regency, who were empowered to manage the affairs of the kingdom in her name, and by her authority during her absence in England.

(a) Charter in Public. Archiv.

When

When the civil war began, the Earl of Huntly was conſtituted the Queen's Lieutenant and General of all the forces, raiſed or to be raiſed in the north for her intereſt; and he, being a perſon of great honour and fortune, quickly engaged many in thoſe parts into an aſſociation for her ſervice, and raiſed a conſiderable body of horſe and foot, which gave the other party, who adhered to the young king, great trouble and vexation during the courſe of the war; but the King's party being ſtrongly ſupported by the Queen of England, and frequently ſupplied with freſh ſuccours from thence, the Earl and the heads of Queen Mary's party, were forced to come to an accommodation with the Earl of Morton, the Regent in 1573 (a).

The peace of the kingdom being thus reſtored, his Lordſhip retired to his country ſeat, where he lived in a ſtyle ſuitable to his illuſtrious quality, and employed himſelf chiefly in his own domeſtick concerns till the month of May 1576, when he was ſeized with an apoplexy, of which he died a few days after.

His Lordſhip married Lady Ann Hamilton, daughter of James, Duke of Chatelrault, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Jane, married to George, Earl of Caithneſs, and one ſon,

GEORGE, *ſixth Earl of Huntly*, who continuing ſteady in the Roman Catholic religion, the Earls of Errol, Angus, and others, were unjuſtly ſuſpected to hold a correſpondence with the Spaniards, about the time of their Armada, and of courſe became obnoxious to the court.

The King was very ſenſible that theſe noblemen were no enemies, either to himſelf or their country, but were only arming in defence of their religion and property; he was therefore unwilling to drive them to extremities, till he was urged to do it by the miſguided zeal of the clergy; and an army being raiſed and ſent againſt these Earls, under the command of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, the King's Lieutenant, they came to an engagement at Glenlivet in October 1594, and the King's troops were defeated.

The Earl of Huntly, and the reſt of the party, were ſoon after pardoned, and he became ſo much in the King's favour, that he obtained from his Majeſty a grant of the diſſolved Abbey of Dunfermline; was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of the North, and created *Marquis of Huntly* by Patent, dated April 17, 1599.

(a) Records of the Privy Council in the Signet Office at Edinburgh.

He married Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, and had by her four sons and as many daughters: 1. George, his heir; 2. Sir John Gordon, created Lord Aboyne and Viscount Meldrum in 1627, who married Lady Sophia Hay, daughter of Francis, ninth Earl of Errol, but was accidentally burnt to death in his house at Ferndaught, without issue; 3. Lord Francis, who died in Germany, in 1620; 4. Lord Adam, who was Laird of Auchindun: his Lordship's daughters were: 1. Lady Ann, married to James Earl of Murray; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow; 3. Lady Mary, married to William, Marquis of Douglas; and 4. Lady Jane, married Claud Hamilton, Lord Strabane of the kingdom of Ireland.

His Lordship died in 1636; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE, *second Marquis of Huntly*, who, in the early part of his life, was a Captain of the Scotch Gens d'Armes to King Lewis XIII. of France, but, in the beginning of the Civil Wars, returned to his native country, joined the King's party, and was appointed Lieutenant in the north of Scotland, and for his steady adherence to the King was attainted by parliament in 1645; remaining inviolably attached to the royal family, he was excepted from pardon, March 4, 1647, and his houses of Bogie, of Olight, and Strathbogie, were seized by order of parliament, June 8, 1648; being afterwards taken prisoner by some of the parliament party, he was indicted for high treason and found guilty, and at length suffered for his loyalty, being beheaded at Edinburgh, March 30, 1649.

He married Lady Ann Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, by whom he had five sons and five daughters; 1. George, Lord Gordon, who joined the King upon the first breaking out of the civil war, and never deserted his interest, being slain in his service at the battle of Alford in 1645, without issue; 2. Lewis, third Marquis of Huntly; 3. Lord Charles, who, being a great loyalist, firmly adhered to the interest of King Charles I. and II. in the civil war, and often exerted his courage in their service; in reward of which, he was created Earl of Aboyn soon after the Restoration, and from him is descended the present Earl; 4. Lord James, also a great loyalist, who, after the murder of King Charles I. retired into France, where he died without issue; and 5. Lord Henry, who, during Cromwell's usurpation, was (with many other loyalists) obliged to leave his country; and, having a military genius, went into the service of the crown of Poland, where, for his bravery and conduct he acquired great honour. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and died without issue. The

daughters

daughters were; 1. Lady Ann, married to James, Earl of Perth; 2. Lady Henrietta, married firſt to George Lord Melgon, and afterwards to John Earl of Traquair; 3. Lady Jane, married to Thomas, Earl of Haddington; 4. Lady Mary, married to ——— Irvine of Drum, Eſq; and 5. Lady Catherine who went abroad with her brother Lord Henry, and was married to Count Marſtain, Lord High Treaſurer of Poland, of which marriage Prince Czartoriſki, one of the candidates for the crown of Poland, and many other families of diſtinction in that country, are deſcended.

LEWIS, *third Marquis of Huntly*, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded his father in 1649. He married Iſabel, daughter of Sir James Grant of that Ilk, by whom he had a ſon, George, who was created Duke of Gordon, and three daughters; 1. Lady Ann, married to the Count de Croily; 2. Lady Mary married, firſt, to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, Eſq and after his death, to James, Earl of Perth, Lord high Chancellor of Scotland; and 3. Lady Jane, married to Charles, Earl of Dumfermline.

The Marquis dying in 1653, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

GEORGE, *fourth Marquis of Huntly*, and firſt Duke of Gordon, who was reſtored, by parliament, to his whole eſtate, and had the act of attainder reverſed by act of parliament in 1661; he was much eſteemed by, and in great favour with, King Charles II. who created him Duke of Gordon by patent, dated November 1, 1684, and on June 6, 1687, was inveſted with the order of the Thiſtle, on its revival.

Upon the acceſſion of King James II. of England, and VII. of Scotland, he was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Governor of the Caſtle of Edinburgh, and one of the Knights of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle. At the Revolution, he held out the Caſtle of Edinburgh for King James, but at laſt ſeeing no hopes of relief, he ſurrendered it to the troops of King William, and retired to his country ſeat, where he continued to his death in 1716.

His Grace married Lady Elizabeth Howard, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Henry firſt Earl of Norwich, and Baron Howard of Caſtle Riſing, of that family, who afterwards ſucceeded his brother Thomas, as Duke of Norfolk, (by his firſt wife, Lady Ann Somerſet, daughter of Edward Marquis of Worceſter); and by her, who ſurvived till July 16, 1732, had one daughter, Lady Jane, married to James, Earl of Perth, and an only ſon,

ALEXANDER, *ſecond Duke of Gordon*, who married, in 1706, Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he had four ſons and ſeven

daughters: 1. Cosmo-George, his successor; 2. Lord Charles, who died unmarried; 3. Lord Lewis, who died in 1754, unmarried; 4. Lord Adam, who is Governor of Tinmouth, a Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and representative in parliament for Kincardinshire; he married Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Esq; relict of James, second Duke of Atholl, but has no issue: the daughters were, 1. Lady Henrietta, now living unmarried; 2. Lady Mary, who died single; 3. Lady Ann, who married William, Earl of Aberdeen; 4. Lady Betty, who married the Rev. Mr. Skelly, and is since dead; 5. Lady Jane, living unmarried; 6. Lady Catherine, married, in September 1745, to Francis Chartris, of Amisfield, Esq; and, 7. Lady Charlotte, who died unmarried.

His Grace died at Castle Gordon, November 22, 1728, in the 48th year of his age, and was succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son,

COSMO-GEORGE, *third Duke of Gordon*, who, in reward of his loyalty, during the rebellion in 1745, was on February 10, 1747, invested with the most antient order of the Thistle; in September 1741, he married Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of William, Earl of Aberdeen, abovementioned (by his second wife, Lady Susan Murray, daughter of John Duke of Atholl) by which Lady, who was secondly married to Colonel Staats-Long Morris, and died in 1780, he had issue three sons and three daughters; 1. Alexander, now Duke of Gordon, Earl of Norwich, &c. 2. Lord William Gordon, who is Deputy Ranger of St James's Park, and representative in parliament for Inverness-shire, who married in 1781, to Frances Ingram-Shepherd, daughter to Charles late Viscount Irvin; 3. Lord George Gordon, who is unmarried: the daughters are, 1. Lady Susan, first married to John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, and after his decease, to John Woodford, Esq; Colonel in the army; 2. Lady Ann, married 1782, to the Revd. Mr. Alexander Chalmers; and 3. Lady Catherine, married to Thomas Booker, Esq; an officer in the 53d regiment of foot.

His Grace was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to the tenth parliament of Great Britain, and died in August 1752, when he was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

ALEXANDER, *now fourth Duke of Gordon*; *and first Earl of Norwich* of this family, who was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, May 5, 1761, in which distinguished station, he served till the dissolution of the last parliament; and in consideration of his lineal descent from Henry Howard, Earl of Norwich, and Baron Howard of Castle Rising, was advanced to the English peerage by patent, dated July 2, 1784, by the name,

name, ſtyle, and title, of Baron Gordon of Huntly, in the county of Glouceſter (a), and Earl of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, with limitation of thoſe titles to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten. His Grace is alſo one of the Knights of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle, being inveſted therein on January 31, 1775 (b).

His Grace was married in October 1767, to Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. by whom he has iſſue one ſon, George, Marquis of Huntly; and five daughters; 1. Lady Charlotte; 2. Lady Madelina; 3. Lady Susanna; 4. Lady Louiſa; and, 5. Lady Georgina.

[TITLES.] Alexander Gordon, Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntly, Engliſh honours: alſo, Duke of Gordon, Marquis and Earl of Huntly, Earl of Enzie, Viſcount Inverneſs, Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achindoun, Balmore, Gartley, and Kincardine, in the kingdom of Scotland, and Knight of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle.

[CREATIONS.] Lord Gordon, July 10, 1376; Earl of Huntly, 1449; Marquis of Huntly, April 17, 1599; and Duke of Gordon, November 1, 1684; Scotch honours: Alſo Baron Gordon of Huntly, in Glouceſterſhire, and Earl of Norwich, in Norfolk, July 2, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt Azure, three Boars heads eraſed, Or, for Gordon; ſecond Or, three Lions heads eraſed, gules, for Badenoch; third Or, three creſcents within a double treſſure flory, counter flory, gules, for Seton; fourth Azure, three cinquefoils, Argent, for Fraſer.

[CREST.] In a Marquis's coronet, a Stag's head affronte proper.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, Argent, collard Gules, and thereon three round buckles, Or.

[MOTTO.] ANIMO NON ASTUTIA.

[CHIEF SEATS.] At Strathbogie, in Aberdeenſhire, and at Caſtle Gordon, in Bamffſhire.

(a) From the patent. (b) From the Regiſter of the Order.

TALBOT Earl TALBOT.

JOHN-CHETWYND TALBOT, Lord Talbot, was advanced to the dignities of Viſcount and Earl of Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Viſcount of Ingeſtrie, in the county of Salford, and Earl Talbot, of Henſol in the county of Glamorgan, by patent bearing date, July 3, 1784.

For the account of his Lordſhip's family, we muſt refer the reader to the title of Earl of Shrewſbury, in Vol. III page 1. that of Earl Talbot in Vol. V. page 398, and Lord Talbot in the preſent Vol. page 159.

[TITLES.] John-Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, Viſcount Ingeſtrie, and Baron Talbot of Henſol.

[CREATIONS.] Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſol, in the county of Glamorgan, December 5, 1733. 7 Geo. II. Viſcount Ingeſtrie, and Earl Talbot, July 3. 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS, CREST, &c.] As at page 159.

GROSVENOR Earl GROSVENOR.

RICHARD Lord GROSVENOR (and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten) was advanced to the titles of Viſcount Belgrave in the county palatine of Cheſter, and Earl Groſvenor, by Patent, dated July 5, 1784.

The account of this antient family will be ſeen in Vol. VIII. page 56, & ſeq.

[TITLES.] Richard Groſvenor, Earl Groſvenor, Viſcount Belgrave, Lord Groſvenor, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, Feb. 23, 1621-2, 19 Jac. I. Lord Groſvenor, Baron Groſvenor of Eaton, in the county palatine of Cheſter, April 8, 1761, 1 Geo III. Viſcount Belgrave in the county palatine of Cheſter, and Earl Groſvenor, July 5, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS, CREST, &c.] As in Vol. VIII. page 78.

MONTAGUE Earl BEAULIEU.

EDWARD, Lord BEALIEU, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten, were advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Earl Beaulieu, of Beaulieu in the county of Southampton, by patent dated July 8 1784.

His Lordſhip's deſcent will be ſeen in Vol. VIII. page 214, & ſeq.

[TITLES] Edward Montagu, Earl Beaulieu, Lord Beaulieu, and Knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath.

[CREATIONS.] Lord Beaulieu, Baron of Beaulieu, in the county of Hants, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III. and Earl Beaulieu of Beaulieu, in the county of Southampton, July 8, 1784, 4 Geo. III.

[ARMS, CREST, &c.] The ſame as in Vol. VIII. page 217.

Bulkeley Lord Bulkeley.

BULKELEY Lord BULKELEY.

THIS antient and noble family, as appears by a curious illuminated pedigree in his Lordſhip's poſſeſſion, is deſcended from ROBERT Bulkeley, Eſq; Lord of the manor of Bulkeley, in the county palatine of Cheſter, in the reign of King John, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon WILLIAM, who had five ſons; 1. Robert; 2. Willcock, of Petry Hall in Cheſhire, whoſe ſon Richard, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and had an only ſon of his own name; 3. Roger, of Orton Madock in Cheſhire; 4. Ralph, ſeated at Rudal Heath in the ſame county, but died iſſueleſs; and 5. David, from whom the Bulkeley's, in Bickerton in Cheſhire deſcended.

ROBERT Bulkeley, of Bulkeley, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, married a daughter of Thomas Butler, Baron of Warrington in Cheſhire, by whom he had two ſons; 1. William, his heir; 2. Peter, anceſtor to the Bulkeley's of Wore in Shropſhire, and Broxton in Cheſhire; alſo four daughters, viz. Alice, married to ——— Weaver; Maud, to ——— Hampton; Janet, to John Larkton; and Margaret to Griffith Vichan ap Jer Griffith ap Jerworth Goch.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Robert, was living at Bulkeley, in the year 1302, and was twice married; firſt, to Maud, daughter to Sir John Davenport, Knight; ſecondly, to Alice, daughter of Vrian (or Bryan) St. Piere; by the latter, he had one ſon Richard, to whom he gave the manor of Preſtland in Cheſhire, whereupon he aſſumed that ſurname, which his deſcendants continued to uſe: the iſſue by the former Venter were, five ſons; 1. William, living at Bulkeley in 1314, but his line terminated in a grand daughter, Alice, wife of Thomas Holford, of Holford in Cheſhire, Eſq; 2. Robert, of whom preſently; 3. Roger, to whom his father gave the manor of Norbury in Cheſhire, which became the ſurname of his deſcendants; 4. Thomas, ſeated at Alpraham in Cheſhire, in right of his wife Alice, daughter and co-heir of Matthew Alpraham, of Alpraham, by whom he left a daughter and ſole heir Hellen, married to Sir Thomas Ardern of Aldford in Cheſhire, Knight, and 5. Peter.

ROBERT Bulkeley, ſecond ſon of William, became ſeated at Eaton in Cheſhire, which he had of his father's gift. He was Sheriff of the county in 1341, and married Ha[illegible], daughter of Philip Egerton, of Malpas in Cheſhire, and had by her a daughter Cecily, married to Thomas Weaver of Cheſhire, and had

had two ſons; 1. Robert, from whom the Bulkeleys, of Eaton and Burgate in Cheſhire; and 2. Richard, anceſtor to Lord Bulkeley.

Which RICHARD, married Agnes, daughter and co-heir to Roger Chedel, of Chedel in Cheſhire, and had with her that eſtate in which he was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

RICHARD, who took to wife Alice, daughter to Sir Ralph Bſtock, Knight; and had,

WILLIAM Bulkeley, of Chedel, Eſq; who, in the reign of Henry VI. being Conſtable of Beaumaris, in the iſle of Angleſey, hindered the Duke of York from landing there in his return from Ireland, to join the Earl of Warwick againſt the King. He married Ellen, daughter to Guilliam ap Griffith of Pentrie, Eſq; and died in 1484, (2 Richard III.), leaving iſſue ſix ſons, and four daughters, viz. Rowland, his heir, who was ſeated at Beaumaris; 2. William, of Burſat in Hampſhire, (who, by the daughter and heir of Sir John Popham, had Robert his heir, who married Ann, daughter of John Poyntz, of Acton in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; and had iſſue three ſons, of whom Robert, the eldeſt, living in 1565, married Joan, daughter to William Gaſcoigne, of Carrington, Eſq;); 3. Hugh; 4. Richard; 5 Edward (or Edmund) who died young; 6 William: the daughters were, Janet, married to Hugh ap Llewellin; Ellen, to Robert ap Meredith; Agnes, and Alice.

ROWLAND Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, married Alice, daughter and heir to William Beconſal, of Beconſal in Lancaſhire, Eſq; by his wife ———, daughter and heir of ——— Athlon, and had iſſue five ſons and two daughters, viz. 1. Richard his heir; 2. William, from whom the Bulkeleys of Porthamel in the Iſle of Angleſey; 3. Hugh; 4. Henry; 5 Robert; Ellen, wife of Sir William Norreys, of Speake in Lancaſhire Knight; and Margaret, married to George Booth, of Dunham in Cheſhire, Eſq.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father Rowland, at Beaumaris, was honoured with knighthood, and made Chamberlaine of North Wales in 1534, (26 Hen. VIII.) being then 28 years old: he married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Griffith, junior, of Penrhyn in the county of Caernarvon, Chamberlain of North Wales, and had by her two daughters, Eleanor, married to John Ardern, of Arden in Cheſhire; and Jane, married to Maurice Wynn, (or Gwynn) of Gwyther, in Caernarvonſhire, Eſq, alſo four ſons; 1. Richard; 2. Rowland; 3. John, and 4. Thomas.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, of Beaumaris and Chedel, the eldeſt ſon, was knighted in 1576, repreſented the county of Angleſey

in

in ſeveral parliaments in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, to the latter of whom he proved an excellent ſoldier and faithful ſervant on many occaſions, and was alſo Chamberlain of North Wales: he married to his firſt wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, and Clifton in Cheſhire, Knight; and to his ſecond, Agnes, (or Ann) daughter of Thomas Nedham, of Shavington in Shropſhire, Eſq; and had iſſue by both venters; but we ſhall firſt treat of the deſcendents of the latter marriage, the iſſue of which were eight ſons and and two daughters, viz. 1. Launcelot, 2. Arthur; 3. Triſtram, who all died young; 4. George; 5. Edward, who both died iſſueleſs; 6. Launcelot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, of whom preſently; 7. Arthur, Vicar of Coydan, in 1596, (who married Jane, daughter and heir to Rhyſe Wynn, ap William, ap Price of Coydan, and had iſſue William; Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter to John Brereton, of Egleſham; and Catherine, wife to Peter Hanmer, of Carvalach, Eſq; William, the elder ſon of Arthur, married firſt Agnes, daughter of William Williams, of Cogwithlan, by whom he had two ſons, William, and Arthur; and ſecondly, Ann, daughter to David Lloyd, of Llodyard in Angleſey, by whom he had a daughter, Ann; William, who ſucceeded at Coydan, married, firſt, Margaret, daughter of Richard Parry, Biſhop of St Aſaph, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter, viz. Richard, anceſtor to the Bulkeleys of Coydan, Revd. Launcelot Bulkeley, John, Charles, and Ellen; and by his ſecond wife ———, daughter of ——— Gaynor, he had two daughters, Mary, and Catharine; 8. Triſtram, youngeſt ſon of Sir Richard, married Ann, daughter of Jenkyn ap Griffith ap Llewellin, and had two ſons and four daughters; John, who died without iſſue; William, who married Ann, daughter and heir to Owen Griffith, of Drevan; Agnes, wife to Hugh, ſecond ſon to Pierce Lloyd, of Gathodoge; Mary, Jane, and Jannet. Sir Richard's two daughters, by his ſecond wife, were, Grizel, married to Sir Henry Power, of Berſham in Denbighſhire, Conſtable of the caſtle of Maryborough, Knight Marſhal of Ireland, Governor of Leix, Privy Counſellor, and created Viſcount Valentia; ſhe died September 8, 1641, and was buried in St. Patrick's church Dublin; and Mary, married to James Eaton of Duddleſton in Shropſhire, Eſq.

Dr. Launcelot Bulkeley, the ſixth ſon of Sir Richard was admitted a Commoner of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, in 1587, the 18th year of his age, and taking his degree of M. A. in 1593, was on the 13th November, in that year, ordained Deacon, and the ſame day inſtituted to the rectory of Llanfihangel, to which was added, on the 4th March following, the rectory

Llandegvaine, otherwise Beaumares, of which Lord Bulkeley is patron: on March 25, 1594, he was admitted into priests orders; after which, being made Archdeacon of Dublin, he took the degree of D. D. in that university; and by letters patent, dated August 11, 1619, was promoted to that archiepiscopal see; soon after which, he was sworn of the Privy Council; and on April 15, 1624, appointed one of the Commissioners for the preservation of the peace in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, during the Lord Deputy Falkland's absence, to visit the new plantations in the north: he died at his palace of Tallaght, September 8, 1650, in the eighty second year of his age, and was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral.

He married Alice, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumares, Esq; and had issue by her, who was buried with him in February 16 4, two sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Revd. William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin; Revd. Richard Bulkeley, D. D. of Bawne, who died about the commencement of the troubles in 1641, (leaving three orphans under the tuition of their uncle William) Mary, married to William Bulkeley, of Porth mel, Esq; and Grifild, to the Revd. Dr. Ambrose Aungier.

William Bulkeley, D D. Archdeacon of Dublin, lived at Milltown, which, with many other houses and castles, belonging to the Protestant nobility and gentry in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, were burnt in 1641, to prevent the English from planting any garrison in those parts; and it appears from the depositions, concerning the murders and losses of the Protestants, that he also lost in rents 530*l.* a year; in stock 450*l.* in buildings at Old Bawne, which were wasted and destroyed 3000*l.*; in rents, tythes, &c. at Dunlavan, and elsewhere, 6315*l*; that his father, the Archbishop, lost in cattle, houses burnt, and rents 370*l.*; and the orphans of his brother, 505*l.* 18*s.* He was a person of great virtue and piety; one who made it his only employ to serve the church, and his diversion to improve and adorn his estate with plantations, whereby, from a rude, desolate, and wild land, he brought it to be a most delightful patrimony. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Mainwaring of Kilkenny, Esq; one of the Masters of the high court of Chancery in Ireland; she brought into this family divers castles houses, and gardens near to and within the precinct of the Dominican abby of Black Friars, in Kilkenny; he impropriate rectories of Dananogh, otherwise called Castledough, Dysert, and Kilferah, with the glebes thereof, &c. in the county of Kilkenny.

He

He made his will, December 3, 1670, and died the year following, at the age of 73. having had iſſue three ſons and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Richard, his heir; 2. Arthur, who died unmarried in 1666; 3. Lancelot, who died a batchelor: the daughters were, Alicia, married to Henry Martin, Eſq; ſon and heir to Anthony Martin, Biſhop of Meath; Mary, wife of Lancelot Dowdall, of Mountown in the county of Meath, Eſq; and Agnes, firſt married to Edward Chichester, Eſq; grandſon to Edward, Viſcount Chicheſter, and, ſecondly, to Roger Maſtelſon, of Proſpect, and Monyſeed, in the county of Wexford, Eſq

Which Sir Richard, who ſucceeded at Old Bawne, was alſo ſeated at Dunlavan in the county of Wicklow. He obtained a grant, dated March 24, 1661, for a weekly market, and two fairs to be held in the year, at Dunlavan, where he had a good eſtate, and, being a man of great merit and goodneſs, was created a Baronet of Ireland, by patent, December 9, 1682. In 1653, he married, firſt, Catharine, daughter and co-heir of John Byſſe, Eſq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and by her, who died in 1664, the 21ſt year of her age, had two ſons, Richard and John: his ſecond wife was Dorothy, daughter of —— Whitfield, Eſq; by whom he had no iſſue, and he dying in 1685, ſhe re-married with William Worth, Eſq; Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and died, January 12, 1704, and was buried in St. Patrick's church Dublin.

Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart. the eldeſt ſon and heir, had his education in the univerſities of Dublin and Oxford, and took the degree of A. B. in the latter, May 21, 1680. He was a perſon of good underſtanding and reaſon, which in divers reſpects were much improved by the imperfect ſymmetry and deformity of his body; for, in the courſe of his childhood, his faculties were ſo extraordinary, that in a few years he acquired a very great ſhare of learning, and was bleſſed with ſo great a memory, that his learning and knowledge were there moſt ſecurely treaſured up. At nineteen years of age, he had a large ſtock of human learning, and faculties of ſoul ſcarcely equalled; wit, fancy, and apprehenſion extraordinary, with a memory almoſt miraculous. Yet with all this fund of reaſon and literature, he was ſtrangely deluded and led away by the unreaſonable infatuations of a ſet of enthuſiaſtical pretenders to prophecy, who firſt appeared amongſt the French *Camiſars* and *Hugonots*; with theſe he engaged ſo deeply, that not only his eſtate partly ſupplied their extravagances, but he proſtituted his excellent pen in defence of their frenzy, and miſapplied his

great capacity and good ſenſe by ſubmitting them to their groundleſs deluſions, and was only prevented by death from ſelling his eſtate to diſtribute amongſt them. He lies buried in Ewell church in Surrey, under a black marble, with the following inſcription:

Here lieth the body of
Sir RICHARD BULKELEY, Bart.
Who departed this life,
April the 7th, 1710,
in the 47th year
of his age.
And alſo of LUCY his wife
Who departed this life
October the 9th, 1710, in the 47th
year of her age.

She was daughter of Sir George Downing, of Hatley in Cambridgeſhire, Bart. (and was re-married, in Auguſt 1710, to the above-mentioned William Worth, Eſq;) and leaving no iſſue, the title became extinct; for his brother, John Bulkeley, who died July 18, 1699, left by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry Whitfield, Eſq; an only daughter, Heſter, who became heir to the eſtate, and was married, April 15, 1702, to James Worth Tynte, Eſq; younger ſon of the ſaid Mr. Baron Worth, and died Auguſt 9, 1723.

We now return to the iſſue of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, by his firſt wife, Margaret Savage, which were; 1. Sir Richard, his heir; 2. John, who, by Margaret, daughter of ——— Morgan, had a ſon, Charles, and a daughter, Margaret; 3. Thomas; 4. Rowland; 5. Charles; all died without iſſue; and 6. Daniel, who married Ellen, daughter of Rowland, Bulkeley, of Porthamel, Eſq; and had iſſue, Richard, Rowland, Thomas, John, Margaret, and Ellen. Sir Richard's daughters were, Margaret, and Ellen, who died unmarried; Catherine, married to Griffith ap John Griffith, of Llyn; Elizabeth, wife of Owen Holland, Eſq; and Jane, to Robert ap Hugh Creuthyn, Eſq.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded at Beaumaris. He received the honour of knighthood, and by King James Iſt's inſtructions to William, Lord Compton, Prince of Wales, dated November 12, 1617, was appointed of Council to his Lordſhip for that principality. He died, June 28, 1621, and was buried at Beaumaris, with his anceſtors;

having been twice married; firſt, to Catharine, daughter to Sir William Davenport, of Bromhall in Cheſhire, Knight; and, ſecondly, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Borough, of Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire: by the former he had one daughter, Elizabeth, and a ſon, Richard Bulkeley of Chedel, Eſq; who died before him, leaving, by Catharine, daughter of George Needham, of Thornſet, in Derbyſhire, Eſq; ſeveral ſons and daughters. Richard, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded at Chedel, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Hoſkins of Oxſted in Surrey, Knight, by whom he had an only child Dorothy, who was married to Henry, third ſon of Sir Henry Ayloffe, Baronet.

The iſſue of Sir Richard Bulkeley, and Mary Borough, were, two ſons; 1. Richard, his heir; 2 Thomas, created Viſcount Bulkeley, of whom hereafter; and four daughters, Penelope, married to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Ombersley in Worceſterſhire, Knight, anceſtor to the Lord Sandys; Elizabeth, to George Shilletto of Heath Hall, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; Margaret, to Thomas Porter, of Warwickſhire, Knight; and Katherine, to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Northborne in Kent, Knight.

Thomas, *firſt Viſcount* the younger ſon, was ſeated at Baron Hill, near Beaumaris, and, being a perſon of great merit and ſtrict loyalty to King Charles I. was advanced, by patent under the privy ſeal, dated at Oxford, January 6, 1643 to the dignity of Viſcount Bulkeley, of Caſhel in the Kingdom of Ireland. He firſt married Blanch, daughter of Robert Coytmore, of Coytmore in Caernarvonſhire, Eſq; and, ſecondly, the daughter of Mr. Cheadle, who was ſometime his Lordſhip's Steward, by the latter he had no iſſue; but by the former he had ſix ſons and four daughters; 1. Colonel Richard Bulkeley, who was treacherouſly murdered by Richard Cheadle (for which he was executed at Conway), and left no iſſue by his wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Roger Moſtyn, of Moſtyn, Knight; 2 Robert, who ſucceeded to the title; 3. Thomas Bulkeley, of Dinas in the county of Caernarvon, who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Griffith Jones, of Caſtlemarch, Eſq; 4. Henry, who was maſter of the houſhold to King Charles II. and James II. and married Lady Sophia Stewart, and had iſſue, two ſons, James, who ſettled in France, and left iſſue; and Francis; and four daughters; Charlotte, married to Daniel, Viſcount Clare of Ireland; Ann, married to James, Duke of Berwick; Henrietta; and Laura; 5. Edward, who died unmarried. His Lordſhip's daughters were; 1. Catherine, married, firſt, to Richard Wood of Rolemore in Ireland, Eſq; ſecondly,

to Richard Wynn, of Branas, Esq; 2. Lumley, married to Pierce Lloyd, of Llygwy, Esq; 3. Mary, wife to Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn in Flintshire, Bart. and 4. Penelope, wedded to Sir Griffin Williams, of Vaynol in Carnarvonshire, Esq.

ROBERT, *second Viscount Bulkeley*, the eldest surviving son and heir, was Sheriff of the county of Anglesey in 1658, and served for the same in the parliament which restored King Charles II. continuing to be its representative till his death, which happened, October 13, 1688. He married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Harvey, of Coombe in Surrey, Esq; and had issue three sons and six daughters; 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Robert, educated at Oxford, and presented, May 23, 1683, with the degree of LL.D. by James, Duke of York; he was also representative in parliament for Beaumaris; 3. Thomas, representative for the county of Caernarvon. The daughters were, Elizabeth, born 1655, married to John Griffith, of Glynn in Caernarvonshire, Esq; Katherine, married to Philip Atkinson, D.D. Penelope who died unmarried; Lumley Martha, married to Roger Price, of Rhiwlas, Esq; and Eleanor, to Sir William Smith of Vinall, Bart.

RICHARD, *third Viscount*, was born 1658; he represented the county of Anglesey, in parliament, from 1680, till his death, and in 1701 was appointed Vice Admiral of the north part of Wales. He married, first, Mary, eldest daughter to Sir Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, in Cheshire, Knight, and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry White of Hawthlin in Pembrokeshire, Esq; by the latter he had no issue; and by the former, an only child,

RICHARD, *fourth Viscount*, who succeeded his father, on August 9, 1704; was representative for the county of Anglesey, from 1705, till his death; also Constable of Beaumaris castle, and Constable of North Wales; on November 2, 1713, was made Constable of Caernarvon castle, and departed this life at Bath, June 4, 1724, having always distinguished himself by a steady adherence to principles of loyalty, a disinterested zeal for the good of his country, and the strictest regard to every social virtue. He married Lady Bridget Bertie, eldest daughter to James, Earl of Abingdon, and by her, who died in June 1753, left issue, two sons, Richard and James, successively Viscounts; and four daughters; 1. Bridget, who died unmarried; 2. Eleanor, married to George Harvey, of Tiddington in Oxfordshire, Esq; 3. Ann, wife to William Bertie, D.D. brother to Willoughby, third Earl of Abingdon; 4. Elizabeth, married to William Price, of Rulace, Esq; 5. Lumley; and 6. Sarah, both died unmarried.

RICHARD

RICHARD, *fifth Viſcount*, born in 1708, was in March 1730 elected member of parliament for Beaumaris, and was re-choſen at the next general election; he was likewiſe Governor of Beaumaris Caſtle, and Chamberlain of North Wales; on January 12, 1731-2, his Lordſhip married Jane, daughter and heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, in Merionethſhire, Eſq; but dying without iſſue, March 15, 1738-9, his Lady was re-married, in June following, to Mr. Edward Williams, one of the Land Waiters in the Cuſtom Houſe, London; and the title deſcended to his brother.

JAMES, *ſixth Viſcount*, who, on April 19, was elected repreſentative in parliament for Beaumaris, was alſo Conſtable of the caſtle there, and Chamberlain of North Wales; in Auguſt 1749, he married Emma, ſole daughter and heir of Thomas Rowlands, of Caern, in the iſle of Angleſey, Eſq; by which Lady (who was ſecondly married to Sir Hugh Williams, of Penrhyn in Caernarvonſhire, Baronet, and died Auguſt 18, 1780) he had iſſue two daughters, Bridget, who died unmarried, and Eleanora, who died young; alſo a poſthumous ſon, Thomas-James, the preſent Lord Bulkeley. His Lordſhip died, May 23, 1752, aged 35; and, his Lady being then with child, the title lay dormant till ſhe was delivered of,

THOMAS-JAMES, *now ſeventh Viſcount Bulkeley* of Ireland, and firſt Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Iſle of Angleſey, born on December 12, 1752; at the general elections in 1774, and 1780, his Lordſhip was choſen repreſentative for the county of Angleſey; was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Iſle of Angleſey, by patent, dated May 14, 1784; and is likewiſe Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Caernarvon. His Lordſhip, on April 27, 1777, was married to Elizabeth-Harriot, only daughter and heir of Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, by Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Revel, of Fitcham in Surrey, Eſq; but has no iſſue.

[TITLES.] Thomas-James Bulkeley, Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Iſle of Angleſey; alſo Viſcount Bulkeley, of Caſhel, in the county of Tipperary, in the kingdom of Ireland.

[CREATIONS.] Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, by patent, May 14, 1784, 24 George III. and Viſcount Bulkeley, of Caſhel, by patent, January 19, 1643, 19 Charles I.

[ARMS.] Sable, a Chevron between three Bulls heads, caboſſed, Argent.

[CREST.] In a ducal coronet, Or, a Bull's head, Argent, armed, Or.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two Bulls, Argent, armed and unguled, Or, each gorged with a collar dancette, Gules.

[MOTTO.] NEC TEMERE, NEC TIMIDE.

[SEAT.] At Baron Hill, in the Iſle of Angleſey.

EGERTON

Egerton Lord Grey.

EGERTON Lord GREY.

THE manors held by Robert Fiz-Hugh, baron of Malpas, under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror (as recorded in Doomsday-book) were (a) Bedfeld, Burwardestone, Hurdingbery, Depenoache (now called Malpas), Tillestone, Cristleton, Calmundeley, Eghe, Hanton, Lawechdone, or Laborchedone, Dochintone, Cetelea, Brosse, Orctone, Cuntitone, Shochliche, Tusigeham, Bicheley, Bureton, Burwardeshley, Kauichell, Creuhalle, Tidulstone, or Tidnistone, Burstane, Boleberie, Tevertone, Sparestowe, Penretane, Sudtone, Buteloge, and Cochneche, or Croverche.

But, Robert leaving no male issue, this barony came at length, by marriage of the heir female, into this famous and knightly family (as Mr. Camden styles it);

Of which was *John* le Belward de Malpas, who lived in the time of William Rufus (b).

William, (son and heir of John le Belward de Malpas) so named by Sir William Dugdale, is written by Mr. Erdeswicke, (agreeably to other good authorities) Richard: his wife was Letitia, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Hugh, baron of Malpas; bearing, for arms, three dart-heads (Pheons), as he proves by ancient deeds and records; and particularly, by a grant of one eighth part of Hampton to Richard, youngest son of this William, sealed therewith (c). That he had, at least, a moiety of that barony, is evident, from several other authorities, and particularly, from Camden's Remains (d).

William, son and heir of (William, or) Richard and Letitia, his wife, had issue, 1. David, baron of Malpas: 2. Robert, from whom the present Earl of Cholmondeley is lineally descended; and 3. Richard, before-mentioned, who is also taken notice of by Camden, in his Remains (e).

David, eldest son of William, styled Dan-David de Malpas, and sometimes le Clerc, from his being secretary to the Earl of Chester, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph ap Eynion (a person of great note and large possessions, in Wales and Cheshire), by Beatrix, daughter of Ranulph, the second of that name, Earl of Chester (f); whereby he became possessed of the

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart. (b) Ibid. (c) Erdeswick's Staff. p. 344. (d) P. 179. Oct. Edit. (e) P. 180. (f) See Lee's Chronicon Cestrense, printed at the end of King's Vale Royal of England, p. 51.

entire barony of Malpas, viz. one half by deſcent, and the remainder in right of his wife. He was alſo Juſtice of Cheſter, and held three knights fees, temp. Hen. III. His ſons were,

1. *William*, Baron of Malpas, who left no legitimate iſſue.

2. *Philip*, (high Sheriff of Cheſhire, temp. Edw. I.) who, poſſeſſing the manor of Egerton, near Malpas, had (according to the cuſtom of that age) the ſurname of Egerton, from the place of his reſidence, which was derived to his poſterity in a lineal ſucceſſion, which ſpread into many eminent and flouriſhing branches. The other ſons of David were, 3. Peter, ſurnamed Thornton; and 4. David, Lord of Golbourne.

David de Malpas, alias de Egerton, (ſon of Philip de Egerton, who died before his brother, William, the baron) continued the chief line, as next heir to his ſaid uncle, after his deceaſe; but being then very young, one David baſtard ſon to William, aforeſaid, taking advantage of his minority, intruded himſelf into the barony and lands of Malpas (a), great part whereof paſſed with his two daughters and co-heirs, by marriage, to William Patrick, and Sir Urian St. Peter, and by the heir female of Patrick, his ſhare, being transferred to the Suttons (afterwards lords Dudley), was by them, temp. Hen. VII. ſold to Sir Randal Brereton, Knt. David, the nephew and rightful heir, however, according to Camden, recovered, by a writ of recognizance, a moiety of that town or barony. He married Cicely, daughter and heir of Randal de Thorneton.

Philip, his ſon and heir, was Sheriff of Cheſhire, 2 Edw. II. and father of ſix ſons; 1. David, of whom hereafter; 2. Urian, who by his wife Amelia, daughter and heir of Caldecote, of Caldecote, 15 Edw. II. had iſſue David, and John (anceſtor to the Egertons, of Dynham, Willoughby, &c.) David, by his wife, Joan, the heireſs of Almaly, was father of Ralph, whoſe ſon, Ralph Egerton, of Caldecote, by the daughter and heir of Haſelwall, had iſſue, William Egerton, of Bettley, who, by marriage with Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Hawkſtones, of Wrineford, alias Wrinehill, Knt. (by Anabella, his wife, daughter and heir of William Bromley, of Chettelton, and Annabella, his wife, daughter of Mathew, and ſiſter and heir of William de Chettelton) became poſſeſſed of thoſe eſtates (b), and had iſſue Ralph,

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bar. (b) Ibid.

who

who died 1452, leaving iſſue Hugh Egerton, of Wrinehill, who married Margaret, daughter of John Dutton, of Dutton, and died 1505, having had iſſue, Ralph, Robert, and Richard Egerton, prebendary and canon of Lichfield, alſo rector of Endfield, who died 1537.—Ralph, the eldeſt ſon, died the 7th of May, 1522, and lies buried under a handſome raiſed monument of alabaſter, in a chapel belonging to the family, on the north ſide of Madeley church, together with his wife Iſabel, daughter and heir of Robert Hill, of Hounhill, by whom he was father of John, (who died 1 June, 1559, having married Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Griffith, of Wichnor), and William Egerton, of Bettley, father of Ralph, father of another Ralph; the laſt heir male of which branch was James Egerton, Eſq; who died in the tenth year of his age, April 13, 1687, being the only ſon of Randolph Egerton, Eſq; Major-general of horſe to King Charles I. and Lieutenant-colonel of his Majeſty King Charles II's own troop of guards, who died October 20, 1681, and lies buried under a handſome monument in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Sir Ralph Egerton, of Wrinehill, Knight, ſon and heir of John, married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawſworth, and died 1596, to whom ſucceeded Edward his ſon and heir, who conveyed Wrinehill and Cheſilton, in Staffordſhire, and the manor of Heywood-Barnes, in Cheſhire, to Sir John Egerton, of Egerton, Knight, hereafter mentioned, which Sir John lies buried in a vault, within another chapel, on the ſouth ſide of Madeley church, belonging to the family.

Sir Bryan de Malpas, alias Egerton, third ſon of Philip, before-mentioned, was Knight of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, temp Edward. II. 4. John; 5. Richard; and 6. Philip.

David de Malpas, alias Egerton, (eldeſt ſon of Philip, and) elder brother of Uryan, was Sheriff of Cheſhire, 5 Edward II. alſo 7 Edward III. 1333; and by his wife, Iſabel, daughter of Richard Foulſhurſt, of Crewe, had iſſue, Philip, Uryan, David, and Robert Egerton, of Bickerton.

Philip (ſon and heir) had to wife Ellen, daughter of Sir John St. Peter, and by her had iſſue, Ellen, wife to Sir William Brereton; and Iſabel, to Sir John Delves, Knts. alſo a ſon named David, who married a daughter of —— Venables, of Kinderton, but left no iſſue male; ſo that,

Uryan, brother of Philip, ſucceeded as Lord of Egerton. He altered the bearing of his anceſtors, by changing the tinctures, and

and adding to his three Pheons a Lion rampant, Gules (as now uſed; being, according to tradition, an augmentation granted as a reward for his ſervices in the Scotch wars). He married Amelia, daughter of John Warburton, of Warburton, Eſq;

John (ſon and heir of Uryan) was father of,

Sir *John* Egerton, of Egerton, Knight, who, with Sir Hugh Venables, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Richard Molineux, Sir William Troutbeck, Sir John Legh, Sir John Done, and many other of the Knights and chief gentlemen of Cheſhire, were ſlain at the memorable battle fought on Bloreheath, in Staffordſhire, September 23, 1459, between the Lord Audley, general for King Henry VI. and Richard Nevil, Earl of Saliſbury, on the ſide of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. He had iſſue by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Fitton, of Cheſhire, Knight, Philip, William, Ralph, Hugh, and Peter.

Philip, ſon and heir of Sir John, was father of William, John, and Sir Ralph Egerton, Knight, who diſtinguiſhed the Lion in his arms by a Creſcent (on the ſhoulder) Or: he was eſcheator of Cheſhire, and ranger of Delamere-foreſt for life; alſo Gentleman Uſher of the King's bed-chamber, 1 Henry VIII. and by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph Baſſet, of Bloore, progenitor of that knightly line (a), that for ſeveral generations flouriſhed at Ridley, in Cheſhire, (being afterwards ſeated at Shaw, in Lancaſhire,) and from which deſcended Sir Richard Egerton, Knight, who, by Alice, daughter of ——— Spark, of Bickerton, in Cheſhire, had a ſon, Sir Thomas Egerton, Knight (b), who was Lord Keeper of the great ſeal, temp. Eliz. and by King James created Baron of Elleſmere, and Viſcount Brackley, and conſtituted Lord Chancellor of England; from whom is deſcended the preſent Duke of Bridgewater, whoſe younger branches are, the Egertons of Tatton, in Cheſhire, and Newborough, in Staffordſhire.

William, eldeſt ſon of Philip, and brother of Sir Ralph, had no iſſue; whereupon,

John, his next brother, became heir, and continued the principal line. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Hugh Done, of Oulton, Eſq; by the heireſs of ——— Kingſley, of the ſame place, Eſq; (called Oldeton, in Doomſday-book (c),

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.
(b) Collins's Peerage of England, Vol. I. p. 466.
(c) Lib. Doomſday, in Rileton-Hund.

held

held at that time by Nigel, born of Halton, and in this lady's right he obtained that manor; and Leland (a) mentions this John, as the eldeſt houſe of the Egertons); by whom he had one ſon Philip, and a daughter Suſan, married to Randal Egerton, of Dynham, Eſq;

Philip Egerton, of Egerton (and of Oulton, in right of his mother), married Jane, daughter, and at length heir of Sir Gilbert Smith, of Cuerdley, Knight (brother of William, Biſhop of Lincoln, and founder of Braſen-noſe college, in Oxford), and was, by her, father of Margaret, wife of Sir Hugh Starkey, Knight, and of his ſon and ſucceſſor,

Sir *Philip* Egerton, Knight, Sheriff of Cheſhire, the 5th of Queen Mary; who, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Randal Brereton, of Ipſtones, Knight, had iſſue,

John Egerton, Eſq; who married Jane, daughter of Piers Moſtyn, of Talacre, in Flintſhire, Eſq; He had two ſons: Philip, the youngeſt, died iſſueleſs; Elizabeth, his daughter, married Sir William Stanley, of Houton, in Werral hund. Cheſhire, Knight; and,

Sir *John* Egerton, the eldeſt ſon (born 1551) was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1599. Beſides his paternal inheritance, he poſſeſſed Wrinehill, Anneley, Chedleton, and lands in Betley, in Staffordſhire, and the manor of Heywood-Barnes, in Cheſhire, thereto adjoining, by conveyance from Edward Egerton, Eſq; a younger branch of this family, and alſo held the manor and royalty of Holywell, Fulbrooke, and Greenfield, in Flintſhire, by grant from King James I. He died at London, April 27, 1614, and was buried in July following, at Madeley, in Staffordſhire, having had iſſue, by his firſt wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley, of Houton, Knight, five ſons; 1. Philip, who died young; 2. Sir Rowland, of whom hereafter; 3. John, baſely killed by Edward Morgan, after having given him his life in a duel, April 20, 1608; 4 Peter, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, Knight, and Alderman of London; and 5. Richard, who died S. P. Alſo three daughters; Frances, wife of John Minſhull, of Minſhull, Eſq; (whoſe daughter married Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal.) Margaret, married, firſt, to Thomas Hall, and afterwards to Lawrence Whitacker, Eſqrs. and Mary, to Richard Cartwright, of Aynhoe, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; by his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of Robert Bernard, Eſq; Sir John had no iſſue.

Sir *Rowland* Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir of Sir John, having been knighted, was after-

(a) In his Collect. Vol. I. p. 27.

wards

wards created a baronet, by patent, dated April 15, 1617. He reſided much at his manor of Ferminghoe, or Farthinghoe, in Northamptonſhire, and had prepared ſtone (a) (a conſiderable part whereof is ſtill remaining) for a ſpire ſteeple to the church, and for rebuilding his manor-houſe at Farthinghoe; but the breaking out of the Civil War, and his ſudden death, prevented the accompliſhing his deſigns; for he died ſuddenly, of an apoplexy, and was buried October 3, 1646, having in thoſe rebellious times (when of too advanced an age to attend the camp) ſufficiently manifeſted his affections and fidelity to his prince, as appears by ſeveral teſtimonies remaining in the family, under the hand of that martyred King. His Lady, who ſurvived, was Bridget, daughter of Arthur, Lord Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſon of William, Lord Grey, of Wilton (Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Eaſt Marches towards Scotland, and Governor of the town and caſtle of Berwick, who died December 14, 1562), and of his wife Mary, daughter of Charles Somerſet, Earl of Worceſter (lineal anceſtor to the preſent Duke of Beaufort), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Weſt, Lord De la War.

The ſaid Arthur Lord Grey died October 14, 1593, aged fifty-ſeven, and was buried at Whaddon, in Bucks, leaving iſſue by Jana-Sibilla, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Moryſon, of Caſhiobury in Hertfordſhire, Knight, (ſiſter to Elizabeth, Counteſs of Lincoln), two ſons; Thomas, Lord Grey, his ſucceſſor, who died unmarried, A. D. 1614, and William, who died A. D. 1605, aged thirteen, and was buried in Magdalen-college chapel, in Oxford, with an inſcription over him, as may be ſeen in Wood's Antiq. Oxon. This Bridget was ſole ſiſter and heir of Thomas, Lord Grey, of Wilton, which being a barony in fee, paſſed from the Longchamps through the Fitz-Hughs, by marriage with the heirs-female to John, Lord Grey, temp. Edw. II. 1317, whence it deſcended to Thomas, the laſt Lord, to whom the preſent Sir Edward Egerton, Bart. is next heir by blood; Sir Rowland having iſſue, by the ſaid Bridget, ſix ſons; 1. Thomas, who married Barbara, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidyard-Tregoz, in Wilts, Bart. but died iſſueleſs before his father: 2. Sir John, ſucceſſor to the title; 3. Sir Philip Egerton, knighted by King Charles II. for his loyalty during the rebellion: he married Catherine, daughter and ſole heir of Piers Conway, of Hendre, in com. Flint. Eſq; by whom he had three ſons, and four daughters, viz. John, his ſon and heir; Philip, who lived but a few days, and another

(a) Ex inſcr. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

Philip,

Philip, D. D. of whom hereafter; Sibilla, who died an infant; Bridget, died about ſeven years old; Mary, married to Richard Lord Viſcount Bulkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Jane, who lived a little above a month. Sir Philip died at Oulton, and was interred at Little Budworth, in Cheſhire, Auguſt 15, 1698. John Egerton, of Oulton, Eſq; ſon and heir, married three wives, firſt, Mary, daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, in Cheſhire, Eſq; ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord Viſcount Chelmondeley; thirdly, Catherine, daughter of William Upton, of Upton, in Cheſhire, Gent. who ſurvived him, and is now living, by neither of which had he any iſſue; and died at Oulton, and was buried at Little-Budworth, January 2, 1732. Philip Egerton, D. D. third ſon, was Rector of Aſtbury, in Cheſhire, and married Frances, daughter of ——— Offley, Eſq; (ſecond ſon of ——— Offley, of Madeley-manor, in Staffordſhire, Eſq;) by Frances, his wife, daughter of John Lane, of Bentley, in Staffordſhire, Eſq; brother to Mrs. Jane Lane, afterwards Lady Fiſher, remarkable (as appears by Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory) for being ſo inſtrumental in the eſcape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter; by whom he had iſſue, three ſons, and ſix daughters, viz. Philip, John, Rowland; Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Catherine, and Sibilla. Dr. Egerton died at Aſtbury, and was interred at Little Budworth, March 6, 1726. Philip Egerton, of Oulton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Dr. Egerton, and heir to his uncle, John Egerton, of Oulton, Eſq; is in poſſeſſion of the ancient family ſeat of Egerton, together with that lordſhip, and the manor of Heywood Barnes, in Cheſhire, &c. and hath married Frances, daugher and co-heir of Sir Griffith Jeffreys, of Acton, near Wrexham, in Denbighſhire, Knight, by whom he has no iſſue; John, ſecond ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Brock, of Upton, in Cheſhire, Eſq; by whom he has two ſons, John, and Philip; and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth, living; 3. Rowland Egerton, who married the widow of Thomas Bourne, ſecond ſon of William Bourne, of Chell, in Staffordſhire, Eſq; by whom he has no iſſue. Of the ſix daughters of Dr. Egerton, Bridget, married Edward Downes, of Shrigley, in Cheſhire, Eſq; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Mary, married Richard Puleſton, of Havod-y-wern, near Wrexham, in Denbighſhire, Eſq; Frances, is unmarried; Catherine died an infant; and Sibilla married Francis Haſkins Eyles Stiles, of Moor Park, near Rickmanſworth, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; only ſon and heir of Sir John Eyles, of Giddy-hall, in Eſſex, Bart. The fourth ſon of Sir Rowland was Arthur; 5. Rowland, of Chedleton; and 6. Charles,

Charles, of Walleſea, in Cheſhire, who died without iſſue: alſo three daughters, Sybil, firſt married to Edward Bellott, of Moreton, in Cheſhire, Eſq; and, ſecondly, to Sir Edmund Anderſon, of Broughton, in Lincolnſhire, Bart. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, in Lancaſhire, Knt. and Mary, who died at Farthinghoe, unmarried.

Sir *John* Egerton, Baronet, eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir of Sir Rowland, died at Wrinehill, and was interred at Madeley, 1674: he married Anne, daughter of George Wintour, of Derham, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; who ſurvived, and had iſſue three daughters, Bridget, wife, firſt, of Ralph Thickneſſe, of Balterly, in Staffordſhire; and afterwards, of Timothy Hyldeyard, of Lincolnſhire, Eſqrs. Margaret, married to Windſor Finch, of Ruſhock, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; and Anne, wife of John Gardiner, Eſq; alſo his only ſurviving ſon and ſucceſſor,

Sir *John* Egerton, Baronet, to whom her late Majeſty Queen Anne granted a patent, for holding fairs and markets within his manor at Holywell, before-mentioned (a). He married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of William, and ſiſter and ſole heir of Edward Holland, of Heaton and Denton, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; which Lady dying of the ſmall-pox, May 31, 1701, he married, ſecondly, Anne, ſole daughter and heir of Francis Wolferſton, of Statfold, in Staffordſhire, Eſq; By his laſt wife, who died the 12th April, 1726, there is no iſſue remaining, Francis-Wolferſton, a ſon, and Heſter, and Catherine, two daughters, being all dead; the two firſt, infants; the laſt, at a more adult age, 1722: but of the firſt marriage, were ſix ſons; 1. Sir Holland, his ſucceſſor; 2. John, who died of the ſmall-pox, at Cheſter, December 19, 1704, aged ſixteen; 3. Edward, of Harleſton, in Staffordſhire, who was adopted heir to his ſtep-mother, Sir John's ſecond Lady; he died unmarried, May 9, 1727, and left his eſtate to his next brother, 4. Ralph, which, upon his dying unmarried, April 3, 1732, deſcended to his next brother; 5. Thomas, Rector of Sefton, in Lancaſhire, and Cheadle, in Cheſhire, who married Frances, daughter of John Beresford, of Beresford and Bently, in Derbyſhire, Eſq; (from which family is deſcended the preſent Viſcount Tyrone, in Ireland), but in 1741 had no iſſue; 6. William, Rector of Farthinghoe, in Northamptonſhire, who married Mrs. Bateman, and had by her, one daughter, Frances. Sir John had alſo two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth, who in 1741 were both living, and unmarried. Sir John died at Wrine-

(a) Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

hill,

hill, in Staffordſhire, November 4, 1729, aged ſeventy-three, and was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir *Holland* Egerton, Baronet, a gentleman of fine accompliſhments, and excellent parts; well verſed in moſt parts of literature, particularly heraldry and antiquities; of a free, open, and communicative diſpoſition, and exceedingly well beloved and eſteemed in his country. He married, 1712, Eleanor, youngeſt daughter of Sir Roger Cave, of Stanford, in Northamptonſhire, Baronet (by his wife, Mary, ſiſter of the right honourable William Bromley, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and principal Secretary of ſtate, temp. Anne) by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters; whereof, 1. John, died April 20, 1723, æt. 11.; 2. Holland, March 22, 1714-15.; and 3. Cave, April 16, 1718; 4. Sir Edward, his ſucceſſor; 5. Thomas Grey, and 6 William. The daughters were, Mary, married to Sir Raphe Aſhton, of Middleton, in Lancaſhire, Baronet, and died at Middleton, January 11, 1735, leaving no iſſue; and Elizabeth-Charlotte. Lady Egerton ſurviving her huſband, remarried in 1732, to John Brooke, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Brooke, of Norton, in Cheſhire, Baronet, and died at Heaton, September 26, 1734, leaving two daughters; Frances, who is living, and Eleanor, who died ſoon after her mother: Sir Holland died at Heaton, April 25, 1730, and was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

Sir *Edward* Egerton, who dying unmarried, in March 1744, the title and eſtate deſcended to his brother,

Sir *Thomas-Grey* Egerton, Bart. who married, June 14, 1748, Miſs Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Copley Rector of Thornhill and Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, by whom he has two ſons, Thomas and John. Sir Thomas-Grey, dying Aug. 7, 1756, was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by,

THOMAS, *now Lord Grey*, his eldeſt ſon, who repreſented the county of Lancaſter in three parliaments, and was by letters patent, bearing date May 15, 1784, created Baron Grey de Wilton in the county of Hereford, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordſhip on September 12, 1769, was married to Eleanor, youngeſt daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Aſheton, of Middleton in Lancaſhire, Baronet, by whom he has had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, born October 24, 1777, and buried the 27th of the ſame month, Thomas-Grey, born December 21, 1780: and three daughters, Eleanor, born July 21, 1770; Louiſa, born 1772, and Frances, born 1774, who both died infants.

[TITLES.]

[TITLES.] Thomas Grey, Baron Grey de Wilton, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, April 5, 1617, 15 James I. and Baron Grey de Wilton, in the county of Hereford May 15, 1784. 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, between three Pheons heads Sable.

[CREST.] On a wreath three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire, Or, headed and feathered Sable, bound together with a ribband, Gules.

[SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter a Wyvern, Or, on the sinister, a Lion Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

[MOTTO.] VIRTUTIS, NON ARMIS, FIDO.

[SEATS.] At Heaton, in Lancashire, Wrinehill in Staffordshire, and Farthinghoe in Northamptonshire.

Cocks Lord Sommers.

COCKS Lord SOMMERS

THIS ancient family was ſeated in the county of Kent ſo early as the beginning of King Edward the Iſt's time, in the fourteenth year of whoſe reign Walter le Cock, ſon and heir of Thomas le Cock, was aſſeſſed at 6s. 3d. as an aid for the ſixteenth part of one Knight's fee, for the ſcite of a meſſuage and lands (late belonging to Walter le Cock), in Oſpringe, as appears by the memorandums in the Exchequer of that year. In the reign of King Edward II. Richard Kancis and Baſilia, relict of Roger Cock, held the half of a quarter of a Knight's fee in Oſpringe aforeſaid, as proved by the book of Knight's fees. Thomas le Cock of Oſpringe held at the time of his death, anno 13 Edw. III. the ſcite of one meſſuage and twenty acres of land in Oſpringe of the King *in capite*, by the ſervice of nineteen pence per annum, and paying ward to Dover Caſtle, and Walter le Cock was found to be his ſon and heir. Theſe premiſes continued in this family, in 16 Hen. VIII. when Richard Cokkys died ſeiſed thereof, holding them *in capite*, and Richard Cokkys was his ſon and heir; but the eſtate was ſoon after ſold, and the family removed into Glouceſterſhire; yet the lands were called by their name for many years after.

THOMAS Cocks of Biſhop's Cleeve, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; died in 1601, and was buried in that church, but his monument was deſtroyed by the fall of the ſteeple in 1696. He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Holland of Lancaſhire, and had iſſue three daughters: Ann, married to ——— Barnſly, of Barnſly Hall, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; Dorothy, firſt married to ——— Hutchins, Eſq; of Dumbleton in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; who left her that eſtate at his deceaſe, and ſhe was afterwards married to Sir Charles Percy, Knight, ſon of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, and was buried at Dumbleton, June 28, 1646; and Elizabeth, wife of ——— Stafford, of Staffordſhire, Eſq. He had alſo ten ſons who lived to be men, whereof, the two eldeſt, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, made their campaign in the wars, two of the others were bred up to the law, one of which was in the reign of King James I. ſent on an embaſſy to the Czar of Muſcovy, the other named Charles was a bencher of the Middle Temple, and died Auguſt 15, 1654, and was buried at Dumbleton; four were merchants; and the other two divines, one of them named Peter, was Rector of Biſhop's Cleeve, and was buried in that church in 1612.

RICHARD Cocks the ſecond ſurviving ſon of the above-named Thomas, was ſeated at Caſtle-di ch in the county of Hereford, and married Judith, dau hter and co-heir of John Elliott, of the city of London, merchant, by whom he had iſſue, Thomas his eldeſt ſon and heir, and Richard, who re ided at Dumbleton, in Glou eſterſhire, and was created a Baronet, February 7, 1661, but his iſſue is ext nct.

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Caſtle ditch, on the death of his father; married Ann, daughter of Ambroſe Elton, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Eſq; a d had iſſue three daughters, Dorothy, married to Robert, Viſcount Tracy, of the k ngdom of Ireland; Judith, wife to ——— Tracy; and Elizabeth: alſo five ſons; 1. Thomas, who ſucce ded at Caſtle-ditch, and left iſſue by Mary, his wife, two ſons; John, who died unmarried, and the Reverend Thom s Co ks, who enjoyed the Caſtle-ditch eſtate after his b other's death, and was buried in Eſtnor church, June 27, 1724, leaving by his wife, the daughter of ——— Hall, of Leiceſterſhire, an only daughter and heir Mary, born January 1703, and married in 1724, to her couſin John Cocks, hereafter-mentioned; 2. John, who died unmarried; 3 Richard; 4. Henry; and 5. Charles.

Which CHARLES Cocks, Eſq; was Juſtice of the peace for the county of Worceſter, and elected member of parliament for the city of Worceſter in 1692, and repre ented the borough of Droitwich in ſeven parl aments. He married Mary, daughter of John Sommers, of Clifton upon Severn, in the county of Worceſter, Gent. and ſiſter and co-heir to John, Lord Sommers, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by whom he had three daughters and two ſons.

Catherine, the eldeſt daughter, married James Harris, of the Cloſe, in Saliſbury, Eſq; in which cathedral ſhe lies buried with the following inſcription,

H. S. E.
CATHERINA HARRIS,
CAROLI COCKS de *Vigornia* filia,
Virtutibus ornatiſſima;
JACOBI HARRIS de *Clauſo Sarum* Uxor,
Nunquam non deſiderata.
Obijt 13 die Junij
Anno { Ætatis 24°.
{ Dom. 1705.

Elizabeth, the ſecond daughter, died young.

Margaret, the third daughter, was married on March 19, 1719, t Philip Yorke, Eſq; afterwards created Earl of Hard-

wicke, and made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; ſhe died September 10, 1761, and was buried at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire.

The ſons were,

1. James Cocks, of Brukmans in Hertfordſhire, and of Ryegate in Surrey, Eſq; for which laſt place he was repreſentative in parliament from 1713, to 1747; he died May 22, 1750, aged 65 (a), and was buried at Weſton, in Shropſhire. He married, firſt, in September 1718, to Lady Elizabeth Newport, eldeſt daughter of Richard, Earl of Bradford, but ſhe died without ſurviving iſſue, and was buried at Weſton: his ſecond wife was Ann, youngeſt daughter of William, fourth Lord Berkeley of Stratton, to whom he was married in May 1737, and ſhe died February 3, 1738-9, in child-bed, of their only iſſue, James, who was ſlain at St. Cas, on the coaſt of France, September 11, 1758, unmarried; whereupon the eſtates he died poſſeſſed of in Hertfordſhire, Surrey, Kent, &c. deſcended to his uncle,

2. John Cocks of Caſtle-ditch, in the pariſh of Eſtnor, Hertfordſhire, Eſq; which eſtate he poſſeſſed in right of his wife Mary, ſole daughter and heir of the above-mentioned Revd. Thomas Cocks of Caſtle-ditch, to whom he was married in 1724; he died June 24, 1771, and was buried at Eſtnor; ſhe ſurvived till 1779, and was interred near him. An elegant marble monument is erected for her, with the following inſcription:

Underneath are interred
the Remains of Mrs. Mary Cocks,
Widow of John Cocks, Eſq;
and only child
of the Reverend Thomas Cocks,
late of Caſtle-ditch.
She was born in January 1703, N. S.
and departed this life
the 4th of February, 1779, aged 76.

She was bleſt by Nature
with a contented mind, with chearfulneſs
and benevolence in the higheſt degree,
Qualities ſo amiable could not fail
of gaining the eſteem of all who knew her
from the earliſt infancy,
and certainly no one was
throughout life more beloved:

(a) Caſtle-place.

Her heart was ſoon touched
with the hearing of diſtreſs; and her hand as
immediately ſtretched out to relieve it;
to this part of her character, her poorer
Neighbours can feelingly teſtify.
In a diſſipated and extravagant age
ſhe was frugal and induſtrious,
And even her hands continually employed
in ſome uſeful work.
In every relation of life
ſhe diſcharged her duty
moſt exemplarily.
There never was a better mother of children;
She taught them all to read herſelf,
and trained them up moſt diligently
in the way they ſhould go,
by example as well as precept.
The chearfulneſs and benevolence of her
temper, had their beſt ſtay and ſupport,
in a conſtant and lively ſenſe of religion.
As ſhe accepted every bleſſing of Providence
with joy and thankfulneſs,
ſo under every affliction ſhe was
intirely reſigned to the divine will.
A Chriſtian frame of mind was ſo
eſtabliſhed in her, that ſhe knew not,
by her own feelings, what narrowneſs,
ſelfiſhneſs, or any wrong affection was.
Her countenance itſelf ſhone with the
pureſt benevolence, beſpeaking that a faith
of the goſpel was the principle
firmly rooted at her heart.

Her life was lengthened to almoſt
the longeſt natural term, as a peculiar
bleſſing to the neighbourhood, to her
family and friends, even at laſt they could not
but regret her loſs, though her body was grown
very infirm; but her mind ſtill continued
chearful, and was filled with the joyfulleſt
anticipation of the happineſs ſhe was going to.
Few have been ſo exact to live the life of
the righteous, and no one ever enjoyed
more bleſſedly the ſupreme reward of
dying the death of the righteous.

This

This monument, in token of filial piety
and her own moſt affectionate regard,
is put up by her ſorrowing daughter,
ELIZABETH COCKS, whoſe ſole conſolation
is the firm belief, that through the mercies
of Chriſt they ſhall be once more united
in a better ſtate, never to part again.

They had iſſue twelve children, viz.

1. Charles, now Lord Sommers.
2. Thomas, born 1727, and died in 1729.
3. Mary, born June 1728, } both living 1784, un-
4. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1729. } married.
5. John, A. M. Rector of Sucklegh in Worceſterſhire, and Prebendary of Briſtol, living, 1784, unmarried.
6. Joſeph, who was bred to the law, and had the degree of Barriſter; he died April 4, 1775, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Thomiloe, of Worceſter, Eſq; two daughters, Mary, wife of William Ruſſell of Powyck, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; Barriſter at law, and Margaret, who is unmarried.
7. James, born June 22, 1734, and married, November 5, 1772, to Martha, daughter of Charles Watſon, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Red, by whom he has iſſue.
8. Philip, A. M. Rector of ——— in Middleſex, and Prebendary of Lincoln, born February 27, 1739, and is unmarried.
9. Thomas-Sommers, born December 3, 1737, and is in partnerſhip with his brother James, in a capital banking houſe at Charing Croſs: on Auguſt 29, 1768, he was married to Ann, daughter of Alexander Thiſtlethwayte, of Southwick Place, in Hampſhire, Eſq; and has iſſue,
10. Richard, born in Auguſt 1740, now a Barriſter at law, and unmarried.
11. Robert, born 1741, and died 1765, unmarried; and,
12. Timothy, born 1743, who died 1757.

CHARLES, *now Lord Sommers*, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was born at Caſtle-ditch, June 29, 1725, to which eſtate, and ſeveral others, he ſucceeded on the death of his father, as alſo to the eſtates at Dumbleton and elſewhere, on that branch of the family becoming extinct. He repreſented the borough of Ryegate in three parliaments; was created a Baronet of Great Britain by letters patent, dated September 10, 1772; and created a Peer of Great Britain by patent, dated May 1, 1784, by the title of Lord Sommers, Baron of Eveſham, in the county of Worceſter, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordſhip has been twice married, firſt on Auguſt 2, 1759, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Richard Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq; and ſiſter to Edward, the preſent Lord Eliot; by which Lady, who died January 1, 1771, and was buried on the eighth of the ſame month at North Mims, in Hertfordſhire, he had iſſue,

1. John-Sommers Cocks, born May 6, 1760; repreſentative in parliament for Grampound in Cornwall, and unmarried.
2. Mary-Judith, born February 2, 1762.
3. Harriot-Margaret, who died young.
4. Charles-Edward.
5. Edward-Charles, for whom an elegant monument is erected in Eſtnor church, with this inſcription,

Within this chancel
are interred the remains of
EDWARD-CHARLES COCKS,
a youth of 14 years of age,
unfortunately drowned at Weſtminſter ſchool,
unfortunately for his friends,
not for himſelf;
for he was innocent and good,
his faults and frailties trivial;
to him, therefore, to be taken out of this world muſt be
happineſs,
Through the merits of CHRIST JESUS
his Lord and Saviour,
of whoſe bleſſed ſacrament he was partaker
the day before his death.
To his father, and his friends who knew him,
he was deſervedly dear;
(at ſchool univerſally beloved)
to his eldeſt brother
he was almoſt every thing that could be wiſhed.
His brother now erects to his memory
this monument,
as a ſincere teſtimony of his love, his eſteem,
and his high opinion of him.

J. SOMMERS COCKS,

He was third ſon of Sir CHARLES COCKS, Bart. of Caſtle-ditch, and ELIZABETH, daughter of RICHARD ELIOT, Eſq; of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall. His mother was delivered of two ſons at one birth,

on

on the 23d of January 1767,
At Marſeilles in France, of whom the elder,
CHARLES-EDWARD, died a few days after he
firſt ſaw the light, and was buried at that place;
the younger EDWARD-CHARLES
grew as a lily in the field.
The laſt day of his life in this world,
was the 6th of Auguſt 1781.

Thy will, O God! be done.

6. Harriot, born Auguſt 28, 1769, and is unmarried.

His Lordſhip married May 20, 1772, to his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, of Stoke, in the county of Devon, Eſq; who hath ſince taken the additional ſurname of Carew; and by her he hath iſſue two ſons, Philip-James, born December 2, 1774; and Reginald, born January 14, 1777; and one daughter, Anna-Maria, born March 14, 1773.

[TITLES.] Sir Charles Cocks, Lord Sommers, Baron of Eveſham, and Baronet.

[CREATIONS.] Baronet, September 19, 1772. 12 Geo. III. and Lord Sommers, Baron of Eveſham, in the county of Worceſter, May 17, 1784. 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Quarterly firſt and fourth, Sable, a chevron, Or, between three ſtags ſcalps and attires Argent; for Cocks; ſecond and third, Vert, a feſs dancettè, Ermine, for Sommers.

[CREST.] On a wreath, a mount proper, and thereon a Stag lodged and reguardant Argent.

[SUPPORTERS.] On each ſide a Lion, Ermine, gorged dancettè, Vert.

[MOTTO.] PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.

[CHIEF SEATS.] At Caſtle-ditch, in the county of Hereford, and at Dumbleton, in the county of Glouceſter.

PARKER Lord BORINGDON.

EDMUND PARKER of North Molton, in the county of Devon, Esq; by his last will and testament, bearing date May 18, 1611, to which is annexed a codicil, dated the 11th of the next month, directs that his body should be buried in the choir of North Molton church: he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Badow, in Essex, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and had issue one son, John; and four daughters, Frances, living in 1611, unmarried; Jane, wife of John Norleigh, of Norleigh, in Devonshire, Esq; Elizabeth, married to Walter Harlewin, Esq; and Mary, to George Drake of Whitcombe, in Devonshire, Esq.

JOHN Parker, Esq; the only son, died in his father's life-time, in the year 1610, leaving issue by his wife, Frances, daughter of Jeronemy Mayhew, of Boringdon, in Devonshire, Esq; three sons; 1. Edmund; 2. Thomas, who was 26 years of age, when the visitation of Devonshire was made in 1620; and 3. John, then 21 years old; also one daughter Ann, who died unmarried.

EDMUND Parker, Esq; the eldest son, became heir to his grandfather, and was 27 years of age in 1620: he made his last will and testament, November 6, 1642, which was proved, November 1, 1649, and therein appointed to be buried at North Molton. He married Amy, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, in the county of Devon, Baronet, ancestor to the present Duke of Somerset; and had issue by her eight sons; 1. Edward, who died in his father's life-time unmarried; 2. Edmund, who became heir; 3. John, baptised, February 24, 1613; 4. William, born 1615, and was living in 1642; 5. Henry; 6. Charles; 7. Richard; and 8. James, all living 1642: also five daughters; 1. Elizabeth; 2. Amy, who was third wife to Sir John Davie of Creedy, in Devonshire, Baronet. 3. Dorothy; 4. Mary, and 5, Sarah, were unmarried in 1642.

EDMUND Parker, Esq; the eldest surviving son and heir, was seven years old in 1620: he at first resided at Boringdon, where he enjoyed an estate which came to him from his grandmother, but afterwards removed to the family seat at North Molton, where he departed this life in October 1691; his will is dated, July 8, 1680, and the probat thereof, October 31, 1691, wherein he directs his body to be buried at North Molton. It does not

appear

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Parker Lord Borington.

appear into what family he married; but his will certifies, that he had ſix ſons and a daughter all living in 1680; viz. 1. George his heir; 2. Edmund, who left four ſons; 3. Edmund (father to John, Edmund, Thomas, and George); 4. William; 5. Francis; 6. Charles, and Mary, who were all living in 1725, as appears by the marriage ſettlement of John Parker, hereafter mentioned.

GEORGE Parker of Boringdon, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, married, firſt Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fowell, of Fowellscombe, in Devonſhire, Baronet, but ſhe dying in 1691 without iſſue, he ſecondly married Ann, daughter of John Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons; 1. Edmund, who died before 1725, unmarried; 2. George, who became heir; and 3. Francis, of Bladon, in Devonſhire, Eſq; who left three daughters, ——— married to John Baring, of Radford, in Devonſhire, Eſq; ———, firſt married to Thomas Baring, of Larkton, and, ſecondly, to William Spicer, of Ware, near Exeter, in Devonſhire, Eſq; and ——— to ——— Fryer of Exeter.

JOHN Parker, Eſq; the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, ſucceeded to the family eſtate on the death of his father in 1743. On June 26, 1725, he was married to Lady Charlotte Poulett, ſecond daughter of John, Earl Poulett, with whom he had 6000*l.* fortune, and his father gave him 6000*l.* to purchaſe lands, as appears by the marriage ſettlement, bearing date the 11th of the ſame month. He died, April 18, 1768, his Lady, on Auguſt 16, 1758, and were buried at Plimpton Mary, in the county of Devon: they had three ſons and three daughters, viz. George, who died an infant; John, now Lord Boringdon; Montague-Edmund Parker, of Whiteway, in the parish of Chidleigh, and has two ſons, Montagu and Francis: Henrietta, the eldeſt daughter, is unmarried; Catherine, married to Henry Lambert, of Hope End, in the county of Hereford, Eſq; and Bridget, to Redmond Kelley, of Illeworth, in Middleſex, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of the Eaſt Devonſhire militia.

JOHN, *Lord Boringdon*, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, repreſented the county of Devon in ſeveral Parliaments, and was advanced to the peerage, by letters patent, dated May 18, 1784, by the title of Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the county of Devon, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordſhip's firſt wife was Frances, daughter of Joſiah Hort, D. D. Archbiſhop of Tuam, in Ireland, and ſiſter to Sir John Hort, Baronet; they were married in December 1763, and ſhe died without iſſue, in 1764; his ſecond Lady,

to

to whom he was married, May 18, 1769, was Thereſa, daughter of Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham (and ſiſter to Thomas, the preſent Lord): ſhe died December 21, 1775, and was buried at Plimpton Mary, in Devonſhire, leaving iſſue one ſon, John, born May 3, 1772; and a daughter, Thereſa, born September 22, 1775, a few days afterwards her mother "received a ſtroke of the palſy, of which ſhe "appeared recovering, but receiving a ſecond ſtroke, and ſoon "after that a third, put an end to the life of one of the "moſt valuable of women.

"Her amiable diſpoſition, her ſoftneſs and gentleneſs of "manners, endeared her to every one that had the happineſs of "knowing her. Her whole pleaſure and ambition were cen-"tered in a conſciouſneſs of properly diſcharging all the duties "of a wife, a mother, and a ſiſter; and ſhe neither ſought for, "nor expected fame out of her own houſe. As ſhe made no "oſtentation of her virtues, ſhe excited no envy; but, if there "had exiſted ſo depraved a being as to wiſh to wound ſo fair "a character, the moſt artful malignity muſt have ſearched in "vain for a weak part.

"Her virtues were uniform, quiet, and habitual; they were "not occaſionally put on; ſhe wore them continually; they "ſeemed to grow to her, and be a part of herſelf; and it "ſeemed to be impoſſible for her to lay them aſide, or be other "than what ſhe was.

"Her perſon was eminently beautiful; but the expreſſion "of her countenance was far above all beauty that proceeds "from regularity of features only. The gentleneſs and be-"nevolence of her diſpoſition were ſo naturally impreſſed on "every look and motion, that, without any affected effort or "ſtudied courteſy, ſhe was ſure to make every one her friend "that had ever ſpoke to her, or even ſeen her.

"In ſo exalted a character, it is ſcarce worth mentioning "her ſkill and exact judgment in the polite arts. She ſeemed "to poſſeſs by a kind of intuition, that propriety of taſte and "right thinking, which others but imperfectly acquire by long "labour and application."

[TITLES.] John Parker, Baron Boringdon.

[CREATION.] Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the county of Devon, by patent May 18, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Sable, a ſtag's head caboſſed, between two flaunches, Argent.

[CREST.] On a wreath, an arm erect, veſted Azure, cuff Argent, hand holding an attire of a Stag, proper.

[SUP-

[SUPPORTERS.] Dexter, a Stag, Argent, ſinifter, a Greyhound reguardant, Sable, each collared, Or, and thereto antique ſhields appendant, Gules, that on the dexter charged with an Horſe's head coupt, Argent, bridled, Or; the ſinifter with a ducal coronet, Or.

[MOTTO.] FIDELIA CERTA MERCES.

[SEATS.] At Boringdon and Saltram, in the county of Devon.

HILL

HILL Lord BERWICK.

IT appears by the viſitation of Shropſhire, made in the year 1623 (a), that the name of this ancient family was originally written Hull, from their reſidence at a place ſo called in Shropſhire.

HUGH Hull, of Hull, was living temp. Edw. II. and married Eleanor daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Wlonkeſlow, of Wlonkeſlow in Shropſhire, whereby he became poſſeſſed of that eſtate, and was father to WILLIAM Hull, of Hull and Wlonkeſlow, Eſq; who flouriſhed in the reign of Richard II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon GRIFFITH (or Geoffry, as in the Baronetage) living temp. Hen. IV. and had iſſue by his wife Margaret, ſiſter of Griffith Warren, Lord of Ightfield, in co. Salop, Eſq; a ſon and heir,

HUMPHRY, who was commonly called Hill (as his deſcendants have ſince been). He reſided at Buntingdale, and married Agnes, or Ann, daughter and co-heir of John Bird, of Charlton, (niece and heir of David de Malpas) by whom he had three ſons and four daughters; 1. William, anceſtor to the Hills, of Hill Court, in Shropſhire; 2. Ralph, of whom preſently; and 3. Thomas, ſeated at Malpas and Hodnet, who, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhay, in Cheſhire, was father to Sir Rowland Hill, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 4 Edward VI.; William, Parſon of Stoke, in Shropſhire; and four daughters, who at length became co-heirs to their brother Sir Rowland: the daughters of Humphry were, Beatrix, wife of William Brom'ey, Katherine, married to Thomas Needham, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lemans, and Joan to Thomas Gaywood.

RALPH Hill, the ſecond ſon of Humphry, married ——— daughter of Thomas Greene, of Greene's Norton, Eſq, by whom he was father of,

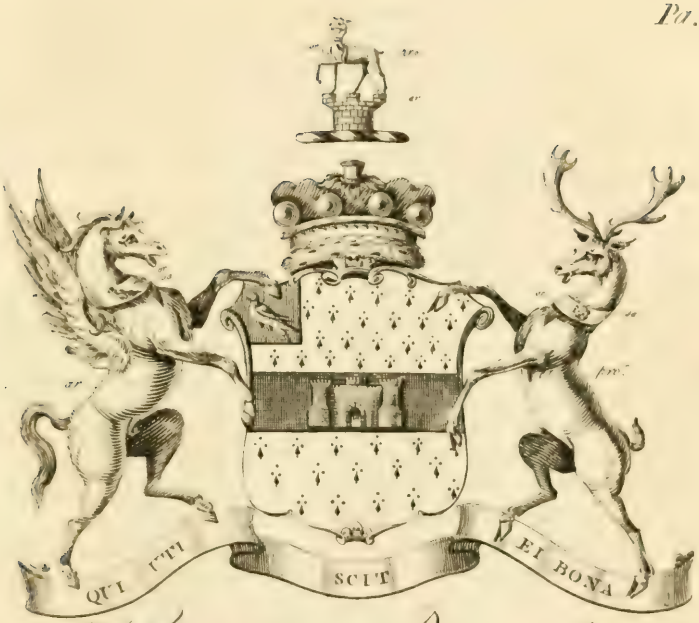
WILLIAM Hill of Blechley, in Shropſhire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Boſtock, of Say, and had by her three ſons; 1. William, who by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bulkeley, of Ovre, in Shropſhire, Eſq; became anceſtor to the Hills, of Blechley, and Soulton; 2. Humphry, anceſtor to Lord Berwick; and 3. Rowland, married to Margaret, daughter of William Forſter.

HUMPHRY Hill, ſecond ſon of William, was ſeated at Blechley and Soulton, in Shropſhire, and by Alice, daughter of

(a) The original in the Heralds Office, not. C. 20.

——— Bulkeley,

Pl. 408.



Hill Lord Berwick.

——— Bulkeley, of Stanlow, had iſſue five ſons; 1. Rowland, of whom preſently; 2. William, died young; 3. Robert of Adderly, who left iſſue, Humphry; 4. John, who died young; and 5. Thomas, married to Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Dancy, of Lancaſhire, and left no iſſue; alſo four daughters, Mary, Jane, Katherine, and Dorothy.

Rowland Hill, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was living at Hawkeſtone, in Shropſhire, anno 1592: he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dycher, of Muckleton, in Shropſhire, Eſq; and had by her two daughters, Mary, married to Thomas Saliſbury, of Flintſhire, and Elizabeth, to Thomas Braddock of Kayhowell; and one ſon,

Rowland Hill, of Hawkſtone, Eſq; who died in 1644 (a). His wife, was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jolley, of Buglawton, in Cheſhire, Eſq; by whom he was father of ſix ſons, and as many daughters: the ſons were; 1. Rowland, his heir; 2. Humphry; 3. Thomas; 4. James; 5. John, who all died without iſſue; and 6. another John: the daughters were; 1. Jane, wife of Thomas Pitchford, of Lee, in Shropſhire; 2. Ann, unmarried; 3. Sarah, wife of John Cotingham, Rector of Halſtead, in Kent; 4. Elizabeth, married to Richard Taylor of Sherington, in Shropſhire; 5. Abigal, wedded to John Colt, of London; and 6. Mary, unmarried.

Rowland Hill, of Hawkſtone, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, was 39 years of age at the time of the viſitation of Shropſhire, in 1663, and remarkable for his great piety, charity, and wiſdom; he ſuffered very much by the rebels in the beginning of the Civil Wars of King Charles I. by coming to the relief of his father, whom they had detained priſoner in the caſtle near Hawkſtone. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Whitehall of Duddington, in Shropſhire, Eſq; and had iſſue ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters.

Rowland, the eldeſt ſon, died unmarried.

Richard, the ſecond ſon, entered into holy orders, and had afterwards the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him. He was, in the time of King William, Envoy extraordinary to the court of Bruſſels; as alſo in that reign, and Queen Anne's, to the courts of Turin, and of all the other Italian princes, except the Roman Pontiff. In King William's reign, he was paymaſter of his Majeſty's armies in Flanders, where, by his remarkably punctual, and juſt dealings, he acquired ſo great credit, as to be able by it to ſubſiſt the armies there when remittances came too ſlow for that purpoſe from England; which great ſervice gained him the favour of the King his

(a) Viſit. of Shropſhire, 1663, in the Heralds Office, C. 35.

maſter,

maſter, who, ſoon after the concluſion of the peace, appointed him to be one of the Lords commiſſioners for executing the high office of Lord High Treaſurer of England. His merit alſo recommended him to the favour of Queen Anne, who, ſoon after her acceſſion to the throne, appointed him one of the council to his Highneſs, George Prince of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral of England; and, in 1705, ſent him to the Duke of Savoy, a Prince remarkable for his politicks, with whom he ſucceeded ſo well as to bring him into the grand alliance.

In the reign of King George I. he retired from civil employments, and became fellow of Eton College, which fellowſhip he held till the time of his death. He was a ſtateſman of great abilities and eminent integrity, a man of general knowledge, and remarkable for his extraordinary fine addreſs and good breeding. He added much to his own private eſtate and fortune, which was of itſelf conſiderable, great part of which he gave among his relations in his life-time, and the reſt at his death; he augmented many poor livings, and was a conſiderable benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge (where he received his education), and an ornament to that ſociety; he left it five rectories, viz.; Ditchingham, South and North Lopham united, the two Forncets ditto, Sturſton and Aldborough; his heir to preſent, but always a fellow of that college. He ſubſcribed largely to public works of charity, and did a great many private ones, in a wiſe and well-choſen manner. A few months before his death, by the favour of his Majeſty King George the firſt, he obtained for his family the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, in the perſon of his nephew and heir at law, Rowland Hill, of Hawkeſtone, Eſq; to him and the heirs-male of his body; in default of ſuch to his nephew, Samuel Hill, of Shenſton Park, in Staffordſhire, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body; in default of ſuch, to his nephew, Thomas Hill, of Tern Hall, in Shropſhire, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body; and in default of ſuch, to his nephew the Reverend Mr. Rowland Hill, Rector of Forncets, in Norfolk, and the heirs-male of his body; which title of Baronet is now enjoyed by Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkeſtone. This eminent perſon departed this life, unmarried, at Richmond, in Surry, June 11, 1727, in the ſeventy-third year of his age, and was buried at Hodnet, in Shropſhire.

THOMAS Hill, Eſq; of Tern Hall above-mentioned, was many years repreſentative in parliament for the town of Shrewsbury, died in June 1782, aged about ninety, and was buried at Atcham, in Shropſhire. His wife, was Mary, daughter of William Noel, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Common Pleas,

Pleas, and by her, who died February 14, 1760, aged forty-one, and was buried at Attingham, he had two ſons, Noel, now Lord Berwick, and Samuel, who died unmarried; alſo, two daughters, Maria, firſt married to Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Broughton com. Staff. Baronet; ſecondly, to Henry Errington, of Sandoe, in co. Northumb. Eſq; and Suſanna, who died unmarried.

Noel Hill, *the preſent, and firſt Lord Berwick*, repreſented the county of Salop in three parliaments, and is Colonel of militia of the ſame county; on May 19, 1784, he was by patent advanced to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the ſtyle and title of Baron Berwick of Attingham, in Shropſhire, and to the heirs-male of his body.

His Lordſhip married, November 17, 1768, Anna, ſecond daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton, in co. Staffordſ, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue three ſons, Thomas-Noel Hill, born October 7, 1774; 2. William; 3. Richard, and three daughters: 1. Henrietta-Maria; 2. Anna, and 3. Amelia Louiſa.

[Title.] Noel Hill, Baron Berwick, of Attingham, in Shropſhire.

[Creation.] Baron Berwick, of Attingham, May 19, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[Arms.] Ermine, on a feſs Sable, a caſtle, triple towered proper; in a canton, Gules, a martlet, Or.

[Crest.] On a wreath the upper half of a tower, argent, with a Fawn trippant on the battlements, proper, collared and lined, Or.

[Supporters.] Dexter a Pegaſus Argent, pl in collared, ſable, and thereon a Martlet, Or; ſiniſter a Stag, proper, collared as the dexter, and thereon a Leopard's face, Or.

[Motto.] QUI UT DESCIT ET BONA.

[Seats.] At Tern park, in Shropſhire; and Shenſtone park, in Staffordſhire.

DUTTON

DUTTON Lord SHIRBORNE.

THIS antient family is denominated from the town of Dutton, in Cheſhire; for Odard, being ſeated there in the Conqueror's time, his poſterity were ſurnamed de Dutton, from the place of their reſidence.

Sir Peter Leyceſter, in his Hiſtorical Antiquities of England, particularly Cheſhire, has given us the pedigree of the Duttons of Dutton, which, he ſays, is faithfully collected from the evidences of that family, and other good records and deeds; and is as followeth (a).

ODARD, or UDARD, ſometimes alſo written Hodard and Hudard, came to England with William the Conqueror, and ſeated himſelf at Dutton; a good part whereof Hugh Lupus, Earl of Cheſter, gave unto him, as appears by Doomſday-book.

The ancient roll of the Barons of Halton ſaith, that with Hugh, Earl of Cheſter, came one Nigell, a nobleman; and with Nigell came five bre hren, to wit, Hudard, Edard, Wolmere, Horſwyne, and Wolfaith, a prieſt, to whom Nigell gave the church of Runcorne; and unto Hudard the ſame Nigell gave Weſton, and Great Aſton, (now divided into two townſhips, Aſton Grange, and Aſton juxta Sutton), *pro uno Feodo Militis:* and from this Hudard came all the Duttons (b). And, in the record of Doomſday, Odard, held Aſton, under William Fitz-Nigell, Baron of Halton; and alſo Odard and Brictric held Weſton, under the ſaid William, anno Dom. 1086. Whether thoſe five brethren afore-named, were brethren to Nigell, is a doubt; for then, methinks, he ſhould have ſaid, *Quinque fratres fui:* whereas he ſays only, *Cum iſto Nigello venerunt quinque Fratres* (c), and ſo names them.

This Hudard's, or Odard's ſword, is at this day, (1665) in the cuſtody of the Lady Elinour, Viſcounteſs Kilmorey, ſole daughter and heir of Thomas Dutton, late of Dutton, Eſq;

(a) Leyceſter's Cheſhire, p. 249, and the following pages, from whence this account is taken, till we come to the Shirebourn branch.

(b) Monaſt. Ang. pars 2. 187.

(c) Though Sir Peter Leyceſter, in this place, makes it a queſtion, whether theſe five brethren, that attended Nigell, were his brothers: becauſe the record does not ſay, with him (Nigell) came *his* five brothers, but with him came five brothers; but this doubt Sir Peter himſelf ſolves, in page 351. of his Antiquities of Cheſhire; where, ſpeaking of the antiquity of the church of Runcorne, he ſays, "We read in an ancient roll, that Nigell, Baron of Halton, gave the church of Runcorn, to Wolfaith, a prieſt, his brother, in the reign of the Conqueror."

Dutton Lord Sherborne?

deceaſed; which ſword hath for many ages paſt been preſerved, and paſſed over from heir to heir (like Agamemnon's ſcepter), as an heir-loom, by the name of Hodard's ſword; and ſo at this day it is by tradition received and called.

Hugh, ſon of Hodard, had thoſe lands which he held *in capite*, or immediately of the Earl of Cheſter, confirmed unto him by Randle, the ſecond, ſurnamed de Gernonilis, Earl of Cheſter, about the latter end of Henry I. Theſe lands, I conceive, were thoſe which he held in Dutton.

Hugh de Dutton, ſon of Hugh, ſon of Hodard, had the lands which his father Hugh held of the Baron of Halton, confirmed unto him by William, ſon of Nigell, conſtable to Randle the ſecond, and by William, his ſon, on that day when the ſaid William, the father, and William, the ſon, did viſit Hugh, the ſon of Hodard, on his death-bed at Kekwick; at which time Hugh, the ſon of Hodard, gave unto William, the father, his coat of mail and his charging-horſe; and Hugh, the ſon of that Hugh, gave unto William, the ſon, a palfrey, and a ſparrow hawk. This was about the end of the reign of King Henry I.

The lands here confirmed I conceive to be Weſton and Kekwick, and perhaps ſome others.

This Hugh de Dutton had iſſue Hugh Dutton, ſon and heir; Adam de Dutton, another ſon, from whom the Warburtons of Arley, are deſcended; Geffry de Dutton, another ſon, from whom the Duttons, of Chedill, in this county, were propagated, who aſſumed the ſurname of Chedill, and continued to the reign of Edward III. till Sir Roger de Chedill (the laſt of that family) dying 1 Edw. III 1327, left his inheritance to be ſhared by his two daughters and heirs, Clemence and Agnes: and out of that family de Chedill, branched Hamon Dutton under Edward I. younger ſon to Sir Geffrey Dutton, of Chedill, to whom his father gave Aſhley, 13 Edw. I. 1285, which he purchaſed for him. The poſterity of this Hamon aſſumed the ſurname of Aſhley, from the place of their reſidence, as was the manner of thoſe ages; which family of the Aſhleys, of Aſhley, continued to the end of Henry VIII. about which time, Thomaſin daughter and heir of George Aſhley, of Aſhley, Eſq; brought the inheritance to Richard Brereton, of Lee Hall, not far from Middlewich, by marriage, who was a younger ſon of Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, in this county; in which name of Brereton, of Aſhley, it continued but four deſcents, and was divided among the three ſiſters of Thomas Brereton (the laſt Brereton, of Aſhley) and their heirs, anno Dom. 1691.

HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, ſon of Hugh, married ———, daughter of Hamon Maſſy, baron of Dunham-Maſſy, *regnante Henrico ſecundo*; with whom her father gave in free marriage lands in Sutterſby, in Lindſey in Lincolnſhire, and had iſſue (a) Hugh Dutton, eldeſt ſon, Thomas Dutton, John Dutton, and Adam Dutton. He purchaſed Little Moldeſworth, for fifty marks, from Robert, ſon of Matthew de Moldeſworth, about 1250. Alſo Alice, wife of William Boydell, of Dodeſton.

This Hugh Dutton bought Preſton, nigh Dutton, of Henry de Nuers, and Juliana, his wife, *reddendo octo ſolidos annuatim, ad feſtum Sancti Martini:* which Randle Blundevill, Earl of Cheſter, confirmed, about the reign of King John.

He purchaſed alſo the town of Little Legh, in fee farm, from Simon, ſon of Oſberne, rendering the yearly rent of two marks of ſilver at the feaſt of St. Martin; which rent is yet paid by his heirs to the earl of Derby, as of his manor of Harden, anno Dom. 1666. And Roger Lacy, Conſtable of Cheſhire, and Baron of Halton, acquitted this Hugh Dutton *de judice de Leghâ*, that is, of finding a judger to ſerve at Halton, for Little Legh yearly, about the reign of Richard I. or beginning of King John's reign.

He purchaſed alſo the moiety of Barnton from William, ſon of Henry, ſon of Serlo, which Robert de Meſnilwarin held.

He had alſo the magiſtracy, or rule and authority, over all the letchers and whores of all Cheſhire granted unto him and his heirs, by John, Conſtable of Cheſhire, and Baron of Halton, as freely as the ſaid John held the ſame of the Earl of Cheſter; ſaving the right of the ſaid John to him and his heirs: which are the very words of the deed, only rendered by me in Engliſh: ſo that he holds it, as it were, under the Baron of Halton, who reſerves his own right by a ſpecial reſervation.

This privilege, over ſuch looſe perſons, was granted, firſt, unto Roger Lacy, Conſtable of Cheſhire, under Richard I. by Randle, ſurnamed Blundevill, Earl of Cheſter, in memory of his good ſervice done to the Earl, in raiſing the ſiege of the Welſhmen, who had beſet the Earl in his caſtle of Rothelent, in Flintſhire: for, the Conſtable having got a promiſcuous rabble of ſuch like perſons together, and marching towards the ſaid caſtle, the Welſh (ſuppoſing a great army to be coming) raiſed their ſiege, and fled; ſo ſaith the ancient roll of the Barons of Halton: This roll ſaith, that rabble conſiſted of players, fidlers, and ſhoe-

(a) I do conceive here was another Hugh Dutton, ſon and heir of this Hugh, who married Muriel, daughter of Thomas le Diſpenſer and he had iſſue; Hugh, Thomas, John, and Adam, as there followeth. And, if ſo, ſome of theſe acts may belong to that Hugh, which are aſcribed to this Hugh.

makers.

makers. The deed here toucheth letchers and whores; the privilege and cuſtom uſed at this day by the heirs of Dutton, over the minſtrelſie and common fidlers, none being ſuffered to play in this county, without the licence of the Lord of Dutton, who keeps a court at Cheſter, yearly, on Midſummer day, for the ſame, where all the licenced minſtrels of Cheſhire do appear, and renew their licences: ſo that the cuſtom ſeems to have been altered to the fidlers, as neceſſary attendants on revellers in bawdy-houſes and taverns.

And it is to be obſerved, that thoſe minſtrels, which are licenced by the heirs of Dutton, of Dutton, within the county palatine of Cheſter, or the county of the city of Cheſter, according to their ancient cuſtom, are exempted out of the ſtatute of rogues, 39 Eliz. cap. 4. (a) which proviſo hath been continued in every ſtatute ſince concerning vagabonds.

Hugh Dutton, of Dutton ſon and heir of Hugh, lived 1234, 18 Hen. III. He purchaſed from Richard de Aſton, ſon of Gilbert de Aſton, ſix bovates of land, in Aſton juxtà Dutton, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. which land belongs to Dutton Demain at this day (1666.)

He alſo built Poorey chapel, about 20 K. Hen. III. 1236, which undoubtedly ſtood upon part of that land bought from Aſton; for that chapel is in Runcorne pariſh.

This Hugh gave to John, his brother, the third part of all the town of Folinton, in Maxfield hundred, which Thomas le Diſpenſer gave in free-marriage *Hugoni patri meo cum Agnete matre mea* (b): which deed was made about the year of Chriſt 1234.

This Hugh de Dutton died without iſſue; and Thomas, his brother, ſucceeded heir.

Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, brother and heir to Hugh, lived anno Dom. 1249, 33 Hen. III. and 1268, 53 Hen. III. He purchaſed Clatterwigge, a hamlet in Little Legh juxtà Barterton, from Hugh de Clatterwigge, about 1244, 29 Hen. III.

He built the chapel at the manor houſe of Dutton, towards the end of Henry III's reign.

He married Philippa, daughter and heir of Vivian de Sandon, or Stanton, by whom he had lands in Staffordſhire; and had iſſue Hugh Dutton, ſon and heir, Thomas, another ſon, to

(a) In the reign of Hen. VII. a quo warranto was brought againſt Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, Eſq; to ſhew why he claimed all the minſtrels of Cheſhire, and to the city of Cheſter, to meet before him at Cheſter, yearly, on the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, and then and there to give him four bottles of wine and a lance; and alſo every minſtrel to pay him four pence-half-penny, and every whore, following her calling, to pay him four-pence: to which he pleaded preſcription.

(b) The original penes Downes of Stapley, 1654.

whom his father gave Great Rownall, and Little Rownall, in Staffordſhire, by the conſent of Philippa, his wife: but I conceive this younger ſon Thomas died without iſſue, becauſe I find Philippa, in her widowhood, granting theſe two manors of Rownall, to Sir Robert Dutton, her other ſon, and to Agnes, his wife, daughter of William de Mere, in Staffordſhire: Margaret, a daughter married William Venables, ſon and heir of Roger Venables, of Kinderton, 38 Hen. III. 1253; and Catherine, married John, ſon of Vrian de Sancto Petro. So I find in an old pedigree.

This Sir Thomas was ſheriff of Cheſhire 1268, 53 Hen. III. He died in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I.

Philippa was living, a widow, 1290 and 1294.

Sir HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, ſon and heir of Sir Thomas, bound himſelf to the Abbot of Vale-Royal, to make a foot-bridge at Acton, and to find a boat and ferry-man at Acton-Ford, about 1286; the ſame is now made a county bridge.

He alſo was bound to William Gerard, his 'Squire, *in unâ robâ armigerorum annuatim ad totam vitam ſuam ad feſtum natalis Domini*, 13 Edw. I. 1285.

He purchaſed Barterton, and married Joan, daughter of Sir Vrian de Sancto Petro, vulgo Sampier; I have no authority for this, but an old pedigree; and had iſſue Hugh Dutton, ſon and heir; and William Dutton, who married Maud, daughter and co-heir to Sir Richard Stockport, of Stockport, 1305, which William, with others, was indicted 35 Edw. I. for taking away the ſaid Maud, by force, from Dunham Maſſy, being then in the cuſtody of Hamon Maſſy; whom they took out of her chamber into the court, ſtripping her of all her clothes, ſave her ſmock, ſaith the record; Robert Dutton, parſon of Eccleſton, 1320: alſo Margaret, a daughter.

This Sir Hugh died 22 Edw. I. 1294; Joan, his lady, ſurvived; ſhe was living 1298.

Sir HUGH Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, ſon and heir of Sir Hugh, born the eighth day of December, 5 Edw. I. 1276, at Dutton, and baptized at Great Budworth, the day following: he ſued the Prior of Norton, before Adam Burum and Nicholas Gruchundelée, commiſſaries of the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, at the viſitation of the arch-deanery of Cheſter, anno Dom. 1315, for not finding a chaplain and lamp at Pooſey chapel, according to the original grant, which he there produced: and John Olton, then Prior, confeſſed the ſame, and was ordered to find them: this priory was of the order of St. Auguſtine.

He

He married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, of Holland, in Lancaſhire, and had iſſue Thomas Dutton, ſon and heir; William, Parſon of Thornton, 22 Edw. III. Geffrey Dutton, another ſon; and Robert Dutton, another ſon.

This Sir Hugh, was made ſteward of Halton, 24 December, 20 Edward II. and died 1 Edw. III. 1326, at the age of fifty years.

Joan, his widow, afterwards married Edmund Talbot, of Baſhall; and after, to Sir John Ratcliff, of Urdeſhall, in Lancaſhire, living 11 Edw. III. and 20 Edw. III.

Sir THOMAS Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, ſon and heir of Sir Hugh and Joan, was fifteen years old on Whitſunday, 1329, 3 Edw. III. He purchaſed thoſe lands in Dutton which formerly belonged to Halton fee; and alſo thoſe lands in Dutton which formerly belonged to Boydell, of Dodleſton; and ſo made the townſhip of Dutton entirely his own.

This Thomas was made ſeneſchal, governor, and receiver of the caſtle and honour of Halton, in Cheſhire, by William Clinton, Earl of Huntington; and alſo of all his lands and manors in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, *quamdiù benè ſe geſſerit*, which the Earl farmed unto him for four hundred and forty marks yearly, dated at Maxſtock, 19 Edw. III.

It ſeems he was indicted, for that he and others came with armed power (when King Edward III. was out of England) within the verge of the lodgings of Lionel, the King's ſon, Protector of England, and aſſaulted the manor of Graumes, nigh Reading, in Wiltſhire, and there ſlew Michael Poynings, the uncle, and Thomas le Clerke, of Shipton, and others, and committed a rape on Margery, the wife of one Nicholas de la Beche, for which the King pardoned him; and he found Sir Bernard Brocas, Sir Hugh Berewyk, Philip Durdanyt, and John Haydoke, his ſureties in the Chancery, for his good abearing, 26 Edw. III.

He was, by ſeveral commiſſions, employed for the apprehending of certain malefactors, robbers, and diſturbers of the Peace in this county. One is directed unto him by the name of Thomas Dutton, *Equitator in Foreſtâ de Mará*, and to Richard Done, forester of the ſame foreſt, 14 Edw. III.

Anno Domini 1379. 3 Richard II. William Eltonhed, prior of the hermit fryars, of the order of St. Auguſtine, at Warrington, in Lancaſhire, and the convent there, granted to Sir Thomas Dutton, knight, a perpetual chantry, to wit, that a ſufficient fryar, of the convent of Warrington, ſhall be eſpecially elected to pray for the ſalvation of Sir Thomas, his children, and of Philippa, his wife, and her parents; and for the ſoul of Dame Ellen, late wife of the ſaid Sir Thomas, their children,

and parents, when they ſhall die, at the great altar of their church yearly for ever; and that their names be written down in their Martyrology; whereunto the prior and convent were bound, under a penalty of three ſhillings and four-pence, to be levied by the provincial Prior upon omiſſion of ſuch form of ſervice; and if for a week or a fortnight it were omitted, then muſt they double the time omitted in manner aforeſaid: if neglected for ſix months, then upon pain of ſuſpenſion: if for a year, then upon excommunication, until the time omitted be made up: whereunto are witneſſes, Thomas, Abbot of St. Werburge, of Cheſter; Stephen, Abbot of Vale-Royal; Richard, Prior of Norton; and Roger, Prior of Berkenhed.

This was confirmed by Henry de Toweſdale, provincial Prior of the Hermit-fryars, of the order of St. Auguſtine, in England, with a ſpecial injunction, that the ſaid perſons be yearly twice commemorated before the whole convent; once, at the firſt entrance of the prior of Warrington into the convocation-houſe, yearly; the other time on the election-day of a fellow-prior for a provincial convocation. Dated at Warrington, on Sunday, next after the feaſt of St. Martin, *anno ſupradicto*.

This Sir Thomas ſealed uſually with his coat of arms and creſt, to wit, Quarterly, a Fret in the ſecond and third; over which, upon the Dexter-angle of the Escutcheon, a Helmet, and thereon a Plume of feathers.

Anno Domini 1344, Robert Monning, of Tatenhale, grants to Thomas de Dutton, and his heirs, all the magiſtracy of the miniſtrels, *cùm omnibus pertinentiis, prout in Chartâ originali plenius continetur*. I conceive he was but a feoffee.

This Thomas was Sheriff of Cheſhire 30 and 33 Edward III. and was a Knight 35 Edward III. He married two wives: the firſt was Ellen, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Peter Thornton, of Thornton, the eldeſt daughter, by whom he had iſſue Sir Peter Dutton, who died without iſſue 35 Edward III. Thomas Dutton, another ſon, died alſo without iſſue; Lawrence Dutton ſucceeded heir to his father, and continued the line of Dutton, which ended in 1614, in Eleaner, the daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, Eſq. who married, firſt, to Gilbert, Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley; and, ſecondly, to Robert, Lord Viſcount Kilmorey, in Ireland; Edmund Dutton, another ſon, was anceſtor to the Duttons, of Shirebourn, of whom we are to treat; Henry Dutton, fifth ſon; and William Dutton, another ſon.

His ſecond wife was Philippa, the widow of Sir Peter Thornton. She was (as I conceive) a later wife to Sir Peter Thornton, not mother of the co-heirs.

This

This Sir Thomas Dutton died 4 Richard II. 1381, aged ſixty-ſix years: Philippa his widow, died 13 Richard II.

Edmund Dutton, the fourth ſon of Sir Thomas, married Joan daughter and heir of Henry Minſhull, de Church-Minſhull, by whom he had the manors of Church-Minſhull and Aſton-Mondram; and had iſſue Sir Peter Dutton, who became heir to his uncle, Sir Lawrence Dutton of Dutton; Hugh Dutton, ſecond ſon, of whom the Duttons, of Hatton, nigh Warton, in Cheſhire, whoſe poſterity afterwards, in proceſs of time, became heirs of Dutton-lands under Henry VII. Lawrence Dutton, another ſon; and Thomas Dutton, another ſon; Agnes de Dutton, a daughter, married William Leyceſter, of Nether-Tabley, 1398, 22 Richard II. and Ellen, another daughter.

Hugh Dutton, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Edmund, married Petronella, daughter of Ralph Vernon of Hatton, in Cheſhire, Eſq; and had by her two ſons, John and Lawrence. John, the eldeſt ſon, was ſettled at Hatton, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Aſherton of Aſherton, in Lancaſhire, Knight, by whom ſhe had three ſons; 1. Peter, living at Hatton, 1464, from whom the Duttons of Hatton and Dutton deſcended; 2. Richard; 3. Geoffry.

Richard Dutton, ſecond ſon of John, had iſſue Ralph Dutton, who had two ſons; 1. William; 2. Richard, from whom the Duttons of Cloughton and Daloy, in com. Ebor. were deſcended.

William, the eldeſt ſon and heir to Richard Dutton, lived at Cheſter, and had iſſue by his wife Agnes, daughter of John Conway, of Flintſhire, Eſq; ſeveral children, whereof Thomas was the ſecond ſon.

This Thomas Dutton purchaſed the manor of Shirborne, in Glouceſterſhire, which had belonged to the late diſſolved abbey of Wincelcomb. He married, firſt, Mary, daughter of ——— Meyney (a), by whom he had only a daughter, Ann, wife to John Warnford, of Sevenhampton, in co. Wilts, Eſq; and by his ſecond wife, Margaret, daughter of Stephen Kirton, Eſq; Alderman of the city of London, and relict of Sir Thomas Withers, Knight, he had two ſons, William who continued the line, and Thomas, who died without iſſue; alſo a daughter, Eleanor, married at Shirborne, November 24, 1580, to Ralph Salvyne, of Newbiggin, in Yorkſhire, Gent. and afterwards knighted. Thomas the father, dying October 4, 1581, was buried at Shirborne, and ſucceeded by his ſon

William Dutton, of Shirborn, Eſq; who ſerved the office of High Sheriff for the county of Glouceſter in 1590, and

(a) From the pedigree drawn up for Lord Shirborne, 1784.

1601; he married Ann, daughter to Sir Ambroſe Nicholas, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and by her (who, ſecondly, married to Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway, in Glouceſterſhire, Baronet, and was buried at Shirborne on February 23, 1650), had iſſue ſeven ſons and four daughters: the ſons were; 1. Thomas, baptized September 15, 1591, and buried at Shirborne, January 6, 1610; 2. William, baptized at Shirborne, May 2, 1593, and buried there the 5th of the ſame month; 3. John, who became heir to the eſtate, of whom preſently; 4. Ambroſe, baptized at Shirborne, November 21, 1596, and buried at Shirborne, May 9, following; 5. William, baptized at Shirborne, January 5, 1598; 6. Giles, baptized at Shirborne, April 1, 1605, both living in 1617, but died without iſſue; and 7. Sir Ralph, of whom hereafter. The daughters were 1. Ann, baptized at Shirborne, Auguſt 22, 1585; 2. Eleanor, baptized November 17, 1586, buried at Shirborne, April 26, 1604; 3. Elizabeth, baptized at Shirborne, January 9, 1587; and 4. Mary, baptized at Shirborne, October 22, 1589, married, firſt, to George Fettiplace, Eſq; ſecondly, to Sir George Fleetwood, of Woodſtock Park, in Oxfordſhire, Knight. ——— William, the father of theſe children, made his will, June 4, 1617, which was proved November 18, 1618, in which year he died, and was buried at Shirborne, being ſucceeded in his eſtates by,

JOHN Dutton, of Shirborne, Eſq; his eldeſt ſurviving ſon; baptized at Shirborne, October 5, 1594: he was ſome time Knight of the ſhire, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter: his will bears date January 14, 1655, to which a codicil was annexed three days after, and the probate thereof is dated, June 30, 1657; he died January 14, and was buried at Shirborne, February 18, 1656 7.

His firſt wife was Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Henry Poynton, of Bromham, in co. Wilts, Knight, and by her, who died April 28, and was buried at Shirborne, May 3, 1638, aged 42, he had iſſue one ſon, William, baptized January 10, 1623, who died April 11, 1628, and was buried at Shirborne the next day; and three daughters, 1. Lucy, baptized at Shirborne, June 2, 1621, and buried there April 2, 1623; 2. Lucy, baptized at Shirborne, April 9, 1624, and married there November 26, 1638, to Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe; and 3. Elizabeth, married to George Colt, of Colt Hall, in Suffolk, Eſq.

His ſecond wife was Ann, fourth daughter of John King, D.D. Lord Biſhop of London, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſhe, ſurviving him, was afterwards married to Sir Richard-Grobham How, of Compton, in Glouceſterſhire, Bart.

The

The inſcription upon his monument, in the chancel of the church of Shirborne, is as follows:

> John Dutton, of Sherborne, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; ſon of William Dutton, and Anne the daughter of Ambroſe Nicholas, Knt. a perſon of a ſharp underſtanding, and clear judgment, every way capable of thoſe eminent ſervices he underwent, as Knight of the ſhire in ſeveral parliaments, and as Deputy Lieutenant, one, who was maſter of a large fortune, and owner of a mind equal to it: Noted for his hoſpitality far and near, and his charitable relief of the poor; which makes his memory honoured by the beſt, as his loſs lamented by the laſt. He died, &c.

That he was a zealous aſſerter of the liberty of the ſubject, withſtanding all royal encroachments upon the ſame, appears in the great oppoſition he made to that arbitrary buſineſs of the loan-money, for refuſing which he was committed to Glouceſter priſon, and whilſt there elected Knight of the ſhire. How ſteady and equal he carried himſelf afterwards (avoiding thoſe furious courſes ſo natural to injured people, and which too many at that time unhappily purſued) we learn from the Oxford hiſtorian, who, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, gives the following character of him (a).

"John Dutton, of Sherbourne, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;— "He was one of the Knights for that county, to ſit in the "ſaid parliament (1640); but being frighted thence by the "tumults that came up to the Parliament doors, as other "Royaliſts were, he conveyed himſelf privately to Oxford, "and ſate there. He was a learned and a prudent man, and "as one of the richeſt, ſo one of the meekeſt, men in England. "He was active in making the defence, and drawing up the "articles of Oxon, when the garriſon was to be ſurrendered "to the Parliament. For which, and his ſteady loyalty, he "was afterwards forced to pay a round ſum in Goldſmith's "hall at London (b).

We

(a) Wood's Athen. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 25. edit. 1721.

(b) It appears, by the liſt of thoſe that compounded for their eſtates, that this John Dutton, Eſq; paid 5210 l. 4s. for his; it likewiſe appears, by Wood's Athenæ Oxon. how loyal he was in the beginning of the troubles; and yet we find in the following extract of his will, dated January 14, 1655, theſe particulars: 'I humbly 'requeſt and deſire, that his Highneſs, the Lord Protector, will be pleaſed to take 'upon him the guardianſhip and diſpoſing of my nephew William Dutton, and of 'that

We now return to the ſeventh and youngeſt ſon of William by Ann Nicholas, which was.

Sir RALPH Dutton, Knight, which honour he received at Woodſtock, in Auguſt 1624. In the reign of King Charles the firſt, he was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in extraordinary, and High Sheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1630; and being zealouſly attached to the intereſt of his ſovereign in the great rebellion, his eſtate was ſequeſtered, for which a compoſition of 952 l. 17 s. 1 d. was paid, and he forced to fly beyond ſea; but, being beat back by contrary winds in his paſſage from Leith to France, he was caſt away on Brunt Iſland, and there died in the year 1646.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Duncombe, of London, Knight, and had by her two ſons, William and Ralph.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Shirborne, as heir to his uncle, John; was High Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter in 1667, died March 24, 1674-5, and was buried at Shirborne, on the fifth of the ſucceeding month. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Scudamore, of Dromore, Lord Viſcount Scudamore, and relict of Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir William Ruſſell, of Strenſham, in Worceſterſhire, Baronet, but had iſſue only a ſon, John, baptized Auguſt 24. and buried at Shirborne, November 8, 1664: whereby the family eſtates devolved upon Ralph, youngeſt ſon of Sir Ralph Dutton, juſt mentioned.

Which RALPH was ſome time Knight of the Shire for the county of Glouceſter, and was created a Baronet of Great

'that eſtate I by deed of ſettlement hath left him; and that his Highneſs would be 'pleaſed, in order to my former deſires, and according to the diſcourſe that hath paſſed 'betwixt us, thereupon, that when he ſhall come to ripeneſs of age, a marriage may 'be had and ſolemnized betwixt my ſaid nephew, William Dutton, and the lady 'Frances Cromwell, his Highneſs's youngeſt daughter, which I much deſire, and (if it 'take effect) ſhall account it as a bleſſing from God.' He gives, by the ſaid will, 500l. to the poor of North each, in com. Glouceſt. with legacies to the poor of Shireborne, and other places; and gives ſeveral legacies to his ſervants; and gives his eſtate to his nephew, William Dutton, and the heirs males of his body, and, for default of ſuch iſſue, to his nephew Ralph Dutton, and the heirs males of his body, and for default of ſuch iſſue, to his own right heirs for ever. Gives 800 l. to his nephew Ralph, to buy an annuity of 100 l. per ann. and gives 500 l. to his wife, with all the plate and houſhold goods ſhe brought when he married her, and bequeaths her all his coaches and coach-horſes, and two ſaddle nags. Orders his body to be interred in a comely decent manner in the vault which he lately built, and cauſed to be made in the iſle of Shireborne-church, where he uſually ſat, without pomp or needleſs expence; and orders the ſum of 150 l. out of his perſonal eſtate, to be beſtowed in the making of a monument within the ſaid iſle, for himſelf and his two wives; and appoints Sir William Brownlow, of High Holborn, in Middleſex, Bart. Sir William Chadwell, of Lincoln's-Inn, in Middleſex, and Gabriel Becke, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; his executors; and gives unto them 1200 ounces of plate. This will and codicil was proved at London, June 30, 1657, before the judges for probate of wills, and ſigned Simon Rolleſton, regiſter. See for it Rudhen, 249.

Britain,

Britain, to him and the heirs-males of his body, by patent, bearing date June 22, 1678. He firſt married Griſell, daughter of Sir Edward Poole of Kemble in Wilts, Knight, and by her, who was buried at Shirborne, February 25, 1677, had two daughters, Elizabeth, baptized at Shirborne October 14, 1675, who became wife to William Green, of London, Eſq; and Griſell, baptized February 18, 1677-8, and buried at Shirborne September 11, 1681. His ſecond wife was Mary, only daughter of Dr. Peter Barwick, Phyſician in ordinary to King Charles the ſecond, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir JOHN Dutton, of Shirborne, Baronet, ſome time Knight of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter, who died February 1, 1742-3, aged 61, and was buried at Shirborne, the fourth of the ſame month, having had two wives, firſt Mary, ſole daughter and heir of Sir Ruſhout Cullen, of Upton, in Warwickſhire, Baronet, but ſhe died without iſſue, and was buried at Shirborne on May 23, 1719; and by his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in Oxfordſhire, Bart. They had only a daughter, Mary, of whom her mother died in child-bed; and they were both buried at Shirborne, on June 15, 1729. Sir John having ſurvived all his brothers, and dying without iſſue, the baronetage became extinct at his death.

2. William, buried at Shirborne, March 22, 1683.

3. Clement, died an infant 1687, and buried at Shirborne.

4. Ralph, died unmarried, December 13, and buried the ſixteenth of the ſame month, 1716, at Shirborne.

The daughters of Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. were,

1. Mary, married at Shirborne, October 29, 1719, to Sir Thomas Read, of Shipton, in Oxfordſhire, Bart.

2. Ann, grandmother to the preſent Lord Shirborne.

3. Jemima, who died unmarried and was buried at Shirborne, February 10, 1762.

ANN, the ſecond daughter of Sir Ralph Dutton, Baronet, by his ſecond wife, married *James Naper*, of Loughcrew, in the county of Meath, in the kingdom of Ireland, Eſq; he died in 1716, aged fifty-ſix; ſhe, in 1718, aged forty-eight; and were buried at Loughcrew: they had iſſue, two ſons and two daughters, viz. 1. James-Lenox Naper; 2. William Naper, of Druce Town, in the county of Meath, Eſq; who died unmarried; Ann, married to —— Pollard, of Caſtle Pollard, in the county of Weſt Meath, Eſq; and Mary.

JAMES-LENOX NAPER, of Loughcrew, Esq; the eldest son and heir, was by the will of his uncle, Sir John Dutton, Bart. possessed of the manor of Shirborne, in Gloucestershire, whereupon he assumed the surname and arms of *Dutton*. He was buried at Shirborne, September 14, 1776, aged sixty-three, having been twice married, first to ——— daughter of General Ingoldsby; secondly, to Jane, daughter of Christopher Bond, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, Esq; By the former he had issue only a son, John-Lenox Naper, who assumed the name and arms of Dutton, but died unmarried, and was buried at Shirborne, September 7, 1771: and by his second wife he had four sons and six daughters; the sons were, 1. James, now Lord Shirborne; 2. William, baptized at Shirborne, June 3, 1749, who uses the name and arms of Naper, and is unmarried; 3. Thomas, baptized 21, and was buried at Shirborne, October 23, 1751; and 4. Ralph Dutton, of Gressen Hall, in Norfolk, Esq; baptized at Shirborne, November 10, 1755, at present unmarried: the daughters were, Jane, and Jemima, who died infants; Ann, married at Shirborne, January 15, 1760, to Samuel Blackwell, of Ampney Park, in Gloucestershire, Esq; Mary, baptized at Shirborne, June 24, 1750, and married there May 25, 1769, to Thomas Master of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, Esq; Frances, baptized at Shirborne, October 28, 1752, and married there, September 9, 1771, to Charles Lambert, of Beau Park, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, Esq; and Jane, married at Shirborne, October, 5, 1775, to Thomas-William Coke, of Longford, in the county of Derby, and of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq;

JAMES DUTTON, *now Lord Sherborne*, the eldest son and heir, was baptized at Shirborne, October 27, 1744, represented the county of Gloucester in the last parliament, and was by patent, dated May 20, 1784, created Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was married at Longford, in the county of Derby, on July 7, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wenman Roberts Coke, of Longford, aforesaid, Esq; by whom he hath issue one son, John, baptized at Shireborne, February 23, 1779; and three daughters, Elizabeth-Jane, born May 28, 1775; Ann-Margaret, baptized at Shirborne, November 9, 1776; and Frances-Mary, baptized at Shirborne, January 1, 1778.

[TITLE.] James Dutton, Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester.

[CREATION.] Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, in the county of Glouceſter, May 20, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in each piece of the ſecond a fret, Or, a creſcent for difference.

[CREST.] On a wreath, a plume of Oſtrich feathers, Argent, Azure, Or, Vert and Gules, alternately.

[MOTTO.] SERVABO FIDEM.

[CHIEF SEAT.] At Shirborne, in Glouceſterſhire.

GRIFFIN, Lord HOWARD, of Walden.

SIR THOMAS AUDLEY, Knight, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in that parliament which diſſolved the religious houſes, was in great favour with King Henry the Eighth, who granted him many conſiderable eſtates which had belonged to ſeveral of thoſe houſes; particularly the ſcite, circuit, and precincts of the monaſtery or abbey of Walden, in Eſſex, and all the meſſuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments, &c. within the ſame; together with ſeveral manors, belonging thereto, to be holden of the King by Knight's ſervice. As a further proof of the King's eſteem, he was created Baron Audley of Walden, by letters patent, dated November 29, 1538, and was afterwards inſtalled Knight of the Garter. He built the eaſt end of Walden church; and died, according to his epitaph, on the laſt day of May 1544, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age, though the inquiſitions *poſt mortem* place his death on the eighth of that month. He was buried at Walden, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, where a ſtately marble monument is remaining to his memory. As he died without male iſſue, the title expired with him; but his only ſurviving daughter and heir, Margaret, being afterwards married to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (to whom ſhe was ſecond wife), had iſſue by him two ſons, Thomas and William.

THOMAS Howard, the eldeſt ſon, ſignalized himſelf in the memorable defeat given to the Spaniſh Armada in 1588, and afterwards was diſtinguiſhed by his remarkable courage and conduct in ſeveral other expeditions, particularly at the taking of Cadiz, in the year 1569, where he commanded as Vice Admiral, and led the attack made upon the Spaniſh ſhips in the harbour. For theſe ſignal ſervices he was ſummoned to parliament, as *Baron Howard of Walden*, by writ, dated October 24, 1597; this conſtituting *a barony in fee* deſcendable to *heirs general*, in preference to the *collateral heir-male*, this honour was liable to be carried out of his family by marriage; therefore King James, ſoon after his acceſſion to the Engliſh crown, created him Earl of Suffolk, by letters patent, dated July 21, 1603, and to the heirs-male of his body; whereby, the earldom was entailed to his own male deſcendants, lineal or collateral.

His grandſon, JAMES Howard, third Earl of Suffolk, dying without iſſue-male, the Earldom deſcended to his brother George, and the Barony became in abeyance between his two co-heirs, viz. Eſſex, his only ſurviving daughter, married to Edward, Lord Griffin, of Braybrook, whence the preſent Lord Howard,

Griffin Lord Howard of Walden.

Howard, of Walden, is deſcended, as will appear preſently; and his grand daughter, Elizabeth Felton, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton of Playford, in Suffolk, Baronet; by his late wife, Elizabeth, the other daughter of ſaid Earl James, which Elizabeth, the grand daughter, was afterwards married to John Hervey, the firſt Earl of Briſtol, of his family; and from them the preſent Earl of Briſtol derives his deſcent.

The Lord Griffin's family was probably of Welch extraction; but their pedigree, drawn up by Sir Richard St. George, Knight, *Lancaſter Herald*, and peruſed and approved by the learned William Camden, *Clarenceux King of Arms* (which pedigree is now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Howard of Walden), begins with GRIFFIN of Gomundley, in Leiceſterſhire, whoſe eldeſt ſon Sir RICHARD Griffin, Knight, flouriſhed in the reign of King John, and left iſſue, by Alice, ſiſter to Richard Weſton, Eſq; two ſons, Richard and Thomas.

RICHARD Griffin, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Gomundley, where he reſided in 46 Hen. III. and married Maud, daughter of Roger Golofer of Norton, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, both named John (a circumſtance not uncommon in thoſe times), and a daughter, Agnes, as appears by a deed of 6 Edw. I.

Sir JOHN Griffin, Knight, the eldeſt ſon, removed from Gomundley to Weſton Favell, in Northamptonſhire, in the reign of Edw. II. which eſtate he became poſſeſſed of by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Favell of that place, Eſq; by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, married to ——— Tottenham, and one ſon,

Sir THOMAS Griffin, Knight, who died 35 Edw. III. having had iſſue, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Warine, Lord Latimer, of Braybrook, and ſiſter and heir to Edward, Lord Latimer, two ſons, Richard, and Hugh, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife to ——Teakin, and Ann, to —— Hardwicke.

RICHARD, the eldeſt ſon and heir, married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Chamberlain, of Coates, in Northamptonſhire, Knight, by whom he had two ſons, John, and Nicholas; alſo, a daughter, Margaret, wife to Richard Chethull (a).

JOHN Griffin, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, in 12 Hen. IV. (b) on the death of Edward, the laſt Lord Latimer, of Braybrook, was found to be his couſin and next heir, viz. ſon of Richard ſon of Elizabeth, ſiſter of him, the ſaid Edward; and thereupon had livery of the manor of Wardon and caſtle of Braybrook, in the county of Northampton, with divers other lands in other counties: alſo, in 4 Hen. VI. was (c) found to be

(a) Bridges, Northamptonſhire, Vol. I. p. 115. (b) Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. IV. m. 2, and Clauſ. 12 Hen. IV. m. 10. (c) Eſc. 5 Hen. VI. n. 54, & Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. VI. m. 4.

next heir at law to Thomas, the laſt Lord La Warre, viz. grandſon of Thomas Griffin, ſon of Catherine, ſiſter of John, father of Roger, father of the ſaid Thomas La Warre, and then thirty years of age. This John Griffin, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Sir NICHOLAS Griffin, of Braybrook, Knight, who died in 15 Hen. VI. and had iſſue, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Knight, five ſons, viz. 1. John, who died without iſſue; 2. Sir Nicholas, who became heir; 3. Henry; 4. Richard; and 5. Thomas.

Sir NICHOLAS Griffin, Knight, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, was Sheriff of Northamptonſhire, in 35 Hen. VI. (a), and died 22 Edw. IV. He had two wives; firſt, Catherine, daughter to Richard Curſon; ſecondly, Mary, daughter and heir of ——— Bellers, relict of ——— Green; by the latter he had three daughters; Elizabeth, wife to ——— Sanford; Ann, to ——— Villers; and Joan, to ——— Pinchbeck: and by the former, he had three ſons; 1. John, his heir; 2. Richard, who died of the ſweating ſickneſs; 3. Edward (who married ——— daughter of ——— Leigh, of Buckinghamſhire, and had iſſue, Henry, and Thomas); alſo two daughters, Iſabel, married to Thomas Nevil, of Rolleſtone, and Catherine (b), to Sir John Digby, of Kettelby in Leiceſterſhire, Knight.

JOHN Griffin, of Braybrook, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir, married Emmotte, daughter to Sir Richard Wheathill, of Callis, Knight, and had by her three ſons, and a daughter, viz. Nicholas, George, David, and Mary, married to John Touchet, Lord Audley. He died, 1 Hen. VIII. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir NICHOLAS Griffin, made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldeſt ſon of King Hen. VII. on November 17, 1501 (c): and in 20 Hen. VII. was Sheriff of Northamptonſhire (d). He married Alice, daughter of John Thornborough, of Hampſhire, Eſq; and by her, who was ſecondly married to Sir Robert Cott n of Lanwade, in Cambridgeſhire, Knight, had a daughter, Margaret, married to ——— Iſaac, of Kent, Eſq; and two ſons, Sir Thomas and Edward.

This Sir Nicholas, in 22 Hen. VI[illegible] made a conveyance of the manors of Braybrook and Welton [illegible] to certain truſtees for the uſe of himſelf and Alice his wife [illegible]during their lives, with reverſion to his right heirs.

Sir THOMAS Griffin, Knight, the [illegible] ſon and heir, was Sheriff of Northamptonſhire, in 20 and [illegible] Hen. VIII. (d) and

(a) Bridges, Northampt. and Fuller's Worthies. (b) [illegible] (c) Anſtis, on the order of the Bath, p. 46. (d) Bridges and Fuller [illegible]

married

married Jane, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of Richard Newton, of Weeke, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; (ſon of Sir John Newton, Knight, by Iſabel his wife, daughter and co-heir to Thomas Talbot, Viſcount Liſle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Chedder, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench) by whom he had two daughters; Frances, wife to Roger Smith, Eſq; and Bridget, firſt married to Miles Haſelrigge, Eſq; ſecondly, to William Lane, of Cotteſbrook, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; as alſo two ſons, Rice, and Thomas.

In 20 Hen. VIII. a fine was levied between Sir Rice Manſel, Knight, Henry Capel, Rice ap Griffith, and others demandants, and Thomas Griffin, or Griffith, Eſq; deforcient, whereby the manor of Weſton Favell was ſettled upon the ſaid Thomas and Jane his wife, after the deceaſe of Alice, his mother, with remainder to Rice Griffin, ſon and heir of the ſaid Thomas, and the heirs-male of his body; with remainder to Thomas Griffith, the brother of the ſaid Rice, and the heirs-male of his body; with remainder to the heirs-male of the bodies of the ſaid Thomas and James, with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of Thomas; with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of Sir Nicholas Griffyth; with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of Thomas; with remainder to the right heirs of the ſaid Thomas (a).

Rice Griffin, Eſq; upon whom the manor of Weſton Favell was thus ſettled after the death of Alice, his grandmother, died during the life of Sir Thomas Griffin his father, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knight, of Deane, in Northamptonſhire, Mary his only child, who afterwards was married to Thomas Markham of Allerton, in Nottinghamſhire, Eſq; ſtandard bearer to the Band of Penſioners (b); ſo that upon the death of Sir Thomas Griffin, (who ſurvived his wife) in 8 Eliz. all the other remainders being extinct, the ſaid manor, by virtue of the abovementioned fine, deſcended to Edward Griffin, younger brother to the ſaid Sir Thomas.

Which EDWARD, being bred to the ſtudy of the laws, in Lincoln's Inn, was ſo great a proficient therein, that, in 29 Hen. VIII. he was Autumn Reader of that ſociety (c), to which only perſons of the greateſt learning were choſen; and in 32 Hen. VIII. he was elected one of the Governors of Lincoln's Inn (d). In the 37th of that reign, was conſtituted Sollicitor-

(a) Rot. Fin. 20. Hen. VIII. (b) Pedigree of Markham in Viſitation of Lincolnſhire. (c) Dugdale's Orig. Juridical. p. 251. (d) Ibid, p. 259.

general (a), in which poſt he was continued by King Edward VI. till the ſixth year of his reign, when he was conſtituted Attorney-general (b). He was alſo Attorney-general to Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, in the eleventh of whoſe reign he died (c) ſeized of ſeveral manors and lands in the county of Northampton.

He married three wives: firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Palmer of Bowden, co. Northamp. Eſq; by whom he had Edward, his ſon and heir, and four daughters, viz. Grace, married to Simon Norwich, of Brampton, in Northamptonſhire; Jane, wife of Henry Keble of Humberſton, in Leiceſterſhire; Margaret, wedded to —— Bevercotts, of Northamptonſhire; and Mary, to Edward Conyers, ſecond brother to Reginald Conyers of Wakerley, in the ſame county, Eſquires. By his ſecond wife Ann, daughter of Sir John Smith, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, he had no iſſue; but by his third wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Geoffry Chambers, of Stanmore, in Middleſex, Eſq; (widow of Reginald Conyers, of Wakerley, and of Sir Walter Stonor, Knight), he had Sir Rice Griffin, from whom the Griffins of Bickmarſh, in Warwickſhire, deſcended.

Sir EDWARD Griffin, of Dingley in Northamptonſhire, eldeſt ſon to the Attorney-general, was made Knight of the Bath (d), at the coronation of King James the Firſt. He married Lucy, daughter of Reginald Conyers, of Wakerley, Eſq; above-mentioned, and had iſſue two ſons, Sir Thomas, and Sir Edward, knighted May 20, 1625; and three daughters, Frances, married to Sir Gregory Cromwell, Knight, ſecond ſon to Henry, Lord Cromwell; Elizabeth, to Cicell Hall, ſon to Arthur Hall, of Grantham, Eſq; and Ann, to Sir William Villiers, of Brokeſby, in Leiceſterſhire, Bart.

Sir THOMAS Griffin, his eldeſt ſon, was born in the year 1580, received the honour of knighthood, at the Charterhouſe, May 11, 1603 (e), firſt married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Monſon, of Carleton, in Lincolnſhire, Knight, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Monſon; but, ſhe dying without iſſue, he took to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter to George Touchet, Lord Audley, (widow of Sir John Stawell, of Stawell, in Somerſetſhire, Knight of the Bath, anceſtor to the late Lord Stawell), and had by her a daughter, Lucy, married to

(a) Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. p. 14.
(b) Pat. 6. Edw. VI. p. 6.
(c) Eſc. 11 Eliz. n. 114. & Eſc. 12 Eliz. n. 60.
(d) Anſtis præd. p. 58. & Jekyll's Catal. of Knights.
(e) Philpot's Catal. of Knights.

Sir

Sir Richard Wiſeman, of Torrel's Hall, in Eſſex, Knight, and,

Sir EDWARD Griffin, of Braybrook, and Dingley, knighted May 20, 1625, and Treaſurer of the chamber to King Charles the firſt (a), who departed this life in the ſeventieth year of his age, and was buried at Dingley on May 5, 1681, leaving iſſue, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, in Hampſhire, Knight, an only ſon and heir,

Sir EDWARD Griffin, who was Lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of York's regiment of Foot Guards (now called the Coldſtream regiment) in the reign of King Charles II. and was appointed Treaſurer of the Chamber to that monarch, by patent, June 11, 1664 (b), in reverſion, but which did not take place till June 25, 1679; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and, giving great proofs of loyalty to King James II. was created Baron Griffin, of Braybrook, by patent, dated December 3, 1688, 4 James II. continuing ſteady in his attachment to that prince; he was one of the temporal Lords who refuſed to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, and ſoon after retired into France, and was outlawed: he continued there till 1708, when an invaſion of Scotland being intended, in favour of King James, he embarked on board the Saliſbury French man of war, at Dunkirk, with ſeveral other perſons of note; and that ſhip being taken on the coaſt of Scotland, by Sir George Byng, afterwards Viſcount Torrington, they were ſent up to London, and, having been examined by a committee of the Privy Council, were on April 19 committed priſoners to the Tower for treaſon, by a warrant of the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. On May 15, his Lordſhip was brought to the bar of the Queen's Bench, by virtue of her Majeſty's writ of *Habeas Corpus*, directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London; and after the outlawry was read, being aſked, "what "he had to ſay, why execution ſhould not be awarded againſt "him?" he ſaid in his defence, "that he was neither in "arms nor in council with the enemy, but was forced by the "*French court* upon the expedition, entirely againſt his judge-"ment and inclination, notwithanding he had expreſſed his "diſlike of it, as a raſh and fooliſh attempt; adding, that he "threw himſelf at the Queen's feet for mercy, and hoped the "favour of the court." His defence being judged entirely foreign to the outlawry, he was again brought to the bar, and

(a) Pat. 15 Car. I. (b) Pat. 17 Car. II.

the court made a rule for his execution, as is uſual in ſuch caſes; but though the Queen (not without ſome ſtruggle between her inbred clemency and juſtice) was prevailed upon to ſign the warrant for ſentence to paſs upon him on the 16th of June, yet his advanced age ſtill pleading for him, he found mercy in the royal breaſt, ſo that a reprieve, for a fortnight, was ſent the night before to the Tower, and that expiring on the laſt day of June, was again renewed, and afterwards continued from time to time, till death freed him from his earthly reſtraint on November 10, 1710. His body was buried in the Tower chapel; and the ſcaffold, which had been erected for his execution, and left ſtanding on Tower Hill, was taken down.

His Lordſhip married Lady Eſſex Howard, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of James, third Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard of Walden, as above-mentioned, and left iſſue by her an only ſon,

JAMES, who repreſented the town of Brackly, in Northamptonſhire, in the parliament called by King James II. and married Ann, daughter and ſole heir of Richard Rainsford, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to Sir Richard Rainsford, of Dallington, in the the county of Northampton, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, and by her, who was buried at Dingley, May 29, 1707, had iſſue three ſons; 1. Edward; 2. James, who died on the day he came of age, unmarried; 3. Richard, who died young: alſo two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann.

EDWARD, the only ſurviving ſon, took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of Peers, as Lord Griffin, on February 1, 1726-7, and, having married Mary, daughter of Anthony Welden, of Well, in the county of Lincoln, Eſq; ſometime Governor of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, had iſſue one daughter, Eſſex, who died unmarried, September 20, 1738, aged 38 years (a). His Lordſhip died 1742, without ſurviving iſſue, whereby the title of Lord Griffin, of Braybrook, became extinct; and his two ſiſters became his co-heirs.

Elizabeth, the eldeſt ſiſter, was firſt married to Henry Grey, of Billingbere, in Berks, Eſq; ſecondly, to John, Earl of Portſmouth, and died without iſſue, 1762.

ANN, the youngeſt ſiſter, married William Whitwell, of Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; by whom ſhe had iſſue, four ſons; 1. John-Griffin, now Lord Howard, of Walden; 2. Matthew, one of the Rear Admirals on the ſuperannuated liſt, who firſt married Mary, daughter of James Deacon, of

(a) Coffin-plate.

Portſmouth; ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus Pugh, of Suffolk county, in Virginia; and, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of John Champernowne of Devonſhire, Eſq; but has no iſſue; 3. William, born 1723, and accidentally drowned 1731; 4. George, who died without iſſue, at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, 1750: alſo, five daughters; 1. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1717, and unfortunately burnt to death in her houſe, in Maddox-ſtreet, in 1776, unmarried; 2. Ann, born March 27, 1721, who was one of the Maids of Honour to the Princeſs of Orange, and now married to Count Wederen, Knight of the Teutonick Order, and ſometime Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces, but has no ſurviving iſſue; 3, and 4. Sophia and Mary, twins, who both died infants; and 5. Mary, born July 20, 1728, wife to the Reverend William Parker D. D. one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary, and Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter, but has no iſſue.

JOHN-GRIFFIN (*Whitwell*) *now Lord Howard of Walden*, the eldeſt ſon, to whom, in 1749, his aunt, the Counteſs of Portſmouth, gave her ſhare in the eſtate at Saffron Walden, in Eſſex; upon which he, by virtue of an act of parliament of 22 Geo. II. took the ſurname and arms of *Griffin*: he likewiſe became poſſeſſed of Audley-houſe, with its demeſnes, on the death of his ſaid aunt, who bequeathed it to him by her laſt will.

Having greately diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the war in Germany, upon his return home, was made one of the Knights of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, and was inſtalled in King Henry VIIth's chapel on May 26, 1761, and was returned to ſeveral parliaments as repreſentative for the borough of Andover.

In 1784, he "preferred his humble petition to his Ma-"jeſty, ſtating his claim and pedigree, and praying that "as the great grandſon and ſole heir of the Lady Eſſex "Howard, the eldeſt daughter and only child of James, "laſt Lord Howard of Walden, by the daughter of Henry "Earl of Holland, his firſt wife, and one of the right-"ful heirs to the ſaid barony, his Majeſty would be graci-"ouſly pleaſed to declare, allow, and confirm the ſaid dig-"nity, honour, and barony, to him the petitioner:" which petition his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to refer to his Attorney-general, who, having been attended by council, and had the evidence adduced before him, reported to his Majeſty,

"That the ſaid Sir *John Griffin Griffin* has, in his opinion, "proved his pedigree, as ſtated in the petition, and that the

" *Earl of Briſtol*, and the petitioner, appear to him to be " coheirs of the body of *Thomas*, Lord *Howard* of *Walden*; " and that if the ſaid *Thomas*, Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, was " called up to the Houſe of Peers by writ, without patent, and " ſat by virtue of the ſame, *which, as far as he can collect, from* " *the evidence laid before him, appears to be the caſe*, he acquired " thereby an inheritance in the ſaid barony to him, and the " heirs of his body, and that the ſame is now in abeyance " between the petitioner and the Earl of *Briſtol*, in which " caſe his Majeſty has an undoubted right to allow and " confirm the ſaid barony of *Howard*, of *Walden*, *either to* " *the petitioner, or the ſaid Earl of Briſtol*; and ſuch perſon, " to whom the ſame is ſo confirmed, and the heirs of his " body, will hold and enjoy the ſaid barony, and all the " privileges thereunto belonging, excluſively of the other, " and the heirs of his body, whoſe right to the ſame will " remain dormant, and ſuſpended ſo long as there ſhall be " iſſue of the body of the perſon to whom the ſame ſhall " be ſo confirmed." (*)

His Majeſty * was further graciouſly pleaſed to refer this petition, with the Attorney general's report thereon to the Houſe of Lords, who referred the ſame to the Lords Committees for privileges; by whom, on Auguſt 3, the claim was allowed, and he received his writ of ſummons, and took his ſeat accordingly.

His Lordſhip, in 1748-9, was firſt married to Ann-Mary, daughter to John, Baron Schutz, who dying on Auguſt 18, 1764, was buried at Saffron Walden; and on June 11, 1765, he was married to his preſent Lady, Catherine, daughter of William Clayton, of Marleyford in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; but has no ſurviving iſſue.

His Lordſhip is a General of his Majeſty's forces, Colonel of the firſt troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, and Recorder of Saffron Walden.

[TITLES.] Sir John-Griffin Griffin, Lord Howard, of Walden, and Knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath.

[CREATION.] Lord Howard of Walden, originally by writ of Summons, October 24, 1597, 40 Elizabeth, allowed and confirmed by parliament, Auguſt 3, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

[ARMS.] Sable, a Griffin ſegreant, Argent.

(*) This ſeems to infer, that, on failure of ſuch iſſue, the Barony would again become in abeyance; yet the Baronies of Le-Deſpencer and Botetourt, which were both taken out of abeyance, upon petitions, are now uſed (without further claim) by the ſiſters of thoſe Lords, the petitioners, who both died iſſueleſs: whence it may be queried whether there is any eſtabliſhed law or cuſtom in ſuch caſes.

[CREST.]

[CREST.] On a wreath, a Talbot's head eraſed, Sable.
[SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Argent, mained, Sable.
[MOTTO.] VINCIT QUI SE VINCIT.
[CHIEF SEAT.] Audley End, near Saffron Walden, in Eſſex.

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